

(1116).

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Lives, Biography, Anecdotes,

*Literature, HISTORY & Politics,
Sciences, Manners, & Amusements of the People*

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY WILLIAM

Philological Society of London

VOL. 40.

From July to Dec.

1861.

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THE

European Magazine,

For JULY 1801.

[Enriched with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. WILLIAM VINCENT. And, 2. A
PRESENTATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, in SERJEANT
INN, FLEET-STREET.]

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For J. SEWELL, COPTHILL; and
J. DEBRIET, PICCADILLY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can give no answer to J. G. R.'s proposal without seeing the piece he refers to. It will be read with candour, and if approved inserted.

We thank Reginald's offer.

Many poetical pieces are received. Mr. Poyd's in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 11, to July 18.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	60	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	137	4	50	6	53	9	52	4	47	0
											Kent	144	3	00	0	44	6	35	0	47	0
											Suffex	153	0	00	0	00	0	35	0	00	0
											Suffolk	130	3	00	0	39	6	31	1	44	1
											Cambrid	110	11	00	0	44	8	25	5	41	0
Middlesex	147	2	58	0	43	3	56	2	50	2	Norfolk	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
Surrey	150	8	00	0	53	0	58	0	55	0	Lincoln	124	5	77	0	66	8	33	7	00	0
Hertford	129	4	00	0	45	0	55	4	59	6	York	126	3	95	8	60	1	31	8	59	10
Bedford	127	5	5	4	76	6	50	8	48	0	Notham	142	8	63	2	00	0	50	5	00	0
Hunting.	126	4	0	0	65	6	27	0	39	0	Northam	119	0	74	0	65	0	40	10	00	0
Northam	100	4	0	0	69	0	33	0	40	0	Cumherl.	139	2	90	10	00	3	53	1	00	0
Rutland	100	0	0	0	70	0	40	0	64	0	Westmor	151	3	109	6	85	8	50	5	00	0
Leicester	119	2	00	0	59	7	35	1	63	1	Lancash	128	6	00	0	62	5	47	2	56	0
Notingham	137	1	32	7	5	0	59	6	56	0	Cheshire	121	11	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	0	0	40	4	71	4	Gloucestr.	163	10	00	0	80	3	37	8	60	8
Stafford	130	1	0	0	58	8	45	7	72	1	Somerset	149	8	00	0	00	0	32	0	04	0
Salop	147	4	94	2	84	3	48	8	00	0	Monmouth	173	6	00	0	109	4	00	0	00	0
Hereford	137	0	110	4	99	1	47	1	76	8	D. von	133	4	00	0	74	11	29	6	00	0
Worcester	101	4	07	5	2	2	43	5	70	7	Cornwall	126	2	00	0	81	2	27	9	00	0
Warwick	154	2	0	0	88	0	58	9	71	4	Dorset	142	3	00	0	82	3	00	0	00	0
Wiltshire	145	4	0	0	08	4	35	4	68	4	Hants	151	6	00	0	65	0	36	2	65	7
Berks	152	6	00	0	55	4	39	0	56	9	WALES										
Oxford	140	8	00	0	4	11	37	8	58	9	N. Wales	122	0	04	0	68	8	44	0	00	0
Bucks	133	2	00	0	70	8	36	8	63	4	S. Wales	145	0	00	0	80	0	32	0	00	0

* STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.											
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	29.99	60	N.	11	30.01	64	W.
27	30.25	63	S.W.	12	30.00	65	S.W.	13	29.93	63	S.
28	30.10	67	W.	14	29.89	64	S.	15	29.70	61	S.
29	30.00	69	W.	16	29.44	60	W.	17	29.55	61	S.E.
30	29.99	69	S.W.	18	29.54	63	W.	19	30.04	64	N.E.
JULY.				20	30.19	65	N.	21	30.18	65	W.
1	29.70	66	S.	22	30.10	67	N.	23	30.18	68	N.E.
2	29.64	59	S.W.	24	30.14	66	N.	25	29.55	64	N.
3	29.70	64	S.								
4	29.83	67	W.								
5	29.84	61	W.								
6	29.90	62	S.								
7	29.94	60	S.W.								
8	29.92	65	S.								
9	29.97	59	N.W.								

Enghien. Hengst



(J. J. J. J. J. J.)

Enghien. Hengst

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
, AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY 1801.

DR. WILLIAM VINCENT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)



THE Gentleman whose portrait ornaments the present Magazine is one whose labours have been successfully employed in a situation highly honourable to himself and useful to the community; a situation of the utmost importance in the present times, and of still more extensive consequence to the succeeding generation. By his attention, the seminary of Westminster committed to his care has been preserved from the baleful influence of those principles which have scattered dismay and destruction wherever they have been permitted without control to take root, and the evils of licentious tenets, and the efforts of dissipated reformers, have been counteracted, and rendered completely abortive.

DR. WILLIAM VINCENT is, we are informed, descended from a respectable family in the county of Leicester, settled for many generations at Sheepy, in the neighbourhood of Ashbyham. His father, Mr. Giles Vincent, being a younger son, was sent to London, where he engaged in trade, and was Common Councilman and Deputy of the Ward of Lime Street for near thirty years. Of five sons, Dr. Vincent was the youngest. He was born November 2, 1739, O. S. and in 1753 was admitted a Scholar on the foundation at Westminster School, from whence, in 1757, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1761 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in January 1762 returned to the same school as Usher, where he has arisen through the several gradations until he became Head Master in 1788.

In 1764 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1776 that of Doctor of Divinity. In 1778 he became Rector of Allhallows the Great and Less; and in the present year was promoted to a Stall as Prebendary in the Cathedral of

Westminster. He was also Chaplain to his Majesty.

Dr. Vincent's literary career began as it is supposed, for we believe he has not owned it, by the publication of "A Letter to the Reverend Dr. Richard Watson, King's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge," 8vo. 1782; and this was followed by "Considerations on Parnassus Mideus," 8vo. 1787. In 1789 he preached and published "A Sermon before the Synod of the Clergy;" and in 1792, "A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the Grey Coat School in that Parish;" which being adopted by the Association at the Crown and Anchor, above 20,000 copies were printed in London, exclusive of reprints at Brighton, Canterbury, Gloucester, &c. "The Origin of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis," was his next performance, and this was published, improved, and enlarged in 1795, under the title of "The Greek Verb analysed." This was followed by an ingenious Dissertation, "De Legione Martini Quæ in, ex Libro de sumptibus et rei Mutares Romanæ Stemmæ, propolita." The remaining two works have already been noticed in our Review (see Vol. XXXI. p. 169. and Vol. XXXVIII. p. 32). They are, (1) "The Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates; collected from the original Journal, preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean," &c. 4to. 1797. (2) "The Pencil of the Erythrean Sea, Part I. containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanzibar, with Dissertations," 4to. 1800.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY IX.

Call upon the Almighty, he will help thee; thou needest not perplex thyself about any thing else. Shut thine eyes; and whilst thou art asleep, he shall change thy bad fortune into good.

ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

IT is a common doctrine of what is called Modern Philosophy to exult in the wonderful energies of the human mind, as if they alone were capable of establishing our moral conduct through life, and of supporting us under every trial or calamity of adversity; but if we truly examine those energies, we must necessarily discover and admit a first cause from whence they flow, and to which at times we must ultimately resort when those energies are imperfect or unavailing. It is therefore an absurd and dangerous argument, that would attempt to separate to itself a blessing from its divine source, and by such means weaken its current, and abate its strength in the human mind; for our energies are never truly strong but when they are supplied from the same fountain of Eternal Goodness, which, by a watchful and merciful providence, helps us with unexpected and when we are about to fall, and directs us, when we are going wrong, by the checks of adversity or disappointment, but the extraordinary powers of the human mind every where testify acknowledge their origin in the Deity, and from thence religion became established as the immediate way from the creature to the Creator, and prayer the proper intercourse 'twixt God and man.

The philosopher, therefore, who fancies he has this strength in himself, will find, some time or other, that he is woefully mistaken. Common occurrences and events may pass over without notice, and the regulations of human wisdom and prudence have their accustomed success; but this is owing to the very nature of wisdom and prudence, they being emanations of the Divine Attributes, and good as naturally flows from them as mischief and sorrow from evil. The philosopher may also triumph over adverse fortune, pain, and sickness; but it is merely a strenuous and constant effort with calamity; whilst, on the other hand, Religion teaches us to bend to the stroke, and to submit with cheerful resignation, with the additional comfort of looking forward to

a better world. The philosopher of the present day is a poor solitary being, who enquires after demonstration, and wastes away a whole life without hope, and dies after all in fear and doubt.

I here are, however, it is hoped, but few in the world who absolutely deny the existence of a ruling Providence; but numerous, indeed, are those who allow its power, and yet have but little faith or dependence upon it; they even speak, at times, of a particular Providence, but are altogether insensible of its interferences; by them every event is ascribed to its next immediate cause; they search no further, they would rather trust in Princes, and in the abundance of wealth, than to the power of an unseen Providence, because then narrow comprehensions only look to what the world's probability of success, though disappointment is so often at hand to remind them, that "the battle is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." They do not consider that wisdom and prudence are the engine of Providence, placed in the mind of man for his preservation and happiness, and are derived from the first law of nature to serve his general purposes; but in the great extent of his the superior management of providence becomes visible, clearing away difficulty, turning disappointment to success, and making all things possible. But the modern philosopher is as ignorant of this intervention as the Fool, who when his inmate returned thanks to God after the hearty meal they had just had, replied, "Thank God! for what? Isn't it our allowance?" It is the same species of insensibility that makes us to often cry out in adversity, What shall I do? I am ruined for ever! Nothing can save me! and in prosperity exclaim, How lucky! How fortunate! How well contrived! Till, perhaps, a few days experience convinces us of the kindness of Providence in having sent adversity, and the folly of our conclusions on what appeared like prosperity.

The benign influence of pity on the human

human mind is a sufficient proof of its truth and excellence, for devotion never fails to alleviate the sufferings of adversity, and is invaluable for the peace and serenity that it bestows. The belief in a ruling Providence is both agreeable to natural religion, and is established by religion; its effects on the human mind are described in a Persian Tale that may not be inappropriate in this place; it is called,

The Story of ESAMDI and ESOMDI, the two Indian Merchants.

The sun had scarcely begun to gild the pagodas of Batavia with its rays, when Esamdi wandered from his home towards the fruitful valleys of Doulat, to taste the pure pleasures of retirement. The soft air from the south met him on his way, and birds of various and beautiful plumage conducted him, as it were, to their retreat; the fragrance of the melon and the pine apple was abroad, and delighted his senses with the sweetest of odours; he was surrounded by the enchantments of nature, and for a moment was a stranger to the complaint of his heart. Esamdi sought the cool shade of the cedar, and extended himself on the herbage beneath its branches, near a cool and refreshing stream which silently crept ~~to~~ ^{by} the verdure. Here the unhappy Esamdi gave way to his sorrows, he deplored the loss of Ali Boctus his father, who was once a wealthy merchant, but from an ill-timed generosity and unlooked-for misfortunes had become poor and insolvent. The humble Esamdi had not retired from the house of mourning, but from the reproaches he had heard, and the looks he had seen, the effects of his father were seized on to satisfy his debts, and he was left in poverty and distress. "Oh, Alla!" cried he, "I have no friend now; the companions of my youth desert me, and the objects of my former bounty come not; they have forgot Esamdi; none offer to help me; many have refused; I am utterly ruined; What can happen to save me from beggary or the most abject want?" Esamdi was interrupted in these reflections by a beautiful little bird, which flew several times near the spot where he lay, chirruping some of the sweetest notes he had ever heard; his attention became engaged to observe the event, when he saw another of a smaller size fly from a tree beyond him, accompanied by the one he had observed before,

which he found to be its mother, instructing it in its first flight from the nest. "How gracious, oh, Alla!" cried Esamdi, "is thy providence, thus to deliver to thy creatures the capacities suited to their necessities; the bird, when it is able, is taught to fly away for food; it feels the strength of its wings, and stretches them abroad; if the poor bird is then under the care of Providence, shall Esamdi, the servant of Alla, despair? No; I will return to my home; I will do all that wisdom and prudence dictate, for wisdom and prudence are the gifts of Alla; and I will then trust to his Providence for the rest." With these words Esamdi rose, and when he came home found that the effects of his father had been distributed among the creditors, not even a sequin was left for Esamdi; his heart sunk within him; and he was on the point of offering himself as a slave to one of the merchant, when Burco Tula, a chief creditor, addressed him as follows: "Esamdi," cried he, "your father was my friend, I am not rich, but what I have I owe to him, my share for a debt he owed me at his death; a camel and three pieces of silk, take them; and may Alla prosper your endeavours; if you succeed, you will repay me; if you do not, remember that I will take nothing from the unfortunate. Esamdi was so astonished at the generosity of the merchant, that he was for some time speechless; but the language of gratitude at last found vent; he thanked him sincerely for his bounty, and no more left him, than he went to the mosque to pay adoration to that Being who had not left him a friend where he could not be expected to find more. Esamdi set forth his camel, and with a pack on it looked over his father's, which contained only of three bars of rich Persian gold, and then prepared himself for a journey across the desert of Lybic Arabia to Baidad.

Esamdi set out at the noon with his single camel, but did not proceed far before he fell in with the caravan of Esomdi, the rich merchant of Baidad, which consisted of three elephants and twelve camels, each laden with ten pieces of silk, twelve jars of oil, ten pots of honey, twelve bags of the finest coffee, twelve jars of figs, besides almonds, dates, olive, citron, and the richest perfumes, myrrh, frankincense, and a variety of precious stones,

stones, such as emeralds, sapphires, and amethysts. Elomdi was elegant in his person, and sumptuous in his apparel, of uncommon strength of body and mind, penetrating, skilful, prudent, and exact, and master of twelve camels and twenty elephants, but he was a stranger to Alla.

Elamdi was wife, humble, complacent, and just; he was master of only one camel and three pieces of silk, but he was the servant of Alla.

Elamdi was overjoyed to see at a distance the caravan of Elomdi, and made haste to overtake it, that he might make himself known to his friend, for they were companions in the days of their youth.

Elomdi was seated on his elephant when the camel driver approached; but he remembered not his countenance. Elamdi ventured to make himself known; but the rich merchant scarcely deigned to listen to him: he therefore pressed him no further, but, turning aside with a heavy heart, drove his camel into another part of the desert; and happy it was for him that he did so; for in the night a party of Arabs surrounded the caravan of Elomdi, and stripped it of all the valuable merchandize they could find. At the

next city, Elamdi was informed of the accident, and blessed the goodness of Alla, who had made the unkindness of his friend the means of his preservation. The three pieces of silk were exposed to sale in the Bazar, and, owing to the nature of the arrival of the caravan of Elomdi, fetched a good price. The young merchant received a quantity of gold dust in exchange, with which he bought other merchandize, and loaded his camel home.

The merchant Elomdi had also returned to Bassora; but his loss was soon retrieved, for immense were the treasures of Elomdi; and he treated his misfortune as the mere effect of chance. Love now occupied his thoughts: he became enamoured with Letima, the daughter of the Cadi of Bagdad. She was tall and fair; but the merchant looked only to the valuable present he was to receive at the day of her marriage.

Elamdi married too in the same month Buxu, the daughter of Surac, an honest fisherman who had saved some money by industry; and the wife of Elamdi was humble, frugal, and of a mild and sweet temper.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LYCOPHRON.

L. 110—114.

Νησῶν δ' ἔλπετο, ἰσχυίας πύλον,
Ἄλκιον, διόφρου γυγνύς, σκεπτοῦχίαν,
Προΐστατον, ἐλπίσιν ἔψεν, κατὰ
φίχρην περὶ γαλακτοῦ, καὶ ἰσχυίας
καὶ τῆς ἀφ' ἑσπέρης ἀλυσσόμενης.

In insula verò cicadonis effundens cupidinem,
Atque, bis annis terrigenæ regni,
Inferens, ἢ, non *litterant*, videbis Venerem,
Frigid in amplexum, et e somniis.
Inanem tractans ulnis flagra.

THESE lines form a part of Callandrea's animated apostrophe to Paris. His voyage to Sparta with Helen, his stay at Salamis, and his reception by Proteus in Egypt are here retold. Cychreus was a person of distinction at Salamis; from whom the island was called Cychrea. Teucer, says Callandrea, L. 451. shall be banished Κίχρεος ἄνθρωπος meaning, from his native country Salamis. Cychreus was named Ophis, διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότητα τῶν τροπῶν.

The name here assigned him is Ἀράκων. This island is called from the *person* ἡσος Ἀράκωντος, from its *situation* ἡσος Ἀλκῆς. Ἐκχρᾶ πύλον ἢ ἡσος Ἀράκωντος, ἢ ἡσος Ἀλκῆς. The words, διόφρου γυγνύς σκεπτοῦχίαν, denote Cecrops, who was called διφύς, and was the first Athenian king.

Canter well knew the different senses of Greek words; but, from some or other cause, he did not always select such, as were fittest for the occasion.

He.

He, with Scaliger, renders ἡλός by vanam, which ought to have been translated *hysteron*. This sense, which is the most probable, is preferred by the Scholiast. Meursius informs his reader, that by δευτέραις Κούραις, which he renders Venus secunda, is meant the Venus παρθένος. He distinguishes between the Venus δευτέρα and the Venus καθ' ἑαυτήν, and supports the distinction by many learned authorities. But, however just the distinction may be, it is nothing to the purpose here.

A comma after δευτέρας will give perspicuity to a line, that seems to have been misinterpreted.

Τὴν δευτέραν, ἴδεν οὐκ ἔστι Κούριον.

i. e. Τὴν δευτέραν Κούριον ἔστι, οὐκ ἴδεν. You shall see the *secondary* and inferior Venus, but not the Venus of *yesterday*. By Venus is meant Helen. This δευ-

τέρα Κούρις was an image of Helen contrived by Proteus. To this the real Helen is opposed, who is called ἡλός; because on the *preceding day* she had accompanied Paris to Salamis, and administered to his pleasures. Cassandra predicts, that his past joy shall end in disappointment: that he shall embrace a shadow for a substance, a *few time* for a reality. For Proteus, we are told, L. 130.

ἰοφίῳ γάμον,
Δίπτοτα κάσση; ἰσθλὸν πελαγὸς.

The characters of Proteus, a rigorous judge, and of Paris, a profligate adventurer, are contrasted and coloured with strength and spirit. The whole passage deserves to be read, and will be approved by every reader of taste.

R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE AMICABLE SOCIETY FOR A PERPETUAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF THEIR HOUSE IN SERGANTS'-INN,
FLEET STREET.]

QUEEN ANNE, by letters Patent, dated 25th July 1706, incorporated William, then Bishop of Oxford, Sir Thomas Aleyn, and others named, and the future subscribers, by the name of the *Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office*.

The plan of this Society is that of mutual assurance; every person admitted to make insurance on his own life becoming Member, and having a vote in the General Courts of the Corporation, in which twelve of the Members are annually elected Directors for the management of the Society's affairs. Those making insurances on the lives of others make the same payments, and have the same privileges and advantages as those insuring their own, except that of voting and taking part in its management.

One, two, or three shares (but not more) may be held on one life. Each share pays on admission 7l. 10s. (and each Member, whether on one, two, or

three shares, pays 7s. 6d. for a policy on stamp) and an annual contribution (paid quarterly) of 6l. 4s. until the party becomes one of the tenor 2000, when the annual payments are reduced to 5l. per share. The amount thus received in each year (and the income from a very considerable capital which the Corporation possesses in estates and Government securities, if necessary) is divided among the representatives or parties entitled to the benefit of the insurance on the deaths happening in the year, at an equal rate per share, with only such reserve as is necessary for defraying the charges of management, and enabling the Corporation to make each share at least 150l. (which it undertakes to do), in case, by any extraordinary proportion of deaths in the year, the dividend on each share should, on a division of the income of the year, be short of that sum; but, on inspecting the accounts of the dividends for many years past, the average

* Five pounds for every subsisting share, we believe, is annually thrown into a total sum, which is distributed among the nominees of deceased Members, in equal proportions, according to the number of shares which they hold.

share

fine appears to have amounted to about 2000*l.* for which sum, the above society had no less than 1000*l.* at the expense before stated, subject, however, to the uncertainty of its being forthcoming on or before that sum, according as a greater or smaller number of deaths may happen in the year.

No person can be admitted a Member under the age of twelve, or above the age of forty-five, except in the place of some other Member, by exchange.

Persons living in London must give reference to at least two persons of repute for enquiries into their health and conduct, and attend the Court of Directors. Those living in the country may be admitted on proper certificates and affidavits, the particulars and forms of which may be had at the office.

That this society has been greatly beneficial to the Public cannot be doubted. Its particular advantages will be strongly felt in the following cases.

To clergymen, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, tradesmen, and particularly persons possessed of place or employments for life; to such parents, husbands, or wives, and other relations, whose incomes are liable to be terminated or diminished at their respective deaths; who, by this insurance (paid by an easy quarterly sum) may in all events leave to their families a sum of from 100*l.* to perhaps 200*l.* for every 5*l.* annually paid in, and thus provide for a great number of Widows and Orphans who might probably be otherwise left wholly destitute of a maintenance.

To married persons, more especially where a jointure, pension, or annuity, depends on both or either of their lives, by insuring the life of the persons entitled to such annuity, pension, or jointure.

To dependents upon any other person indebted to a salary, benefice, or other means of subsistence, during the life of such person, whose life being insured in this Society, either by themselves, or by the person upon whom they are dependent, will entitle them to receive up on the death of such person a sum not less than 150*l.* for each number so insured.

To persons wanting to borrow money, who, by insuring their lives, are enabled to give a collateral security for the money borrowed.

To creditors entitled to demands less than their debtors are able to

discharge, such debtors may, by a like measure, secure to their creditors their principal sums in their deaths.

The above-mentioned advantages are chiefly calculated to perpetuate advantages for life, but temporary assurances may had no less advantage from this Society, as may plainly appear from the following instance, viz. *A. B.* has agreed for the purchase of an office or employment, but wants 400*l.* or 500*l.* to make up the purchase-money: he is willing to assign a share of the profits or income of his office as a security or pledge for the repayment of the principal with interest, but cannot obtain a loan of that sum without insuring his life: to the which he consents, which he is enabled to do by the help of this Society. For example: He purchases for 5 numbers, on each of which he insures his life, and thereby has 2500*l.* at once paid to three times the value of his debt, which debt, by the above-mentioned provision, will not be less than 15*l.* each, and thus considerably amount to more than the value of the security with the lender. He pays 100*l.* a year for the yearly contributions, and 5000 numbers more than the number of years which he is confident he will live, under which rate no other person will insure, and that for some years only, at the end of which such offices are at liberty to be let any further instance, whereas in this Society the insurance continues during the life of the insured, unless excluded by the non-payment of the quarterly contributions. And every insurer, or their representatives, at the end of their insurance may in a great measure, if not entirely, reimburse themselves the purchase-money originally paid by them for their numbers, by disposing of them at a much higher price, which they may do without any further trouble than applying to the Society's office.

Attendance is given at the Society's office daily, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon (red letter days excepted); where books containing the Charters, Regulations, and Names of the Members, may be had on application.

The present elegant house for the transaction of the business of the Society was erected in the year 1793, on the site of the old Sergeants' Inn Hall, but which was afterwards used as a Chapel. It came into the occupation of the Amicable Society in the year 1737.

CREDULITY.

CRUDILITY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

PART THE FIRST.

THAT extreme crudility was *formerly* one of the most prominent traits in the character of the English nation, few of my contemporaries will, I believe, have any inclination to controvert, and I were still to contradict, because every one that has turned his thoughts to the subject must know that its operation has been so obvious, its progress so accurately marked, and its effects so frequently exemplified by a variety of experiments, and delineated by a variety of historians, that it seems self-evident, and because those effects appear to have been counteracted by our Law, though embodied and identified with the existence of the mind of the people, so that the mere recital of those tremendous consequences which their own crudility occasioned was, in those times of superstition, a great part of their *entertainment*, in every flag, or lit, and referred to them as *proofs* which it is easier to conceive, than describe, even from the gay

and blooming season of infancy and adolescence to the gloomy periods of age and decrepitude.

Although the demonology of King James the First, the witches of Hooker * and Glanville †, the spirits of Buxter and Moreton, my the visionary phenomena of Fienus ‡, Lord Verulam §, and Dr. Henry More, are but little credited, and the works in which they may be said to be contained but little read in this age; every one knows, that the ideas which these delectable performances taught, or rather created, had a considerable influence upon the human mind, and consequently upon human actions in the last; and that the statute which enacted, that "No suit or proceeding should be commenced or carried on against any person for *witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration*, or for charging another with any such offence, in any court whatsoever," was passed so lately as the ninth of George the second ||.

Whether

* Richard Hooker, born at Exeter, and educated in Corpus Christi College his piety and learning, though strongly tinged with the crudility of the times, are evident in his *Book of Religious Policy*: he was made Master of the Temple by Archbishop Whitgift, and died in 1599, at his living in Kent. His work which I have mentioned was so much esteemed in the reign of Charles the First, that that Monarch recommended it to the reading of his children.

† Joseph Glanville, born at Plymouth, admitted into Exeter College, Oxon, from which he removed to Lincoln College, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after the Restoration, he took holy orders, was elected F. R. S. presented to the rectory of the great church in Bath, and very soon after made Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles the Second, and Prebendary of Worcester: he died at Bath 1680. He was a person in whom a very extraordinary share of crudility was combined with considerable genius. Among a number of philological and philosophical works, he published *Orientalis: an Enquiry into the Pre-existence of Souls, &c.* A philosophical Enquiry into the Nature of Witches and Witchcraft. A Relation of the famed Disturbance in the House of Mr. Mompesson. A Blow at Modern Suldudism, in some philosophical Discourses about Witchcraft, &c. &c. &c. He also wrote, *Sadducismus Triumphatus*, published by Dr. Henry More with additions.

‡ Fienus, Professor of Physic at Lovain, was born at Antwerp in 1566, wrote, *De Viribus Imaginationis. De Formatione Fœtus, &c.* He died about the year 1631.

§ Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam: the life of this, the greatest, brightest ornament of the age in which he lived, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to mention more than the literary part of it to which in this speculation there is any allusion, namely, *De Naturalia & Universalia Philosophia. Historia Vita and Mortis, &c. &c.*

|| This Act, although it abolished the prosecutions to which supposed witches, inchanters, &c. were liable, hath provided a remedy against a species of real persons, which, even in this enlightened age, their repeated frauds proves to be necessary. In the

Whether the phantoms against which this statute was leveled were, by its operation, scared away, dispersed, and melted into air, or whether they had already received from the brilliant irradiation of the sun of literature, which rose with such resplendent lustre to illuminate the morning of the eighteenth century, or whether the humour of the people, ever prone to change, and in nothing more so than in objects of superstition, had turned credulity into a new channel, it shall be the business of this speculation to enquire.*

It will be, in pursuance of this disquisition, be in the first instance necessary to observe, that the rational part of the community *now* consider that the superstitious impression which occasioned such a general dread of witches and spirits, with all their terrific attributes and attendants, all the fantastic imagery of ghosts and spectres, those batches of fabrications in which enchanters formerly resided, the visionary circles and waxen figures of the sorcerers, all the horrid scenery, such as † Spagnoletto, Salvator Rosa, and Bruegel, the Tasso, Schenker, and Shakspeare of the graphic art, devoted, all those ideal distortions, the concomitants of a glow-

ing, picturesque, poetic, but certainly disordered imagination, all those solemn, those gloomy ideas, which the nurse and the priest formerly excited, has in a great degree, though I fear not entirely, been erased from the minds of the liberally educated, in this part of the united kingdoms, although an accurate observer may by the horsehoe nailed under the threshold still trace its existence among the vulgar. In the opinion of which he will be the more confirmed, if he listens to their traditional tales of "White Horses without Heads," "Of Giants and Dwarfs," "Of Ghosts gliding along the Churchway Path," visionary torches, and a hundred other phantoms; which, although perhaps originally arising from the fumes of inebriety, frequently sent the credulous villagers a considerable circuit, because, having caught the infectious terror, they dare not cross the cemetery after sunset. Yet if these ideas, the germs of which are implanted in the human mind at an early period of existence, render it liable to impressions which neither business nor pleasure, neither all the contention nor all the cares of the world, can wholly obliterate among the great mass of the peo-

ple the fourth section it enacts, "that if any person shall pretend, from his skill and knowledge in any occult or crafty science, to discover where, or in what manner, any goods or chattels supposed to have been stolen or lost, may be found, he shall be imprisoned one year, and once in every quarter stand in the pillory, and also, if the Court think fit, find torments for his good behaviour."

* The human imagination is an amphitheatre upon which every thing in life, good or bad, great or mean, is acted. In children and persons of frivolous minds it is a mere toy-shop, and in those who exercise their mimicry without their judgment, its furniture is made up of old scraps of knowledge that are thread-bare and worn-out. In me this theatre is occupied by superstition with all her train of gorgons and chimeras fire: sometimes haunted by internal demons, and made the stage of plots, rapine and murder: here too the furies act their part, taking a secret but severe vengeance of the self-condemned criminal."—*Dr. Reid on the Intellectual Powers of Man.*

† Perhaps it may by graphical critics be deemed incorrect, as the genius of these three Artists (though equally wild and eccentric) was in manner, in external variety, and discriminating powers, extremely differing, to class them with bards who flaring from the same goal, though in different orbits, took their metaphysical flights, and whose effusions in many parts were equally incorporeal. The honour of a comparison with the Poet of Avon, they may probably think belonged to the former, as much as to the latter. This disquisition, of little importance, might be extended to a great length; but, as disquisitions of this kind generally do, must end where it began. I think, that in Shakspeare the sublime machinery of the other Poets was united and improved, and that in his works it is possible to find the similitude of every manner of painting from the most elevated flight of the *visionary* or *historic* to the servile imitation of the *ruffic* or *past life*; and merely connected the other Poets with the Painters, in order to direct the retrospective eye of the connoisseur to their works for an elucidation of such parts of their subjects as would, to the correct though energetic mind of our immortal Bard, have seemed the distortions of fancy, the effusions of licentious genius and deranged imaginations.

ple. There is another circumstance which, although by an operation in some degree different, causes them to cleave to the hearts of even those in more elevated stations, who perhaps, at times, still feel the force of a propensity which had once the strongest effect upon the government of this country, upon the manners, nay morals of the age, and, consequently, upon every system of domestic as well as public life*.

The circumstance to which I allude, and which I do conceive has kept alive and transmitted to us part of the terror which seized upon the minds, which roused and stimulated the passions of our countrymen in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, has arisen from the revival and subsequently frequent representation of the plays of Shakspeare. Hooker, Glanville, and even the Royal^d Demonologist, have long been consigned to oblivion; Moreton and Bixter are little known; Friens, Lord Verulam, and that ghostly editor Dr. Henry More, have, I mean with respect to the spectral ideas of the two former, vanished from our mental sight: but this is not the case with the phantoms raised by our immortal Bard, for whomsoever hath once seen, still, in imagination, continueth to see, in the cavern of enchantment, the Woud Sitters assembled round the cauldron, or hailing the Thane of Glamis, Cawdor King upon the heath: nay, if he hath attended to the progress of the drama, and heated his mind by reflection upon it, he may, from his abhorrence of the crimes which raised Macbeth to the throne, behold, even in the moment of conviviality, the Ghost of Banquo, the Crowned Infant, the fleeting line of Royal Sheds, and feel, which the Poet certainly intended he should feel, the utmost detestation of ambition and ingratitude, the vices

which are the basis of his tragical superstructure.

How often doth the stories of usurpers, assassins, and tyrants, such as have with sanguinary characters so recently united the Gallic anarchy, recall to our minds the times when England shew'd, like a nation butchered by her sons, the times when

"Peasants trod upon the necks of nobles: when
Low were laid the reverend crosser and
the holy mitre,
And detolation rag'd thro' all the land."

We see before us the rent scene of Richard the Third. We deplore the fate of royalty, the massacre of almost a whole race, the visions of bleeding Kings, Queens, Princes, and Nobles, mature, nay decrepid age and infantile imbecility, alike a prey to the murderer's blade, alike involved in one undistinguished ruin, pursue us through the night, and hardly vanish with the morning's dawn. How often has the Royal Dine crossed us in the solitary walk? How often has the evil spirit of Brutus entered our chamber, and made it, in idea, the scene of events which have happened in the capitol of Rome, or on the plains of Sudis, or Philippi.

The pseudo-taries of Windsor, and the real furies of the Midsummer Night's Dream, if the term real may be applied to such visionary objects, the very film and gossamer of fancy, leave more pleasing, though not less permanent impressions. These, and many other enthusiastic emanations from the germ of genius, which for the sake of brevity I omit to enumerate, it is not only allowable but laudable to remember, as they, by recalling the fugitive pleasures of youth, tend to exhilarate the mind, and to produce that cheerfulness which is, perhaps, the parent of

* The system of enchantment which supplied all the marvellous found in the romances of the middle ages, which descended to Shakspeare as a portion from his poetical ancestors, and against which the statute (9th Geo. 2.) was levelled, seems to be founded on the opinion, that fallen spirits had different degrees of guilt, and had also different punishments allotted them; some, as Hooker, who delivers the opinion of the age of Elizabeth and James, expresses it, dispersed in air, some in water, some on earth, others (as the wart fairy of the mine) in caves, dens, or mines under the earth. Of these some were more malignant and mischievous than others: the earthly spirits were thought to be the most innocent, or with the aerial the least vitiated. This is exactly the Rosicrucian system, exemplified in *Le Comte de Gabalis*. The admirable use that was formerly made of it by Shakspeare, and latterly by Pope, may serve to shew how slight a spark falling upon a magazine of genius may raise a flame that fully illuminate ages and centuries.

virtue, certainly the concomitant of health.

Those glancing to the preceding lines of this speculation are connected with the latter, some of the beneficial and pleasing effects engendered originally from the operation of superstitious credulity upon the human system;

but when the minds of the multitude have been wrought upon and heated until they have been impelled to mischief, as in the affair at Tring, or when it has exposed our folly to the world, as in the cases of the French Prophets*, the Rabbit Woman †, the Bottle Conjurer, the Life Guard Man's ‡ prophecy, Elizabeth

* "About two years before this (1702), a company of strolling prophets came over to England, and miserably infected many cracked-brain and frantic people at London, who fancied that they had revelations of things to come; for these men's idle stories being circulated among the vulgar occasioned numerous meetings about the fairs of the town. There you might see the prophet (who—without intending a classical imitation—seems like the Pythia) lying down as if expiring, or else like one out of his mind; he is mute, sweats, and trembles, at length he begins to rave and work himself out of breath, uttering a multitude of words, sometimes he shuts his foaming mouth, and sometimes opens it wide, repeating the names of Assyrian and Egyptian Kings. Women also began to prophesy. These Prophets were some of them prosecuted. At last they gave out, that they had the power to raise the dead, and appointed the time for restoring Dr. Wells to life. Upon this intimation, a vast concourse of people assembled, and crowded the place. When they had waited a long time and saw nothing of the expected miracle, their credulity became a jest. These Prophets soon after proceeded to Scotland; but the northern air not being the same that they breathed in the mountains of the Cevennes, they had not the gift of prophecy there; they therefore transported themselves to Holland, where the Magistrates committed them as rogues and vagabonds."—*Gunningham's History of Great Britain*.

"A higher species of these Prophets is mentioned in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin (Folio, page 526), who appeared about the year 1706, who gave great offence to the French refugees. The Elders of the French Royal Church in the Savoy, being authorised by the Bishop of London, summoned the three Camisars, Elias Marion, John Cavallier, and Duand Page. Two of them obstinately refused to appear, but the third boldly justified their pretensions to inspiration; in consequence of which they were, by an act of the said Church, declared counterfeiters and impostors. Notwithstanding this, Maximilian Milson Nicholas Facio, the Mathematical Professor at Geneva, supported by Sir Richard Bulkley and Mr. John Lacy, continued their assemblies in Soho, where they uttered their predictions with great noise. They were at length indicted in the Court of Queen's Bench, and sentenced to stand on a scaffold at the Royal Exchange and Charing-cross, with a paper upon their breasts denoting them to be false prophets and disturbers of the public peace, and also to pay a fine of twenty marks each, and to find security for their good behaviour for one year."

† Mary Tofts. This imposture was practised upon the credulity of the people of Gedlingham, in the course of the year 1726, by the aforesaid Mary Tofts, who pretended to be delivered of rabbits. She had the art, for some time, not only to impose upon the public, but to puzzle, if not deceive, several noted Physicians and Anatomists. It does not appear that *Men Midwives* were then much in use, or probably her fraud would have been sooner detected.

‡ The name of this enthusiast is Bell, and at the time he prophesied that the metropolis would be overthrown he resided in Tothill-street, Westminster. The account of the effect of his denunciation is so strong an instance of credulity, that, although I understand the author of this scene of confusion to be still living, it may be necessary, in a speculation of this nature, to recite it. "On the 8th of February, 1750, after a series of tempestuous weather, the people were alarmed by the shock of an earthquake, which extended through the cities of London and Westminster, &c. On the same day of the next month, the inhabitants were again affrighted by a second shock, more violent than the first, and which is stated to have been so dreadful as to seem to threaten a dissolution of the globe. These circumstances did not fail to make a deep impression upon ignorant, weak, and superstitious minds, which were the more affected when they reflected that the shocks were periodical, and that the one happened exactly a month after the other. This idea was propagated and confirmed by Bell the Life-Guard

Elizabeth Canning, the Cock Lane Ghost, Richard Brothers, &c. &c. it may not, in a speculation of this nature, be totally useless to advert upon it, more especially as I observed at the beginning, that we have of late years had a striking instance that the stream of credulity, perhaps impeded by *law* in one of its branches, and stopped by ridicule in another, has been turned into a new channel, for although we are no longer called upon to credit the Rosicrucian system, the supernatural the visionary effects of incantation, the influence of necromancers, though no one could now be brought to believe that a waxen image ever spoke on the *file of opposition* even in the Marvellous Parliament*, or that Ripley and Blackney† could, like Owen Glendower, controul the moon, or “call spirits from the watery deep,” yet we have, even in this en-

lightened, this literary age, stretched our credulity until it hath embraced objects nearly as absurd and improbable, and under the specious mask of receiving with favour, and adopting, a new species, which seemed a combination of natural and experimental philosophy, witted from a part of the globe from which I fear an ocean of false feelings, false taste, and, what is of more consequence, false principles, have inundated the rest of Europe; we have recently become the dupes of designing men, and *bulls* against which the shafts of ridicule might be successfully levelled, for having given credit to that species of trick and deception which has by the adepts been termed ANIMAL MAGICKISM: upon which, as this tract has already extended to a considerable length, I shall offer a few observations at the commencement of my next.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN;

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX. Page 416.]

NOTWITHSTANDING Macklin's very advanced age, it made very little impression on his understanding in the proportion—he still continued his morning rambles, his occasional visits to the Theatre, and his afternoon club at Covent Garden—where, though he

drank little, and by rule, yet he enjoyed and promoted conversation and hilarity.

Those who knew him most intimately at this period, never once had an idea, but that a man of his longevity, his high situation in the Theatre, and,

Guard Man, who boldly prophesied that the next would happen on the 8th of April, and be so violent, as totally to destroy the whole metropolis and its environs. Considering the infectious nature of fear and superstition, the general effects of the denunciation of this enthusiast are little to be wondered at, although, while under their operation, scenes were exhibited, and transactions occurred, which, when the dreadful period had elapsed, it is well known, afforded unbounded scope for ridicule, and which, when traditionally drawn forth, even to this hour continue to excite our risibility.

* The Parliament in which this *image* was exhibited was the last in the reign of Richard the Second, and obtained also, from this and some other supernatural occurrences that happened during its sitting, the appellation of the *Parliament of Wonder*.

† Two Carmelite Friars and reputed Necromancers in the reign of Richard the Second. They were supposed to be largely concerned in fabricating the image above mentioned, also in the strange appearances in the air, and in causing all the bay trees in England to wither, and afterwards to revive and flourish in their pristine beauty; and many other *freaks* which gave them great credit with the people at that period.

above

above all, his intimate knowledge of the world, had sufficiently provided for his independence; but the fact turned out otherwise: with all the advantages he possessed of making a provision for old age, he either altogether neglected it, or depended too much on the continuance of strong health to economize in time;—perhaps, like the French wit, he had lived so long, that he thought death might have forgot him, and was loth to take precautions, for fear of putting his adversary in mind of him. The fact was, though Macklin was always well paid for his talents, both as an actor and a writer, yet he never continued long in any one engagement. He was reckoned to have belonged to more Theatres than any one man of his time; and though he might often get an advance of salary by this transition, the intervals of being unemployed, the expence of travelling, shifting of lodgings, &c. &c. made heavy drawbacks on his fortune.

He was, beside this, fond of *l'ave-fats*—not that he was a litigious man upon tricking or interested principles, but he had a jealousy of being nagged upon by Managers—he it is said did not see things in the clearest light—the right too that he understood by heart, than he really did—so that from a combination of all these circumstances, Macklin was seldom out of the Courts a situation that generally brought a man considerably out of pocket.

In the management of his private affairs, he was always a very clear-sighted man; his engagements, his debits and credits, &c. were all of his own arrangement, without any person being concerned in his family, and he paid all his expences punctually, and never seemed to want money proper to be paid to the state he lived in, or most intimate friends and friends took it for granted that he was far from a state of indigence, but the calls of it cannot long go on (particularly in this relation to an honest man) without money. This first founded the alarm to his wife, who upon inspection into his affairs (which he put up for the first time permitted) found his whole remaining fortune did not consist of above sixty pounds in money, and a trifling annuity of about ten pounds per year.

Friends were immediately consulted what was best to be done. It was at first proposed to procure a benefit-play; the Manager of Covent Garden

Theatre, with that liberality which has ever distinguished him, at once offered him his house free of all expence. It was, however, very prudently reconsidered, that a benefit could not possibly embrace the gratuities of all his friends scattered in different parts of the three kingdoms. The plan was therefore changed to that of publishing his two celebrated pieces, “The Man of the World” and “Love à la Mode,” by subscription, and Mr. Murphy, who suggested the plan, followed it up by the offer of becoming the Editor, from motives which he thus feelingly describes in his advertisement to the publication.

“I look back with inward satisfaction to the share I have had in serving Mr. Macklin’s interest. As soon as I was informed that he was so far impaired by years, as to have no prospect of a opening again in the exercise of his profession, I could not but be desirous to visit an old friend, whom I had long known and valued. At that interview I proposed to him the plan of publishing by subscription, convinced as I was that a generous public would take into consideration the case of a Veteran Actor, who had exerted his talents, during a series of near seventy years, to promote useful mirth and the moral instruction of the stage.”

This plan succeeded to the wishes of his friends. A subscription was set on foot, under the patronage of the late Dr. Brocklesby, John Paine, Esq. of Bath, and the late Mr. Longman the bookseller, who kindly acted as trustees on this occasion, which produced the sum of 1484*l.* 1*s.* with part of which they purchased an annuity of 20*l.* for his own life, and 7*l.* for that of Mrs. Macklin, if she survived him, which came to 27*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—the remainder was applied to his immediate relief, under the direction of the trustees.

The books were delivered to the subscribers early in 1793, in a quarto edition, very elegantly printed, with an engraved head of the Author, dedicated to the late Earl Camden, which, as we are informed it was written (or at least rough drawn) by Macklin himself, we shall insert as a specimen how strong his intellect must have been at so very advanced a period of life.

“TO EARL CAMDEN.

“MY LORD,

“The permission with which your Lordship has been pleased to honour me,

me, calls for the warmest acknowledgements of respect and gratitude. The polite condescension with which, before that time, I had been admitted to your Lordship's presence, was always considered by me as the happiest incident of my life. I knew from what a height you Lordship beheld me in my humble station—you looked, I may say, from Shakspeare's cliff, and saw, more *than help my down, a man gathering samphire*. Repeated obligations taught me to flatter myself, that in the evening of my days I had obtained a Patron, and what at first was vanity soon turned to gratitude.

"I will not attempt, my Lord, to disguise, that in my ambition to prefix an illustrious name to this edition, there was a secret tincture of self-interest. Under your Lordship's patronage, I had no doubt of success. The facility with which my request was granted, shewed with what benevolence you were ready to relieve the wants and soothe the languor of declining age. But I forbear to enlarge upon the subject. I am allowed to inscribe such works as mine to your Lordship, but not to speak the language of my heart, and thus, whilst I know what is due to your virtues, I am bound to consider how little your ear will endure."

"But, my Lord, since truth itself is suspected in a dedication, since, as your Lordship is pleased to say, it is seldom read, and never believed; I hope I may be permitted to descend to an humbler subject. Old age is narrative, and delights in egotism. I beg leave to avail myself of the privilege. The honour of being distinguished by Lord Camden has put me on better terms with myself; and though I feel the symptoms natural to a long life, I can boast with pride, that I know the value of the obligation, and to whom I am indebted.

"My memory is not so bad, but I can still remember the eminent Lawyer who figured at the bar forty years ago, and soon became the chosen friend of the great Earl of Chatham. I remember him in the office of Attorney General, supporting at once the prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of the people; a friend to the liberty of the press, yet a controller of licentiousness, and a firm defender of the principles of the Revolution. I remember the same great Lawyer presiding in the Court of Common Pleas; and I was present, on a great

occasion, when *general warrants*, that foster the invention of a former age, died at his feet.

"I remember the same great Judge in the highest Court of Judicature, deciding, like Lord Hurdwicke, with *evenness of scale*, and, after a regular gradation of honours, I now see him President of the Council, where he sits in judgment, dispensing law and equity to all his Majesty's foreign dominions, and, as Shakspeare says, "bearing his faculties to mock, to clear in his great office," that a pure administration of justice is acknowledged to flow through all parts of the British empire.

"My memory, my Lord, is not exhausted, but I hasten to a recent fact. When the *Label Bill* was depending in Parliament, I know who was the orator in the cause of the people and the constitution. By that Bill, which, with your Lordship's support, has happily passed into a law, I saw it determined, that when a jury is sworn to try the matter in issue, craft and chicane are no longer to teach twelve men to perjure themselves by resigning the chief part of their duty to the discretion of the Court—which has been emphatically called "The Law of Tyrants."

"But it is not for me to spread the canvas, and inspan the portrait by such weak colouring as mine. History, my Lord, will have a better memory than I have. In that pure posterity will be taught to honour the statesman, whose comprehensive mind embraces the light of reason, the principles of natural justice, and the spirit of the British Constitution.

"These are the things, my Lord, which, with every Briton, I remember with pleasure. In such a case it is natural to boast of my memory, that I may, for the same purpose, retain that faculty to the end of my days, and that the memory of Lord Camden, and the obligations which he has bestowed upon me, may be the last to fade from my mind, as a confirmation devoutly to be wished for.

"I have the honour to remain,

"MY LORD,

"Your Lordship's most grateful

"and most devoted humble servant,

"CHARLES MACKLIN.

"10th December 1792."

Macklin being thus freed from the weight of old age, it seemed to have some immediate effect upon his spirit. His friends

friends endeavoured to divert his mind from profits (which he was always more or less driving at through life), and turned it merely to amusements, which he seemed to catch with more appetite than generally belongs to old age. In the summer of that year he was often found at Sadler's Wells, Attley's, and Highgate, seemed much pleased with the effusions of those places, and sometimes drew comparisons between the present and past state of public places with great pleantry.

Being met one night at Sadler's Wells by a friend, who afterwards saw him home, he went into a history of that place with an accuracy which, though nature generally denies to the recollection of old age in recent events, seems to atone for it in the remembrance of more remote periods.

"Sir, I remember the time when the price of admission *here* was but *three-pence*, except a few places scuttled off at the sides of the stage at sixpence, and which was usually reserved for people of fashion, who occasionally came to see the fun. Here we smoked, and drank porter and rum and water as much as we could pay for, and every man had his doxy that liked it, and so forth; and though we had a mixture of very odd company (for I believe it was a good deal the haunting place of thieves and highwaymen), there was little or no rioting. There was a *pubb*, then, Sir, that kept one another in awe."

Q: "Were the entertainments any thing like the present?"—A: "No, no; nothing in the shape of them, some hornpipes and ballad singing, with a kind of pantomime ballet, and some lofty tumbling—and all this was done by day-light, and there were four or five exhibitions every day."

Q: "And how long did these continue at a time?"—A: "Why, Sir, it depended upon circumstances—the proprietors had always a fellow on the outside of the booth, to calculate how many people were collected for a second exhibition, and when he thought there were enough, he came to the back of the upper seat, and cried out, 'Is *Haram* fifteen here?' This was the cant word agreed upon between the parties, to know the state of the people without—upon which they concluded the entertainment with a long, dismissed the audience, and prepared for a second representation."

Q: "Was this in Rosamon's time?"

—"No, no, Sir, long before—not but old Rosamon improved it a good deal, and I believe raised the price generally to sixpence, and in this way got a great deal of money. Sir, I'll tell you an anecdote of him. When Rosamon began to *jack* together some cash, he lodged it in the Bank of England, and as he increased it did the same to a considerable amount. His friends knowing him to be a rich man, and finding how he put out his money, remonstrated with him on it, by telling him he could lay out his fortune with at least equal security, and get an interest of four per cent. He at first doubted the security; but they making it plain to him, he was determined, as he said, to be *jabbed* no longer. He accordingly went next day to the Bank, and, rather in a coarse way, demanded his money. The Cashier referring him to another office to have his voucher examined, he took fire at this, and called out before them all, "Holla! *Messer!*—you with a pen stuck behind your ear (one of the orderly and familiar habits of those days)—you have been robbing me of the interest of my money for several years, and now you want to take the principal—it won't do, my knowing one, I'll have my *lots* (a cant word for money)—D—nn me I'll have my *lots*—so look to it." The Cashier instantly saw what sort of a man he had to deal with, and immediately sent one of the Clerks round to have his note examined and paid off. Rosamon then invested his money in the three per cents, and on his first dividend, he was so pleased at the circumstance, that he gave his friends a public dinner on the occasion.

When Macklin alluded to the mixture of company which resorted to Sadler's Wells at this time, viz. "that it was the occasional haunting-place of thieves, highwaymen, and disreputable persons," he was not much out in his reckoning, as in the Parliamentary Debates somewhat subsequent to this period (1751) it is stated, "That the profligacy of the common people called for some legal restraint, not only in the metropolis, but every city and town, nay almost every village, had assemblies of music, dancing, and gaming. This occasioned a prodigious dissipation of the time, money, and morals of the lower orders of people. Robberies were so frequent, that the enormity of the crime was almost effaced in the minds of the people; and nothing was more common than

than to advertise in the newspapers an impunity to any person who could bring to a party that was robbed the effects that had been taken from them, and that too with a reward according to the value.

"Those disorders were very justly ascribed, in a great measure, to the extravagances of the common people; and therefore a Bill was brought in for the better preventing thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment, and punishing people keeping disorderly houses. The operation of this Bill, when it passed the House of Commons, was confined to London and Westminster and twenty miles round; and all persons within that circuit were required to take out licences from the justices of the peace of the county, assembled at their quarter sessions, before they could open any room or place for public dancing, music, or any other entertainment of the like kind. Several other regulations, regarding idle, disorderly, or suspected persons and houses, were inserted in the same Act, and pecuniary as well as corporal penalties were affixed to the transgressors."

When we thus describe the state of Macklin's mind, and his occasional pleasantries, it was in the summer of 1793. Soon after this, a visible change took place, both in mind and person—the ravages of time now began visibly to appear; and as, when men as well as things tend to ruin (which cannot be repaired) the devastation spreads rapidly—his face no longer preserved any degree of character—his eye had lost all the use of describing the movements of his mind—and instead of that erect form, and firm step, which, to follow, seemed to describe a man of fifty, he dragged his legs leisurely after one another, as conscious of his state of debilitation.

Still he occasionally frequented the pit of both Theatres, but seemingly insensible of what was passing before him. Even his favourite part of the Jew, the part which he established and supported his fame for above half a century—he did not know it when it was represented before him, but frequently asked, "What was the play? and who was the performer?" without any other remark than a repetition of the same question.

One of the last efforts of his mind

was on the appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Theatre after their marriage. When the company rose to salute them, and Macklin amongst the number, the Prince recognized him, and, with his usual politeness, bowed to him—and afterwards the Princess did him the same honour. The veteran felt this like an electrical shock, could talk of nothing else, when he went home, but the distinguished honour that was paid him by his Prince—he eat his supper with greater glee, and retailed the circumstance, in a confused kind of narration, for a few days—and then, when asked about it, entirely forgot it.

How melancholy, yet how truly, does Swift describe this state of nature in his account of the *Struldbruggs*; and what a lesson does it hold out for human vanity at any time of life, particularly to the impotent and irrational desires of those who are constantly wishing for the extremity of old age!

"When the *Struldbruggs* come to fourscore (says he), which is reckoned the extremity of living in this country, they had not only all the follies and infirmities of other old men, but many more, which arose from the dreadful prospect of never dying. They were not only opinionative, peevish, covetous, morose, vain, talkative, but incapable of friendship, and dead to all natural affection, which never descended below their grandchildren. Envy and impotent desires are their prevailing passions. But those objects against which their envy seemeth principally directed, are the vices of the younger sort, and the deaths of the old. By reflecting on the former, they find themselves cut off from all possibility of pleasure; and whenever they see a funeral, they lament and repine, that others are gone to an harbour of rest to which they themselves can never hope to arrive at.

"They have no remembrance of the truth, or particulars of any fact; it is safer to depend on common traditions than upon their best recollections. The least miserable amongst them appear to be those who turn to dotage, and entirely lose their memories. These meet with more pity and assistance, because they want many bad qualities which abound in others.

"As soon as they have completed the term of eighty years, they are looked upon as dead in law; their heirs immediately

scarcely succeed to their estates; only a small pittance is reserved for their support; and the poor ones are maintained at the public charge. After that period they are held incapable of any employment of trust or profit; they cannot purchase lands or take leases; neither are they allowed to be witnesses in any cause, either civil or criminal, not even for the decision of matters and bounds.

"At *ninety*, they lose their teeth and hair; they have at that age no distinction of taste, but eat and drink whatever they can get, without relish or appetite. The diseases they were subject to still continue without increasing or diminishing. In walking, they forget the common appellation of things, and the names of persons, even of those who are their nearest friends and relations. For the same reason, they never can amuse themselves with reading, because their memory will not serve to carry them from the beginning of a sentence to the end; and by this defect, they are deprived of the only entertainment whereof they might otherwise be capable.

"In their persons they were the most mortifying sight I ever beheld, and the women more horrible than the men. Besides the usual deformities in extreme old age, they acquired an additional ghastliness, in proportion to their number of years, which is not to be described."

Such is the condition of extreme old age!—and nearly such, at the period of *ninety-five*, was Macklin!—He lingered, however, near three years after this, crawling about the vicinity of Covent Garden, sometimes visiting that Theatre, which he seemingly went to more from the force of habit than any gratification; being totally insensible of every thing—but the music between the acts.

The audience on these occasions venerated his condition. On his appearance at the pit door, no matter how crowded the house was, they rose to make room for him; in order to give him his accustomed seat, which was the centre of the last bench near the orchestra. He generally walked home by himself, which was only on the other side of the Piazza; but in crossing at the corner of Great Russell-street, he very deliberately waited till he saw the passage thoroughly cleared of coaches.

He sometimes used to change the scene by going to a public-house in the neighbourhood, where he took his pint ale warmed, and well sweetened with

brown sugar, "to lubricate the lungs," as he called it. Here he met with equal indulgence as at the Theatres, every body striving to accommodate him; whilst some frequented the house for the purpose of seeing and conversing with a man who was so long an actor upon the great stage of the world; but in this last they were always disappointed: he now told his anecdotes so confused and interrupted, often beginning with one thing and ending with another, that he fully justified Swift's observation on this very advanced time of life, "that men in this condition have no remembrance of the truth of a fact; and it is safer to depend on common tradition than upon their best recollections."

The hour at last arrived which was to number the days of this extraordinary old man. Some little time before this took place, he grew weaker and weaker—he was unable to go down stairs, and contented himself with walking about his room, and resting himself on his bed (or rather his couch, where he generally slept with his clothes on, night and day, for many years). In one of these repales, some friends were talking of him in the room, thinking, from his state of insensibility for many days before, that he was incapable of hearing or understanding them, when he suddenly started up, and answered with some sharpness. This was thought to bode some recovery—but it was only the last blaze in the socket. The evening of that day he composed himself as it was thought for sleeping; but in this sleep he made his final exit without a groan.

Thus died, on the 11th July 1797, Charles Macklin, by his own computation only ninety-eight—but on very strong and probable circumstances (related in the early part of these Memoirs) at the very advanced age of one hundred and eight. He was buried on the Sunday following in St. Paul's Covent Garden, attended to the grave by several of his Theatrical Brethren, and a great concourse of others, whose curiosity had drawn together to contemplate on the last remains of a man who had nearly seen *two*, and had actually touched the extremities of *two* centuries.

[An Appendix to Mackliniana in our next—which will be followed up with some general strictures on the character of Mr. Macklin as an Actor, an Author, and a Man.]

DBN.

DENMARK: AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

OF THE STATES DEPENDENT ON DENMARK, NORWAY, ICELAND, ISLES OF FERO, GREENLAND, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIX. Page 411.)

ICELAND.

THIS Island, characteristically called the Land of Ice, was once a kingdom, whose sovereigns were famous for their maritime exploits. The people from childhood, like their neighbours, were pirates, but with greater success. At a later time, they were then more flourishing than they are at present; but, according to ancient accounts, the climate was then not so rigorous, and their rivis were less cultivated. Certainly, the resources of the Kings of Iceland were none but those which the sea afforded; and a fact that was often nothing but ice. Small barks, ill armed and inconvenient; coarse food, which was often devoured raw, a troublesome, filthy, and often infectious garb; a cabin instead of a palace; and a repetition of tales eternally told, for want of better amusement; were the splendor and the pleasures of both King and people, in an age when piracy, usurpation, and civil dissension, rendered the vicissitudes, with which Europe, at this day, continues to be deeply afflicted.

Iceland extends from sixty-three degrees to sixty-six degrees north latitude. Its distance from the inhabited coast of Greenland, which is the most northerly, is sixty miles*; and from the other thirty-five; from Drontheim, a town in the north of Norway, its southern border is computed to be one hundred and twenty. It contains 1505 square miles of inhabited land and 450 deserts.

Its temperature is not so cold as its situation might lead to suppose; though it sometimes happens that the ice, which comes as is thought from Greenland, accumulates enormously in the gulphs and harbours, and renders the winter extremely severe, bringing, with it wood, whales, seals, and even bears. The fogs, rising from the sea and land, are frequent. Summer is of very short duration, but usually sufficient to ripen certain kinds of grain.

The country is full of mountains; some with the aspect of sterility, others

clothed in verdure, and the highest covered with eternal snows. They are separated by valleys, in which are fine grass lands, where the people reside. The plain extends from the coast as far as four, and sometimes ten miles up the country.

Iceland is renowned for its volcanoes. Some of them are extinct, and others continually burning. This occasionally causes very dangerous earthquakes; one of which was produced by the last eruption that had fatal effects on man and beast.

The sheep form a considerable branch of trade. They are folded all the year in the meadows, and their wool is tolerably good. The horse and the ox are small, but the first is active and vigorous. In 1777, the reindeer was introduced into Iceland, and prospered. The dogs are excellent, and highly useful to the shepherd. Except the bear brought on the ice, there is no carnivorous animal but the fox, the skin of which is in great estimation. Haddow is so abundant, and so valued, that it has been the object of various regulations. The King has reserved to himself the right of purchasing falcons, of which he keeps great numbers near his capital, and sends presents of them to foreign Courts.

The fishery is the most lucrative branch of trade to the inhabitants of the sea coast. It is greatly encouraged by Government, employs 1800 vessels, and chiefly consists of cod, herrings, plaice, hals, sea-calves, the porpus, and the whale. The consumption of fish oil is enormous in this country; yet the exportation is considerable. Little corn grows here; though experience has lately proved, that barley, rye, and oats may thrive. A passable kind of flour is obtained from the *elymus arvensis*, the *liben islandicus*, and other indigenous plants. Gardens are daily brought to greater perfection; but fruit trees do not prosper. The use of potatoes is greatly increasing. There is an absolute want of wood, none of which is to

* I know not what miles, whether Geographic, German, Norwegian, or Danish. — E.

be seen, except what the ice brings; though, if we may credit the history of the island, it once contained forests of oak. Turf and the *bitumen lignum fossil* are the common fuel, coal-mines having not yet been discovered.

Iceland is divided into four cantons, containing one great bailiarge, three small ones, and the two bishopricks of Skalholt and Holum; the first consisting of fifteen provostships and one hundred and fifty cures, the second of sixty cures and four provostships. There is not a single town, nor, properly speaking, a village: there are only hamlets, one of which sometimes contains twenty huts or cottages.

These Islanders are healthy, vigorous, and most of them brown, with black hair. The small-pox has committed great ravages among them; but the climate has repelled the venereal disease, the gift of foreigners. Nothing can be more monotonous than the life of moderation which they lead. Every thing around them is in the utmost simplicity; though they have tea, coffee, and brandy; which is become an object of the first necessity, and the bane of national temperance. Their probity is great, the love of their country enthusiastic, their attachment to Government sincere, and their hospitality universal. Their indolence, obtuseness, and suspicion, must be attributed to the want of foreign intercourse, and the shackles under which their commerce suffers.

They are less superstitious than many other nations, better informed than might be supposed, and their favourite amusements are trials of strength and dexterity, backgammon, and chess. They excel in the latter game; to which, and to the reading of their ancient *Saga*, and the singing of their historical romances, they consecrate their long winter nights. This is the reason that the Icelanders are generally well acquainted with the ancient history and legislation of their country.

They have their own peculiar poets, and speak the ancient language of the North. A Literary Society was established in 1794, that distinguished itself by its zeal to diffuse knowledge, and by the publication of several works, at Leiragorda, 1798, in the Icelandic dialect. Yet, notwithstanding their former renown as a literary people, they can no longer make such claims. Living as they do in the frozen bosom of the North, isolated from the lettered world,

few in numbers, and scattered over a disproportionate face of land, their wants simple, their experience small, their implements rude, and their means confined, it would be in vain to expect admirable inventions from them, or surprising efforts of genius.

The whole population consists of 50,000 souls, who live under their own laws, and employ no advocates. Their suits are exceedingly simple; and they have only recourse to the Code of Norway in cases where their own is silent. Their last appeal is to the Supreme Court at Copenhagen.

They possess workmen sufficient for their wants, and particularly in woollen cloths; which, though coarse, form a considerable branch of trade. Commerce, which once was engrossed by Government, or granted to monopolizers, is now made free; but it is passive, in Iceland. The best informed natives are greatly desirous of an intercourse with other nations; which motives of benevolence ought to encourage. The annual amount of their exports seldom exceeds 120,000 crowns, of which 130,000 are in fish.

The revenues of Government are not more than 12,000 crowns a-year, subject to various expences; it being at the charge of furnishing corn, and other articles of the first necessity.

ISLES OF FERÖ.

Returning from Iceland to Norway, we meet with the Isles of Ferö, situate eighty-six miles from Iceland and one hundred from the Continent. They form a small Northern Archipelago, and extend about fifteen miles from south to north in length, and ten in breadth. The largest is called Strömör, and contains Thorshaven, a commercial town; where the Administrators of this Archipelago reside.

The whole of the inhabited part amounts to twenty-four square miles, scarcely containing 5000 inhabitants. The temperature of the air is here remarkable. Far as they are to the north, they seldom have more than a month's frost, by which the gulphs and ports are never entirely closed. The heat of summer is temperate; and the inhabitants attain extreme old age.

Their wealth consists in the flesh and skins of their cattle. They have stores of coal, of which they send a small quantity to Copenhagen. A more considerable object of exportation is wool.

Red stockings, of which the annual amount is 116,000 pair. The fishery is very lucrative; and the trade is open to every subject of Denmark. The total receipts of exportation, for skins, tallow, fish, oil, stockings, quills, butter, &c. does not exceed 20,000 crowns.

GREENLAND.

We are indebted to the Icelanders for the discovery of Greenland, which happened toward the close of the tenth century, when colonies of these Islanders and a few Norwegians were sent there, and Christianity introduced. The plague, in 1350, the dreadful ravages of which occasioned it to be called the black death, cut off all communication with Greenland. It was almost forgotten during two centuries, till Christian III. Frederick II. and Christian IV. successively sent vessels thither; but the Colonists were no more. Under Frederic IV. Eged, a Norwegian Bishop, inspired with gospel zeal, established a society at Bergen; and an intercourse with the savages of Greenland was again maintained.

The attempt did not answer expectation; and the King founded a new colony, to convert these Barbarians. The project has been successful; thanks to the enthusiasm of the Moravian Brethren.

All that is known of Greenland extends from the southern point of Cape Farewell and Statenbuk, fifty-nine degrees north latitude, to Spitzbergen, latitude eighty degrees, toward America. The Europeans inhabit as far as seventy-two degrees, from Cape Farewell to Oopernavik. It is hitherto unknown, whether this vast region forms an island, a peninsula, or a part of the American Continent. The partisans in favour of the first opinion are most numerous.

The cold is excessive, especially in February and March; yet rendered supportable by habit; for there is no wind during this period. The inland parts are an eternal mass of ice, and the sea coast only is habitable, which is intersected with gulphs and islands of a moderate size. The country is watered by streams and rivulets; and three springs of hot water have been discovered.

The only cation where the cow is found is that of Julianehaab, which is the most flourishing. The territory is divided into two *høveder*. In 1789,

the inhabitants were found to be 5115, half of whom had received baptism. The small pest at various times has committed great ravages.

The Greenlanders is the simple, innocent, and real child of nature. His frugality and ignorance of artificial wants render the attainment of happiness easy, and doubtless contribute to the singular attachment he has for his country.

The animal kingdom abounds in useful species: the hare, rein-deer, dog, fox, bear, sea-birds, and fish innumerable: but to the natives the most precious of all is the seal. It is here that the Hollanders fish for the whale, which has hitherto proved more profitable to them than the natives.

The settlers raise a few sheep; but vegetation affords them little aid. Its whole richness consists in common grass, a few odoriferous and medicinal plants, some of which bear berries, and the *Rhynus aromaticus* L. Among the hardy vegetables, cabbage, turnips, and radishes are reared. Here and there, the linden, the birch, and the elm, are met with; but extremely dwarfish.

The mineral kingdom is less penurious: stone of every kind is found, and some indication of mines.

The free inhabitant of these countries is subject to no tax: he is ignorant even of the use of money. The conversion of the savage natives is his incessant pursuit, and is chiefly the work of the Moravian Brethren. There exists, indeed, an ancient royal Institution, in Denmark, for the propagation of the faith, entitled, *Collegium de Curis Eschangelii promovendo*.

The trade is carried on by Government; and hitherto with considerable loss. Parsons of State have prevented its being made free; but it may be remarked, that Government has lately sold the vessels employed in the whale fishery, intending, perhaps, to interfere no more. The exports consist of fish oil, parts of the whale, the horns and teeth of marine animals, eiderdown, salt fish, and a little wool.

DUTCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

From the confines of the frozen pole, barren tracts, and savage tribes, we return to a more temperate climate, and a country which, from its fruitfulness and civilization, is one of the richest gems in the crown of Denmark.

The Dutchy of Holstein appertains to the King of Denmark as a fief of the Germanic

Germanic Empire. It constitutes a part of the Circle of Lower Saxony; is bounded on the north by the Duchy of Gleswick, a Danish province; on the south by the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck and the Principality of Lauenburg, dependent on Hanover; and by that Electorate on the course of the Elbe.

The surface thus limited contains 175 square miles, and a population of 315,000 souls. Remarkably fertile on the borders, in the middle it is arid and sandy; which occasions travellers, who cross it, to suspect its productive virtues, and the flourishing state of its agriculture. Yet most kinds of fruit are cultivated here: the peach attains perfect maturity; as does the grape, if sheltered from the cold winds, and exposed to the sun's heat.

Sea and river fish are abundant. The carp, in which the cities of Hamburgh and Lubeck delight, are furnished by Holstein; as also are the beef and mutton. The love of gardening is daily increasing, but is still far from perfection. The quality of the grain is good, and the butter delicious; that which is made in June, and particularly in Autumn, is excellent for keeping. The diminution of wood, common to all the North, is alarmingly felt; as a proof, the price is doubled within a few years at Kiel, though it is a sea-port.

One of the means best calculated to improve agriculture is the resolution taken by the Lords, who are the great landholders, of dividing their manors into small farms, and selling or letting them on long leases. The abolition of serfage, which appearances lead us to hope will soon take place, cannot but be still more effectual. The country contains some manufactories, but of little importance, and the articles they produce are not of the best kind. In a State so small, the fine arts can find but few resources; but with the sciences it is very different. Among the learned of Germany, Holstein maintains a distinguished rank. The University of Kiel need but be named to call to recollection a society renowned through all Europe. Few strangers come there, it is true, for education; but that must be attributed to its distance from the centre of Europe, to the dearth of provisions, to the celebrity of Göttingen, Jena, Halle, and Leipzig, the vast and inestimable establishments possessed by these universities, and to their mag-

nificent libraries, compared to which that of Kiel, more recently formed; though already rich, must be placed in a secondary rank. The climate of Kiel not rigorous; its situation is pleasant; the winds are good and salubrious; and the society more mixed and agreeable than is common to universities.

Holstein has no particular code. The knowledge of its laws forms a most immense and complicated science; as it does through all Germany, Prussia only excepted. The towns generally follow the Code of Lubeck; the country conforms to the ancient Saxon Code. But besides these, there is the Roman Law, the Canon Law, the Imperial Law, with ordinances innumerable, and charters relative to municipal rights.

In quality of Sovereign of this Duchy, the King of Denmark has a vote in the Diet of Ratisbon.

To afford an idea of the revenues of Government, it will be sufficient to state, that the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein have nearly the same extent and the same custom duties; and, taking the years 1785 to 1787 as the basis of estimation, that they have annually yielded 1,777,000 crowns.

The export trade of Holstein is greatly facilitated by the packet-boats, that sail once a week from Kiel to Copenhagen, and the reverse. They carry passengers and merchandize; chiefly to and from Hamburgh.

The famous Holstein canal, which, intersecting a part of the country, forms a communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, will very essentially influence both home and foreign trade. The number of vessels passing this way annually increases.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF DENMARK.

The sketch that has been given of the countries that compose the Danish Monarchy would be incomplete, were not a few words added on its Foreign Possessions. The most celebrated, though not perhaps the most important, are those of Asia. Formerly the domain of the East India Company, they now belong to Government, of which the Company holds them in grant; so that the ships of individual merchants are only allowed to trade on paying a certain tax. These supply the wares of India sufficient for the consumption of Denmark, and sell the remainder to foreign nations. The profits of Government,

vernment, if any, are inconsiderable. Tranquebar and its dependencies yield only 60,000 crowns, while its maintenance exceeds 90,000. Fredericks Nagor affords about 8000 roupées, and costs about 25,000. Government covers the expence by the sale of passports and the tax on ships allowed to trade. The Missionaries sent by Government to convert the Indians have shed seeds of information among them, the produce of which cannot but be salutary: and a Society was established, in 1789, to spread industry and instruction through the country, from which very ad-

vantageous consequences may be expected.

The Danish establishments in Africa afford gold, ivory, and slaves. It becomes us, however, to remark, that Denmark was the first to abolish the slave trade. According to an ordinance of 1791, in 1803 there will be a total cessation of this odious commerce, against which the everlasting rights of reason and humanity raise their voice. The maintenance of their possessions in Africa amounts to 30,000 crowns; the revenues scarcely deserve to be mentioned.

LETTERS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Concluded from Vol. XXXIX. Page 420.)

LETTER II.

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours, and am glad to hear, that you, and my other friends and acquaintances, are in good health; this being the first I received from you since I came to this famous city. I told you, in my last, that we were to sail in ten days; but upon what account, or for what reason, I cannot inform you, we are ordered to continue in this station until further orders, which our Captain thinks may be some months more before we shall have orders to sail. I have, since my last to you, been with several Turks, who were a considerable time at London, speak the English pretty well, and have done me the favour to let me in privately to their *Mosques*. In time of religious worship, I saw *circumcision* performed upon a boy about thirteen years of age, was at one of their weddings, and have learned a great deal more about them, since I wrote to you in my last.

They observe most strictly the *rite of circumcision*, as the seal of the covenant which God made with *Abraham* and *Ismael*, which gives them a right and title to all the privileges of the *Musliman* faith. This sacrament the impostor *Mahomet* thought fit to receive, as well in compliance with the Jews as with the custom of his country and many other nations in the *East*, who, I am informed, are punctual in the observation of it, out of a strict adherence to the traditions of their fathers, and the usage of ancient times, without any remembrance of the true ground of its

original institution. They do not circumcise children in their infancy, much less think themselves obliged to the eighth day. No *consuetudine* ties them to a set time, but they are left wholly to their liberty, and to consult their convenience, so it be not deferred beyond the thirteenth year, which is the utmost limit (that is, if they be not deprived of an opportunity of doing it for want of a skilful hand), in memory of the circumcision of *Ismael*, which, as they alledge, was done when he was at that age. Till which time, the boys wear their hair long, but made up in curled knots hanging over their shoulders. The ceremony is performed with a great noise and tumult, which, with them, are the only expressions of their festival joy and mirth, all their solemnities being disorderly and rude, and without any *decorum* or discretion to manage them. The whole day is spent in entertaining their relations and neighbours, who are to be witnesses of the operation; for, at this time, they think they may fairly and lawfully lay aside their gravity, and wholly give themselves up to merriment. But as soon as the evening prayers are over, they prepare for the business, which is committed to the care of a *Chirurgion*, or Barber, or any other who has an easy and dextrous hand. In the mean while, the boy is brought in by his father and kindred in his *new vest* and *turbant*, whom they flatter and care to divert him from *melancholy* and fear, and to prevent him from fainting before he feels the sharpness of the razor, telling him,

him, that, in a few minutes, he will be enrolled amongst the followers of *Mahomet*, and be made capable of the Favour of God, and the joys of *Paradise*. Sometimes they cast the boy asleep with an opiate potion, when they think he has not courage enough to endure it, and then making, as it were, to be deferred till the next day, quickly return, and finish the intended work. Yet notwithstanding the great stir they have made in the day-time, and that by this they are initiated into their religion, they do not use to have any solemn prayers at it; only the *Operator*, in the very act, cries out, *Bismillah*, that is, in the name of God, three times, the music playing to drown the noise and howling of the young Turk. They told me, that at the circumcision of the *Grand Seigneur*, or any other considerable *Bassa*, or Officer, for the greater pomp and solemnity, and for example sake, to encourage him to endure what they have undergone before him, several others are circumcised at the same time; between whom, upon the account of this religious ceremony or Solemnity, there is contracted such a dearth and friendship, beyond all ties of natural relation, that it is only dissolved by death, and ever after they call themselves by the title of *Sunneshlah*, that is, *Affiliate of Circumcision*, which they value above that of Brother. In the night they often repeat the same rude mirth as they had in the day. Those *villains*, who out of desperation, or a desire of living in all bestial sensuality, turn *Rengades*, are compelled to be out. They first appear before the *Cady*, or *Jagier*, and acquaint him with the design of becoming *Mussulman*, and desire to be admitted into the Favour and privilege. Immediately he commands their heads to be shaven; and the matter being usually known before, *cloaths* and *garb* are provided, and freely bestowed upon their *Proselytes*; and sometimes upon his first coming out in his *Mussulman's* habit, they set him upon a horse, and carry him in triumph through the streets of the *Christians*, with a lance or dart in his hand, to signify they are ready to fight for and defend the religion they have newly taken up with the utmost hazard of their lives. Some few, perchance out of natural horror of pain, upon the *Rengades* only, or apostate *Christians*, for the natural-born Turks never omit it), have, by several artifices and wiles, eluded the sentence of the

law, and remain uncircumcised, and abhor this invisible sign of *Mahomet*, and old men especially, to whom this wound might prove deadly and fatal; but then they must keep it mighty private and secret, lest it come to the *Cady's* ears, whom they must otherwise bribe, or else be forced to submit to this piece of religious severity.

I am informed, that it was one of the great policies of *Mahomet*, that he might the better establish the fancies that were to be the peculiar character of his religion, to press upon his followers the frequent practice of those great duties of nature which refer to the worship and service of God, as if in this they were to outdo both *Christians* and *Jews*. For (as I wrote to you in a former letter) they are obliged to make their solemn prayers five times a day at set hours, which vary according to the different seasons of the year. They do not divide the natural day into many equal portions, as not understanding the use of *equinoctial hours*, or the benefit of *sun-dials*, to measure and adjust their time, but only have regard to the rising and setting of the sun, and its longer or shorter stay above the horizon; and yet they are mightily taken with the invention of *watches*, there being scarce a Turk in Constantinople, of any fashion, but is master of one, and besides has a striking clock in his house; a considerable number of the French nation reaping good advantage from this their curiosity.

I wrote to you, in my last, their times of prayer were at sun-rising, noon, the middle time between noon and sun-set, sun-set, and an hour and an half in the night; only upon *Giumshgun*, that is, the day of their religious convention, they add to their devotion, and go to church about the middle of the forenoon; at which time, the more devout shut up their shops, but afterwards return to their trade and business: this being the whole distinction of the day, and no other reverence paid to it; otherwise, there is the same noise in the streets and markets, the same chattering of warts, and their imagines are much frequented, and no difference as to the neatness and decency of their habit; they thinking they have done enough, if they step to the *Mosque*, at that peculiar time, for a quarter of an hour.

In the time of *Ramazan*, which is the most solemn time of the whole year, wherein they pretend to most devotion,

and wherein the most careless will endeavour to expiate the miscarriages of the past year, some will rise two hours before day, to praise the name of God in a set form, this being a *holy month*, devoted to fasting, and the more strict exercises of religion.

In the greatest Mosques, on Friday in the afternoon, such of the *Priests* as have acquired the fame of learning and eloquence, enlarging upon some words of the *Alcoran*, entertain the people with harangues in their way, with a great deal of noise and seeming zeal, tending to the advance of *prayer*, *justice*, *charity*, and the other virtues of conversation and society. But this is extraordinary, which they are not bound to, their part being to read several *Surats*, or chapters, of the *Alcoran*, and recite the prescribed office of prayer; a little stock of learning serving to qualify them for this function.

Before they make their prayers, whether publicly in the *Mosques*, or privately in their houses, they (as I touched a little in a former letter) are very solicitous to wash themselves, as thinking that, without this previous lustration, God will be deaf to their requests, and that all their devotion will be ineffectual, and to no purpose. This being so necessary a qualification of prayer, that they might not be destitute of convenience, and so be forced to omit their devotion for want of due preparation this way, besides the vast number of them every where in their streets, there are conduits and fountains with great variety of cocks, adjoining to the greater *Mosques* for this purpose, which I never knew till of late.

It is not enough to wash themselves, unless they do it in a particular manner, which though difficult in itself, yet custom and use have rendered it so easy and familiar to them, that they do it without delay, and without error. The manner is this: I made a *Turk*, whom I had obliged, to show me their way of washing, particularly in his own house. Tucking up their vests and short sleeves above their elbows, they take up as much water as they can hold in the hollow of their hands, which they wash thence, and then putting their forefinger into the left side of their mouth, and their thumb into their right, wash that three times also; snuffing up water with their nostrils, they gently stroke their face from the forehead to the

chin, and back again ; next their arms to the *belly* ; taking off their *turban* ; they rub with the inside of their hand the forepart of their head, from the crown to the forehead, putting their fore and middle fingers into the cavity of their ears, and their thumbs behind, washing their necks with three fingers of both hands reversed.* Their public *bagnios*, or baths, usually are built very handsome and stately ; all great men have them in their houses, for their own use, and the use of their women, being frequented not only for health and cleanliness, but for religion in several particular cases, in which they are obliged to cleanse other parts of the body, not to be named, which I saw them once do at an open fountain in the streets. This ceremony, be their occasion never so great and urgent, they cannot omit without great scandal and guilt ; before which purgation they look upon themselves as unfit not only to go to church, but to converse, or be conversed with.

To put them in mind the better of
these duties of religion, that neither
pleasures nor business may divert their
thought, the *Priests*, or their servants
(as I told you in another letter) give
notice to the people publicly of the
approaching time of prayer. And for
their accommodation, about the *Menar*,
or pyramid (which I called a temple,
because it is very like one) from the
grand adjoining to the *Mosque*, is built
a gallery, to which there is an ascent
by a winding stair of stone, the door
whereof always looks towards *Mecca*.
Here walking round, and straining
their voices in a kind of singing tone,
which they lengthen out, they invite
them in a peculiar form of words,
which is common to all, and from
which they do not depute a tittle, to
come and make their prayers; and by
this way they supply the want of bells,
which they never use themselves, nor
will allow the Franks to do. It is
scarce credible how this noise, by reason
of this advantage of height, in a
clear evening may be distinctly heard:
although I wrote the words to you in
another letter, I shall repeat them here;
they are exactly these: God is great,
God is great, there is no God but God;
I confess that Mahomet is the Messenger
of God, I profess that Mahomet is the Mes-
senger of God; come to prayers, come to
prayers, come to worship, come to worship.

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God is great, God is great, there is no God but God.

In the morning sometimes they remain them, that *Prayer is better than sleep*, and bid them repeat the *Plaila*, or first chapter of the *Alcoran*, which they use as frequently as we do the *Lord's Prayer*. In the *Royal Mosque*, where there is usually four pyramids, this proclamation is made with great solemnity by several *Priests* jointly at the same time, but without the least variation of word, and incredible to a stranger's ears of repetition.

There is a great semblance of devotion in all churches. Had the favour granted not to be present at evening prayer in the time of *Ramazan*, the great yearly festival *Majlis*. I wrote of to you, called *San'a S'pila*, where there might be an assembly of no less than two or three thousand. Lifting up the untwist, and advancing a little forward, I could not perceive the least noise, no coughing or spitting, no disorderly running up and down, no gazing one upon another, no entertainments of discourse, nothing of inattention or heedlessness, as if they had forgot the business they came about, but all were mighty intent and serious, and listening with great diligence to the priest, or busy at their private devotions, with that profound silence, as if it had been not only a sin, but a crime that drew after it bodily punishment to be inflicted immediately, to misbehave themselves either in discourse or gesture in that place.

When they make the prayers, they turn their faces towards that point of the heavens under which *Meca* is placed, as the *Christians* do to the *East*, and the *Jews* to *Jerusalem*, in what climate or position soever they are, stand in most exact, only that their heads do incline some what towards it, their eyes being fixed upon the ground, and their hands close to their breast, almost in the figure of a cross, without any the least motion, as if they were in an ecstasy. But soon after, upon the repeating of some words, they at set intervals incline their heads, and bend their bodies, and prostrate themselves upon the pavement, covered with carpets or mats of Grand Cairo, several times together, then sitting cross-legged, their hands placed upon their knees, but not exactly in the same easy posture as in their houses, but as it were somewhat higher, and upon their right heel. They often

pass from one gesture to another, and make often interchanges: besides, they have a trick to move their head several times from one shoulder to another, as if they feared the expectation they have of the coming of *Malomet*, who promised to appear at the last day, at the time of prayer, or due to shew respect to their *Angel*, whom they foolishly believe, at that time, to sit upon their shoulders. They make use of *clapnets of beads*, upon which they number their short prayer, such as *Sal'm Allah*, that is, *Glory be to God*, *Allah ekber*, that is, *God is great*, *All'm lo h'ial*, that is, *Prayer given to God*, *Bismillah*, that is, *In the name of God*, which they will repeat sometimes a hundred times, as they will likewise the several names of God, with great noise and fervency. I heard in *San'a S'pila* six or seven priests crying out several times till they were even hoarse again, *We be'ize, we be'ize*, as if they thought God Almighty had been to be wronged upon by such loud and vain repetitions.

In some of my former letters to you, I wrote of their customs, and, from what I have learned since, I will add something concerning their weddings or marriages. They are celebrated with great noise and tumult, the bride dressed up, and covered with a red veil, is brought home on horseback, riding single, attended by her relations and friends, and music playing before, and boys running up and down making a continued noise. This is (as you may see by what I wrote before) the first day of their coming together, the whole business of the articles of marriage being managed, in their absence, by the friends of each party. But so much as the *Mahometan* law permits the man to put away his wife upon every slight occasion, that they may not leave their daughters wholly at the mercy of their husbands, whose humours are soickle and inconstant, but to prevent such an accident, at least to provide better against it, a writing is signed before the *Cady*, whereby they oblige themselves to make such daily allowance to their wives, in case they are weary of them, and turn them off; which allowance is exacted as a just debt, and always payable. The paper of contract being ratified, the *proxies* of both parties go to the parish *proff*, who is invited to the nuptial entertainment, who there be-

flows his blessing on the married couple; and then begins the mad mirth, which lasts for three entire days and nights together.

They are confined (as I wrote to you in my last) to the number of four wives, who have some little command over the women slaves, though otherwise not much better treated, for their condition is servile, being shut up in their houses, as so many prisoners, scarce permitted to go abroad without a keeper; barred from all outward conversation; their brothers, growing up to be men, denied access to them, or else but twice or thrice in a year, and then in the presence of their jealous husbands. Forced thus to live an idle and melancholy kind of life at home, their chief diversion is to bathe often, or to stand at their lattice window to observe the passers: but the good housewives, who are almost dead with this idle kind of life, deceive the slow hours, by *embracing handkerchiefs and quilts*. Their chief care is how to please their husbands, in whose favour they place their happiness, it being in their power to retain them, or put them away; so that their observance and love spring wholly from a principle of fear.

Their *funerals* are solemnized without obsequies, no show or pomp, or expence in the least; they do all in the day-time, and usually in the morning; the *Greeks*, who at such times carry lighted *tapers and torches*, and the *priests* their *censers*, and hire women to cut and tear their hair, which is a necessary part of their solemnity.

The priest usually goes before the corps mumbling out somewhat. He says peculiar prayers for the soul of the dead person at his grave, nigh which he stands alone by himself, the rest about twenty foot distant, and there reads some short chapters of the *Alcoran*. Then he gravely admonishes him about the fundamentals of his religion, that the *Angel Inquisitor* may not surprize him unprepared with suitable answers, and that he boldly confess that God is the *Creator*, and *Mahomet* his Messenger, and that he used in his prayers to turn his face towards *Mecca*, and the like; which ceremony being finished, they lay the body in the ground, and with the man a good success in his examination.

Their care and respect is not confined to the grave, for they bestow money to the poor to pray for their souls, which they believe find ease and benefit by

their *sufrages*, and often go themselves to their *graves*, out of love and respect to their *memory*. Some Emperors and great men have left lands for these very purposes, that these religious offices may never be omitted. Their women are not permitted to be present at their funerals. Their graves are somewhat hollow, that they may the better rise and sit before the *Angels*, planks being laid athwart to keep the sand and dust from falling upon them. They avoid doing any possible injury to the dead; their bones lie quiet and undisturbed; they do not dig a grave a second time; every one has his grave apart; no mixture of ashes or bones, which are as safely preserved as if they were in distinct tombs and peculiar vaults and repositories. This is the reason that they bury all without the city, and usually nigh the highway, that they may have room.

As to their religion about oaths, some of them will swear horribly in their private discourse, sometimes out of design to gain belief, and sometimes in their passions; but it is the highest unkindness in the world, not to believe them when they swear *one particular oath*; for then they are most serious, and desire to remove all possible suspicion of falsehood. This oath is, *By the truth of the four books, the thing is so and so, or I will do this or that*, meaning the Law of *Moses*, the Psalter of *David*, the Gospel of *Jesus*, and the *Alcoran* of *Mahomet*; for they look upon the three first also as sacred, and reverence their authority. They acknowledge *Moses* and *David*, and our *Blessed Saviour Christ*, to be great prophets, and do not speak of them without a piece of respect and honour; following herein the example of *Mahomet* himself, who has left them abundant witness in his *Alcoran* of the most holy life and stupendous miracles of *Christ*: to whose holy name the better sort shew so great a reverence, that if any cursed *Jew* go about to blaspheme it, they will be sure to revenge the affront.

It is reported here, that *Rifa Kulan*, Minister of Persia, has, by command of his master Prince *Thamas*, demanded restitution of the conquests yielded to the Porte by Sultan *Elreiff*; and in case of refusal, he was marching with his troops to take them by force. This seems to be true, because two days after, all the troops in this city and the neighbourhood received or-

dent to march to the camp marked out for them on the other side of Ingham. They began with sending the heavy baggage before; after which the troops filed off, having one of the *Mustees* at their head, followed by several others, carrying *Mahomet's green standard*, to animate the soldiers to fight for their religion. After them marched the *Alcoran*, in a stately waggon, all gilt with gold, and drawn by six horses richly harnessed, and after the *Alcoran* the *Grand Seigneur*. His Highness was accompanied by his six sons, armed with bows and arrows, surrounded by three hundred guards, armed with *curasses*, and followed by the *Grand Vizier*, several *Bashawes*, and great num-

bers of Officers of distinction. This *cavalcade* was exceeding magnificent, especially for the beauty of the led horses, and the richness of the furniture, the *Grand Seigneur* having sixty-six, the *Grand Vizier* thirty-two, and the *Bashawes* in proportion. My Lord Ambassador, my Lord Duplin, his son, Captain Vincent, and all our friends, and, in general, the whole ship's crew, are in good health. I am pretty well as to my health, only the pain of my side troubles me now and then. I give my respects to yourself, family, and all friends in London, and am, in all sincerity,

Yours, &c.

Constantinople, Aug. 28, 1730.

A LETTER TO A LADY WHO HAD TURNED HER DAUGHTER OUT OF DOORS, ON THE DISCOVERY OF HER BEING GUILTY OF A CRIMINAL AMOUR *

MADAM,

THUS say, that advice unasked is impertinent, and yet sure it ought not to be accounted as such, when coming from the person whose sincerity and friendship we have no room to doubt. I could not forgive myself for seeing any one, much more one I love, run blindfold on the brink of a precipice, without giving some warning of the danger:—pardon me, Madam, if I consider you as such;—all passion is blindness, and I am ready to allow the justice of yours, but I would fain be the means of preventing your hurrying to lengths that may be fatal to the honour of your family and your own future peace.

It was with an unspeakable concern I heard some rumours to the disadvantage of Miss ——'s reputation, but that concern received a very great addition, on being told you had confirmed what had been said by your banishing her your house. You are very sensible, that reports of this nature are frequently no more than the suggestions of malice and envy. This, however true, might have passed for such, and consequently have died in time, had you, who have had her always under your own eye, and were certainly the

best judge both of her inclinations and conduct, not seemed to think she could be capable of acting in a manner so unworthy her birth and education. Indeed, Madam, I cannot help thinking you have carried your severity to too high a pitch:—If the young Lady is in reality as guilty as she is represented, proclaiming her fault will be far from making it less: but, on the contrary, rather to incline her* to think, that having lost all it behoved her to preserve, forfeited all she had to hope, and suffered all she had to fear, she no longer has any measures to keep, but may indulge her inclinations to the most ruinous excess.—Who can answer for the event?—Undone by inadvertency, she may become abandoned by despair, and irrecoverably lost to all sense of honour and of virtue.

From my soul I wish you had not taken this step; but it is done; yet though past recall, I fancy may not be altogether past retrieve. You have forced her from your house, driven her Heaven knows where, yet I presume the wanderer may be found:—Let her be sought, permit her to return, not in your presence, that perhaps might be too great a condescension, and a reason a presumption in her of as a conse-

* This letter, the Correspondent from whom we received it says, was composed and printed near forty years ago. The good sense which pervades it, he adds, makes it deserving of a more general circulation, and therefore we comply with his request in inserting it.—LUTON.

quence as her present despair; but suffer her to remain beneath your roof, or that of some truity friend, till preparation can be made for sending her to your country seat, under the care and inspection of a person qualified to set before her eyes the misfortune to which she had reduced herself, and the inevitable destruction she must have been plunged into, had not your tenderness and maternal affection prevented it. I can think it scarce possible for a young lady, trained up in the principles of religion and virtue, and who had in you the strictest example of both continually before her eyes, can so far degenerate as not to be easily awakened to a just sense of her folly, if proper means are made use of for that end.

There have been instances where virtue, once reclaimed, has, like a broken limb, grown stronger than before.—Remembrance of what had happened generally gives a double caution to avoid, if possible, the like accident again, it is, however, certainly worth your while to make the experiment, and not, because she has fallen under one temptation, endanger her being exposed to others, as she infallibly must be, if left entirely to herself. By confining her in the way I mention, you will at least deprive her of the opportunity of repeating her crime, and her seducer from any new occasions of triumph.

Besides, Madam, scandal, ever solicitous of finding fresh objects, soon grows weary of the old, and as this age, Heaven knows, present, but too many, all discourse concerning Miss — will cease of itself, and be lost among a croud of more recent adventures, especially when she is out of sight, and nothing further is to be related of her than what is already known.

Thus will you not only save from perdition a darling, and till now esteemed a most deserving child, but also secure yourself from those horrid shocks which, on the report of her future behaviour, you might probably receive. I entreat you therefore, Madam, for her's and for your own sake, not to persist in a resentment, the effects of which cannot but be fatal to both.—A moment's consideration will show you, that as the mischief is done and past recall, common prudence requires you to prevent it from spreading farther;—you would not sure, if some part of your house was by any accident impaired, suffer the whole building to fall to the ground; and of how little value is the most magnificent edifice of human invention, when compared to the glorious workmanship of the Creator?

Do not imagine, Madam, that I am insensible of what a situation such as yours must inflict. When I reflect on the pangs you suffered in bringing this fair transgressor into the world, the pleasure her infant years afforded, and the charming hopes you had conceived of seeing her one day make the most amiable figure in the world, I own it must render the disappointment terrible to sustain, and is of a nature that demands all the resignation of a Christian, and the courage of a heroine; yet as I am very well satisfied you are perfectly the one, that on many occasions you have given proofs you are the other also, I hope you will, in this severest exigence, summon to your aid the noble principles which both inspire: In confidence of which I remain, as ever,

MADAM,

Your real friend and humble servant,

A. M. L.

A CURIOUS BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.

CHANCELLOR EGERTON, Lord Ellesmere, was son to a servant-maid, named Sparks, who had lived with his father, Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley. His mother had been so neglected by her seducer, that she was reduced to beg for support. A neighbouring Gentleman, a friend to Sir Richard, saw her asking alms, followed by her child. He admired its beauty, and saw in it

the evident features of the Knight. He immediately went to Sir Richard, and laid before him the disgrace of suffering his own offspring, illegitimate as it was, to wander from door to door. He was affected with the reproof, adopted the child, and, by a proper education, laid the foundation of its future fortune.

THE LONDON REVIEW,

AND,

‘*LITERARY JOURNAL*,

FOR JULY 1801.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TARSÆ, QUID UTILE, QUID NOVUM.

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances. Intended as a Companion to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. By Thomas Mortimer, Esq. Longman and Rees. 8vo. 9s. Boards.

THE professed design of this Author is to supply a deficiency in the education of young Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have a prospect, either from their rank in life, or from their succession to, or possession of large property, to become Members of Parliament, or who, from their connections, the service they may render their country, and other incidental causes, may hereafter be called upon to fill important stations under Government at home, or abroad. The education of this class of education at our celebrated academies and universities most abundantly does not comprise those useful branches of practical knowledge, which are essentially necessary to qualify young men for situations in public life.

An elementary work, therefore, in which the first principles of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, are clearly defined, and derived from the best authorities, ancient and modern, together with deductions demonstrative of the feasibility of rendering them practical in our own time and country, could not fail to be extremely useful.

Accordingly, we had three distinct treatises on the three subjects, formerly published in a quarto volume, were received with general approbation, but a cheaper edition, and a new form of compilation, it, having been suggested to the Author, by some respectable Gentlemen of the University of Oxford, is likely to be still more useful to young students, the plan recommended by them has been carried into execution, and their opinion, “that young gentlemen, who are apt to be sensible in their attendance at the public lectures

of their learned Professors, might be induced to receive information and instruction from printed Lectures, compiled in a moderate volume, and divided into such portions as neither to overload nor fatigue the mind, and which may be taken up, and laid aside at pleasure, for other studies, or necessary relaxation,” has been correctly adopted.

But the utility of this work is not confined to youth alone, for if we reflect on the constitution of our Parliaments, it will readily be admitted, that in both Houses, but more especially in the House of Commons, a considerable number of the Members consists of Gentlemen whose professional avocations have led them to the pursuit of studies widely different from those acquisitions which are to be sought for in these lectures. Such are Officers in the Army and Navy, Lawyers, and Merchants. The three first could not possibly devote any considerable portion of time to the investigation of the commercial part, or to the science of Politics, or of Finances, and the latter, we may well imagine, confine their knowledge chiefly to mercantile transactions. Yet to comprehensive are the duties, and so general ought to be the qualifications of a British Senator, that a competent knowledge of the three subjects is indispensably requisite, unless he is resolved to remain undistinguished, and content himself with being a *Yea* or *No* Member.

“A necessity then,” says our Author, “arises of reducing those arts and sciences, the knowledge of which are most intimately connected with our
 nations

nations in life, to certain concise elementary principles. This has been recommended by the ablest writers, and it has been effected with success in theology, history, law, physics, and the mathematics; proving of singular utility to the students in each profession." With such examples before him, he has adopted the same plan; and the first division of the volume contains *ten* lectures on the elements of commerce, under the following heads.—"A concise History of the Commerce of the Ancients, with a regular Deduction of their Commercial Principles.—Anecdotes of the Commerce of the Low Countries.—Historical Account of the rapid Progress of Inland Trade and universal Commerce in England, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*General Principles* on which the Prosperity of Inland Trade, the Basis of universal Commerce, depend.—On *Agriculture, Population, and Manufactures*."—*Flute*, as the sources of internal traffic, are investigated first, in that point of view; and secondly, as the means of establishing foreign and universal commerce. Next follow the principles of universal commerce; but before we proceed further, we must take the liberty to recommend to the notice of all whom it may concern, some very interesting passages in Lecture III. on the subject of *Agriculture*.—"Husbandry being the only sure dependence of any nation for its subsistence, it ought to be the policy of every wise Legislature, not only to give encouragement to this first original art, but to pursue it in such a manner, that the safety of the community may not be endangered by the loss of any thing else. A dependence upon Commerce at large, never was, nor ever can be comparable to that upon Agriculture; being by far more fluctuating, more open to rivalry of neighbours, and even liable to almost total destruction; whereas the very contrary is the case with Agriculture; and the trade that issues from it, is of all others the most certain, for the sale of absolute necessities must always be more sure than that of superfluities. Agriculture, in all its branches, or that of improving land, so as to render it as fertile as possible, is the source of the natural riches of any nation."

"The grand question then is, Does the Agriculture of England proceed at present upon true or false principles? If on the latter, it must, if not some-

died, undermine our manufactures, our inland trade, and some beneficial branches of our foreign commerce. The celebrated *Montesquieu* justly observes, that lands laid down for pasture will always be thinly peopled, because of the few hands required to cultivate them, whereas corn lands employ much greater numbers to cultivate them.—That by far too large a proportion of land is allotted to pasturage in England cannot be denied, since it has been fully proved, that more than one half of the produce of all our lands is now consumed by horses. Does not true political economy require, in this case, the exportation, or other means of getting rid of 50,000 horses kept for parade or pleasure, independent of those which are usefully employed; and which consume annually 3,750,000 quarters of oats. Is the quick conveyance of letters and passengers by mail-coaches a national equivalent for the loss sustained by cultivating so much land to feed the horses, besides sending large sums of money abroad to purchase oats annually, to supply the deficiency at home?"

The next enquiry that calls for the strictest scrutiny is the rage for inclosures, which has pervaded the kingdom now upwards of thirty years. The discussion of this subject has opened a wide field for speculation on the one hand, and for controversy on the other. The better to determine whether this measure has produced public benefit, or has only operated to the advantage of individuals, it may be necessary to ask this question, Have the numerous inclosures answered the general purposes for which they were granted? By referring to the Parliamentary debates at the time when Bills for inclosures were first brought into the House of Commons to any considerable number, it will be found, that the promoters of them generally asserted, that they would be the means of reviving that most profitable branch of commerce, *the exportation of wheat*; and that bread would be reduced to the moderate price at which the poor husbandman, the artisan, manufacturer, and other industrious classes of the lower orders of the people, might afford to purchase an abundant supply for themselves and families.

"It is a melancholy reflection, that we have been obliged to abandon one of the best principles of commerce for the encouragement of agriculture; and a principle

principle originating in the wisdom of Parliament, in the first year of the reign of William and Mary, the memorable one of the providential preservation of our religious and civil liberties, the glorious 1689. I mean the bounty then first granted on the exportation of corn, which gave a new life and spirit to husbandry, and brought considerable wealth into England. By means of this national encouragement, the farmer was animated to exert his best skill and labour to procure an abundance of a commodity which he was sure to vend on advantageous terms, either for home consumption or for exportation. Before this grand principle was introduced into our system of political economy, we had frequently been obliged to have recourse to foreign countries for the corn necessary for an annual subsistence from harvest to harvest. And how strangely the tables are now turned upon our misguided country in this particular! Instead of paying a bounty to our own people for the exportation of wheat, and receiving vast sums of money annually for the natural product of our soil, we now actually pay a bounty to distant foreign nations for their corn, in the high price we are obliged to give for it, independent of the additional bounty which Government has been compelled to offer, in order to procure a sufficient supply. Thus circumstanced, and labouring under an exorbitant price, not only of bread, but of all other articles of food, which the owners regulate by the advance of bread, what can be clearer than that extreme inattention, or want of judgment has occasioned a valuable branch of commerce totally to fall off, perhaps never to revive!

This subject is further pursued under the head of Population, "which," says our Author, "is to be combined with Agriculture, that it is hardly possible to disunite them. The increase of pasture lands has diminished useful population in England. Extensive fields that formerly gave employment to hundreds of those robust and useful people called husbandmen, and on which many poor cottagers dwelt in their humble tenements, are now in the possession of some monopolizing graziers, and the flocks and herds are looked after by two or three solitary shepherds. This strange abuse in the management of our lands, joined to the engrossing of farms and destroying cot-

tages, is not a new evil, but the revival of an old one, complained of so far back as the reign of Henry VIII. "For such," says Lord Herbert, in his *Life of that Monarch*, "was the covetousness of the richer sort at this time, in England, that they converted many corn-fields into pasture, hereof ensued a general decay, not only of houses, but of persons which should do the King and Country service. Besides, sheep, cattle, and clothes, being thus within the hands of a few, the price was much enhanced. To remedy this mischief, the King caused the ancient statutes provided in that behalf to be looked into. And, accordingly, directed his commission to the Justices of Peace to restore all the tillage ground that had been inclosed any time within fifty years last past, and to cause the houses anciently upon them, to be rebuilt."

In Lecture IV. On *Manufactures*, our Author investigates the principles upon which manufactures must be established in order to merit the sanction of Government, and to secure them a permanent success. We notice, amongst many others, the following just maxims; and it must be remembered, that throughout this work nothing is advanced that is not supported by the best authorities in print, and the practical examples of other countries.

"The first care of a prudent Administration, when any ingenious persons propose the establishment of a new manufacture, must be, to examine strictly into the nature of the art or work, in order to determine whether it will be of general utility, and is likely to be the object of universal desire; for unless it will answer the purposes of general commerce, by producing a superfluity beyond the demand for home consumption, it will be found to be too incon- siderable, in a great commercial country, to be entitled to the sanction of Government. The next point will be, to ascertain the facility of procuring the first materials (especially if they are not the natural produce of the country), and the price to be given for them; the cost of tools, of food, of labour in manufacturing the commodity, and other incidental charges; these must be nicely calculated; and the value set upon the manufacture must necessarily be equal to all these expences. What it sells for above all these charges will be the manufacturer's profit; and there must still be room left for another gain to

to be made by the tradesman who vends it for home consumption, or the merchant who exports it. If it will bear all these advances, it will deserve national encouragement. But if, after all, a better and cheaper commodity of the same kind can be imported from foreign countries with which we have commercial connexions, it will be the height of folly to countenance such a manufacture, to the detriment of the public revenue, the foreign commodity being subject to a considerable import-duty.

"With respect to the situation of great manufactories, they should be as near to navigable rivers as possible, for the facility of conveying to them the first materials and the secondary aids, and of transporting the fabricated commodities to the great inland towns for home consumption; or to the seaports for exportation.

"Where nature has denied these advantages, and the situation in all other respects is the most proper for the new establishment, art must be employed to supply the defect; the ancient commercial principle must be adopted. *Navigable canals* must be cut, and easy communications between county and county, and with the sea-coasts, must be opened, or the establishment will never flourish. This principle lay dormant in England for ages, till it was fortunately brought into practice, by the patriotic spirit of the present Duke of Bridgewater, and it is now extending its beneficial effects to various parts of the kingdom.

"Another object respecting the situation of new manufactories is, to choose places as remote as possible from large, luxurious, inland capital cities, where pleasures and extravagance have gained the ascendancy; for if a manufactory be set on foot in their neighbourhood, the workmen will be debauched, and become indolent, imbecile, exorbitant in their demands, and unprofitable."

An instance is given of the carpet manufactory, carried on at first at Chelsea, by German Moravians, which was obliged to be removed on this account, and the demands of provisions, to Exeter.

"Regard should likewise be had to the state of population in the country round about, that the new establishment may not suffer from a scarcity of hands, or an impossibility to procure them on

reasonable terms: where there are a great number of poor unemployed, or not fully occupied; of a sober disposition, and healthy; there a manufactory is most likely to succeed.

"The salubrity of the air must be attended to, where great numbers of people are to be employed, and closely connected together. Valuable establishments have failed, to the utter ruin of the undertakers, with the loss of many lives, owing solely to the fatal error of having made choice of unhealthy situations.

"Such encouragement should always be given to artists and manufacturers in a commercial country, as they cannot possibly receive in any foreign country, to prevent emigrations. One article of this encouragement should always be to proportion their wages, in a certain degree, to the profits derived from their labour. This rule is not properly observed in England, for, to the great disgrace of the mills and proprietors in some branches of the arts and manufactures, and of retail traders, the wages given to workmen and servants are not equal to what is settled for them by law, in several well regulated Governments on the Continent." It is really matter of serious concern, that the encouragement given to footmen, butlers, valets, gentlemen's *gentlemen*, ladies maids, or women, and other domestic servants, who are bonded and lodged by their masters and mistresses, by far exceeds that which is allowed to the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical servants of masters, who from their labours arrive at greater opulence than most of our Nobility and Gentry.

Lecture V. On *Universal Commerce*, offers to the consideration of the reader those mercantile maxims and regulations for the management of *Exportation* and *Importation*, which, in the opinion of the best commercial writers, are calculated to establish and preserve a flourishing state of foreign commerce.

Lecture VI contains a discussion of the important question, "Whether the immediate prosperity, and the future extension and security of universal commerce, is best provided for by the establishment of public Companies (enjoying the sanction of Government with peculiar privileges, but subject to political restrictions), or by allowing a free and unlimited liberty of commerce to every individual of the State who conforms

conforms himself to its commercial laws and regulations?" It is decided in favour of public Companies.

In Lecture VII. the ancient principle of *Colonization* is justified, and the British Colonies are proved to be an inexhaustible fund of riches and strength to the mother-country. "Even the French writers unanimously agree, that our naval and commercial superiority is principally derived from our Colonies."

Lecture VIII. On *Assurance or Insurance*. The antiquity of this institution, and its beneficial effects, are the subjects of this Lecture, in which we find a discussion well worthy the attention of the mercantile world, with great delicacy, of the difference between insuring with private under-writers, or with insurance companies; and he assigns solid reasons for giving the preference to the latter. See page 146 to 148.

We pass over Lecture IX. On the *Balance of Commerce*, in which a novel hypothesis is advanced on the sole authority and exemplification of the Author: to statesmen and financiers we leave the decision of this interesting subject.

Lecture X. On the *Abolition of Commercial Affairs*, contains information and advice of the first importance, founded on incontrovertible authorities. From which we shall select only a subject in which humanity and sound policy are jointly concerned, which calls loudly for immediate redress, and which the truly patriotic Peer to whom the work is dedicated, has greatly distinguished himself by promoting. We mean a memorial of the existing laws respecting debtors and their creditors, allowed by upright Lawyers to be a disgrace to the country.*

Upon various accounts, our Author recommends the establishment of Chambers of Commerce in all the principal cities of the British Empire, and in the enumeration of the regulations they would propose to the executive administration at the helm of Government, he observes, that "they would recommend an alteration in the mode of satisfaction to be given by insolvent debtors to their creditors; they would not be so absurd as to shut up in prisons, at the will of the latter, a number of useful seamen, mechanics, manufacturers, tradesmen, and even Officers of the Army and Navy, most of whom, if not

all, might be employed in their several vocations, partly for the benefit of their creditors; and partly for the support of their families; if a law were enacted to punish the wilful idleness of insolvent debtors; and to execute them as felons, if they ran away from their usual places of residence and employment, before they had paid a reasonable composition for their debts, from the fruits of their industry or ingenuity. But as the law now stands, an absolute power is given, in a free country, to one individual over the person of another—in England—the land of freedom! if he sinks under the weight of this arbitrary power—if he dies in consequence of it—no inquisition is made for his blood—the King was not his creditor, yet he quietly acquiesces in the loss of a subject who might contribute to agriculture, population, manufactures, trade, navigation, or the defence of the country.

"All civil governments founded for the happiness of mankind lay it down as a maxim—That the interest, convenience, and, often, even the ease of individuals, must be sacrificed to the public good: admit this principle; and then tell me, how the British Government can consistently allow the locking up to many useful members of society yearly for debt. But it is sad, that credit would be at a stand, and the course of trade be impeded, if debtors were not punishable for failures. It is questionable—but still, there are various degrees of punishment, which should always be proportioned to the injury done to individuals; but society should have a power of reclaiming its public share of the person of every one of its members; and no punishment to be inflicted by an individual for an injury, not recognized by law, should extend to depriving the State of the usefulness of any class."

Understand our Author rightly, the force of his objection does not lie against arrests for debt, or imprisonment for a limited time, but it may be for us as the law now is; and it is an undoubted fact, that ours is the only country in Europe in which this unlimited power is given to merciless creditors. The next Session of Parliament will probably administer effectual relief from this impolitic as well as inhuman measure.

* See a Letter to Colonel Manger, reviewed in our last Magazine, p. 433.

A sketch of the education, accomplishments, and character of a British merchant, drawn up, in our opinion, with a thorough knowledge of the subject, closes this division of the volume.

The Elements of Politics and Fi-

nances, which are not so extensive, we reserve for a separate review; and we hope to stand excused for the length of this article, by a due consideration of the utility of the subjects discussed.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Percival; or, Nature Vindicated. A Novel. By R. C. Dallas, Esq. 4 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Longman and Rees.

THE motto in the title-page of this truly laudable performance is admirably suited to the Author's plan—

A man's nature runs either to herbs, or weeds; therefore let him seasonally water the one, and destroy the other.

BACON.

By the herbs, in the quaint language of this celebrated English Philosopher, we are to understand that he means the social and domestic virtues, which promote the prosperity and happiness of nations, and the private felicity of families and individuals. To water or cultivate with the greatest care and attention the salutary herbs, and to destroy the noxious weeds, are the grand objects of this well-wrought moral tale, which we are concerned to see degraded by the appellation of a Novel; since it holds a rank in the scale of literature very far above any of the modern productions with which the press and the newspapers are almost daily loaded, in order to supply flesh food for our numerous circulating libraries.

The foundation of this fascinating and instructive work of imagination is laid in pure religion, and uncontaminated nature; and the superstructure is raised upon a liberal and virtuous education, under the direction of those best architects of the human mind, Good Example and Sound Precept. The advantages, to drop all metaphor, were enjoyed, from their youth, by Edward Percival and Julia Bevil. The latter was educated chiefly by her parents at home, assisted by a literary friend, who was her godfather, and who is likewise the principal associate and confidant of Edward Percival, and the acting executor of his father's will. The intimacy of this Gentleman with the Bevil family naturally produces the introduction of his ward to Bevil-lodge. A congeniality of sentiments, virtuous reciprocal esteem, and the approbation of Julia's parents, combined with the advice and recommendation of

Edward's guardian, and of his excellent tutor, Mr. Stockton, lead to an only matrimonial union of the young couple. The relation of this happy event, with the characters of the parties, are the subjects of several letters from Philip Towers, the learned and experienced companion of Edward, before-mentioned, to Lord Digby, an accomplished Nobleman, who to rectitude of sentiment has been enabled to add the experience of years passed in the fashionable circles of high life; and has had the fortitude to resist the vices which disgrace, and to cherish the virtues which constitute the real dignity of rank and title.

Edward has a brother, named Charles, whose companion is a young Lord Chopstone; the observations made by the sensible Lord Digby, on these three young men, in one of his letters to Towers, will give the judicious reader a sufficient specimen of the pleasure he may expect to receive from a perusal of the whole correspondence. "I am willing to echo the praises of your friend Edward Percival from you; and you have interested me exceedingly in his character; but when he did me the favour to pass a day with me, he delivered so many fine sentiments and aphorisms, that I own I began to be suspicious of a morality that was so marked in its display.—When we go to dinner, my friend, we don't mean to go to church; and I am apt to doubt, that he who assumes the parson at table has in his heart but little of the divinity that should grace the pulpit. Be that as it may, till I know more of your friend, I will not be so unjust as to suffer my prepossession to outweigh your better information. Mr. Percival's heart and life, you say, are good; I am sure his sentiments are so; and therefore between us, we will love him.

"With his brother Charles I am more acquainted. There is an honest, open, and liberal, though I confess careless and dissipated turn of disposition in that

young man, which wins upon the heart, and blinds all reserve and suspicion. I never heard him profess benevolence, yet, while there is a grain in his purse, I know it is never shut to distress. It is true, he is charged with extravagance, and I do not fear his spirit is beyond his fortune. What a pity it is, that such a noble fellow should be *cribbed, cabined, confined!* A few years retrenchment, however, may repair the breach made by the effluence of his youth; and let me tell you, my dear Towers, in spite of your admiration of the young philosopher, I can his brother Edward tell, that five-and-twenty is not, may ought not, to be the age of profound reasoning, exact calculation, or nice economy. Provided the rules of honour be held fast, it is surely natural and agreeable to see youth building on the wings of the passions, and gradually learning to command them, rather than to find them sitting at once into all the refinements of wisdom by the force of their nurses' fairy tales, or tutors' syllogisms.

"The dogmatic test of ratiocination, if too much trusted to, is frequently inconclusive; while fancy, taste, and impulse, often let us right, we know not why. The formality of young Lord Chopstone who reduces all conversation to propositions, majors, minors, and conclusions, and buckles down the imagination to a definition, is to me so intolerable, that I would rather take a dose of phytic, and keep my room all day, than be bound to embrace conviction through his despotic logic. The consequence of confiding solely to the configuration of his brain is, that after throwing off Christianity he is advancing rapidly to Atheism; and from his eagerness in Gallic politics, I expect, in time, to find him a confirmed Democrat. That reason should in general be the arbiter of our actions, I trust you know me too well, to suspect I should ever oppose the doctrine: but in religion, in politics, in taste, there are opinions, enjoyments, and propensities, if not inconsistent with reason, yet wholly out of her province.—Why should the ardour of devotion be disturbed by a hint that the Deity is unmoved and immovable? Why should we be told, as an argument for equality, that all men come and return to the same dust, when no experiments can equalize their lots? In short, my friend, we have nearly as much ground for refusing a standard

to reason as to taste; and we have always found the most sensible men the readiest to submit, when the brain is inadequate to the theme. And then, what an infinite gradation of intellect! and how very differently does the same man reason on the same subjects in youth, manhood, and age, those successive empires of impulse, doubt, and habit! or perhaps of vanity, arrogance, and imbecility! I take Charles Percival to be under the first of the regular empires, impulse, and Lord Chopstone to be blending the first two of the irregular ones, vanity and arrogance: and yet there is not so much difference in their ages. These three young men are good subjects for the eye of a settled philosopher. Let us keep them in view, Towers, let us watch their progress, and mark their tendencies, &c." In reply to that part of this letter which arraigns the conversation of Edward with Lord Digby, Towers very justly observes, that there is not a more dangerous error than that of making youth afraid to speak in favour of virtue. "Teach them to damn morality in jest, and they will soon be immoral in earnest; let them ridicule sentiment, and their conduct will not long be a fit subject of praise.—My Lord, you are infected with the mania of the times. It is an absurdity, it is a wickedness that has crept in amongst us, that renders the expressions of sentiments and morality at once suspected and ridiculous."

We will now return to the young lovers: the intimacy between the Bevis and Towers authorized Edward Percival to make frequent visits at Bevil-lodge; and an opportunity to make a declaration of his love to Julia in the most delicate terms, is answered by that amiable girl in the following words, which may serve as a model for every well disposed young female under similar circumstances.

"Mr. Percival, I am persuaded that my father, whose mind is as noble as it is indulgent, and my mother, who is the most amiable of women, not only esteem, but love you. Were it not for this persuasion, I would instantly discourage the passion you have avowed; for, so congenial are my affections to theirs, that I know I could never give my heart to a man whom they did not approve. Although they have never told me so, I divine from their conversations of late, that the declaration you

is justly exposed, first to ridicule, and afterwards to just punishment; and the dignified sentiments and conduct of Julia under this rude trial, during her husband's absence on the Continent, is a lesson that we hope will strike home to the conviction of those wavering females who are deliberating between duty, and criminal intemperance. A vein of sprightly humour, and of that species of wit which aids the cause of morality, runs through the light characters exposed to view in these volumes, and upon the whole, we think ourselves warranted to alter a passage in the Author's Preface, by changing his modest subjunctive *If* to the future absolute, which we trust will stand the test of candid criticism.

"The following pages will fortify the mind of many a female against the attacks of seduction—they must make the seducer look with horror into a bosom—they will excite manly and domestic virtues—and they will teach men not to be ashamed of educating their sons in acting morally—and they have a just claim to the protection of every chaste woman, every honorable lover, every moral and religious man."

But, gentle reader, we must not part without presenting you a real *Novel*.

To whom think you is this work dedicated; neither to you, nor me, nor yet to any Right Honourable, but to the Author's wife, and so pleased are we with the idea, that we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing it, as worthy of preservation in our Miscellany.

To Her,

At whose desire

I undertook to write the following pages,

Whose affection and smiles

Animated me while I was writing them,

Whose eternal virtues

Have raised around me a family

Of young friends,

And whose cheerfulness and accomplishments

Have rendered years of adversity

Not only tolerable, but, in a great degree, happy,

THY VOWS,

Which attempt to give

A just and exalted idea of Marriage,

To suit the Rules of Society,

And to elevate Human Nature,

Am

Most cordially inscribed.

R. C. DALLAS.

M.

The Principles of Asiatic Monarchies politically and historically investigated, and contrasted with those of the Monarchies of Europe; showing the dangerous tendency of confounding them in the Administration of the Affairs of India; with an Attempt to trace this Difference to its Source. By Robert Patton, Esq. 8vo. 8s. DeBrett.

THE literary talents of this Gentleman are well known to the public, by his historical review of the Monarchy and Republic of Rome, which received the sanction of general approbation. It is with concern, therefore, that we are obliged to consider the present volume "as a part only of an historical undertaking of higher interest and much greater extent; the object of which was, to trace the Monarchies of England and of France (so illustrative of each other) from their common origin, through all their deviations and mutations, step by step, to the form they respectively acquired; the first in the unvaried Constitution of England, and the latter in the French Monarchy, which has been so recently destroyed."

We do not recollect to have met with the *Prospectus* of any performance of late years, which exhibits a more

promising aspect of being a work of the first importance and utility to the subjects of the British Empire; especially at a period when the delusions of Republican Governments are circulated with seditions avidity in every corner of the united kingdom of Great Britain—that such a design should be pursued, and the plan completed, "only from motives of self-gratification, to fill up the vacant hours of leisure time, and without any view to publication," is much to be lamented; and we think the reasons he assigns too feeble to support such a determination. "A work of investigation and research it is almost impossible to render entertaining or popular. The precious ore of truth lies deep, and must be dug for; the flowers which attract general admiration are all gathered on the surface." But let Mr. Patton bear in mind, the maxim of that great

great master of eloquence, Cicero—"History," says he, "in whatever manner written, delighteth;" thereby intimating, that the precious ore of truth dug from the rich mines of history wants not the flowers of rhetoric or oratory to let it off. We are almost ashamed to transcribe a still weaker argument for withholding the aforementioned work—"it stands little chance of being obtruded upon the public, since its publication must depend upon its degree of merit in the estimation of a bookseller."—We recommend *second thoughts* to the Author, assuring him that they will be found to be *the best*. Let him publish his proposals, and we defy a host of booksellers, if they were so inclined (which we cannot conceive would be the case), to prevent a successful, a general subscription, more than sufficient to indemnify the Author for the expenses of publication, if that chance were his only objection; and we think too highly of his good sense to imagine, that false pride would induce him to revolt at the idea of a subscription—the *true* philosopher, by which we would be understood to mean the philosopher whose system is founded in religion, knows, and readily acknowledges, our dependence on each other; and we are of opinion, there is scarcely a man of any property in the united kingdom, who would not contribute to the promulgation of a history demonstrative of the superior excellency of the British Monarchy, and clearly proving, from a comparative view of our Constitution with that of the French Monarchy, that the causes which led to the revolution in the government of the one, cannot subsist in the other; consequently, that no honest subject under the British Monarchy can be a friend to the introduction of Republican principles into his native country.

Having urged thus much in favour of the present work, we return to the lesser, now before us, which, as a separate publication, we think liable to the ill-founded objection against the other. This most assuredly is not calculated to attract general approbation, or to become popular. Curious historical criticism, and jarring opinions of different writers upon subjects interesting only to particular classes of society, are not adapted to the taste of the general reader. Of what consequence, for instance, is it to *specify rights* of the public, to investigate the nature and powers of

the *Zemindars* in the Hindoo Government, or to ascertain the origin of tithes; and to discriminate the difference between the ancient *feudal* systems in Asia and Europe. To criticise such a work would be hyperbolic, and might justly be styled *out-Heroding Herod*, for this investigation contains a critical review of the historical writings and opinions of Volney, L'Abbé Grolier, Robertson, Gibbon, Stuart, Sir William Jones, and twenty more, from Herodotus down to Staunton's Account of the British Embassy to China; we shall therefore confine ourselves to an analysis of the principal content, and to extracts from some detached passages, which may convince the reader that some entertainment, independent of learned criticism, is to be met with, here and there, in the course of the work.

The general state of landed property in Europe and in Asia in ancient times, and the different effects produced by the first appropriation of landed property in the European and Asiatic Monarchies, together with an account of the pastoral tribe of both regions, who held their lands in common; and the state of agriculture and civilization introduced into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe by the Romans; and of landed property in Turkey, Syria, modern Egypt, ancient Egypt, ancient Persia and modern Persia, are the subjects of the *first* part of this curious work; from which we learn, that the Sovereigns in all these countries had a claim upon the soil, they were, and in Asia still are, the owners of the land, and exact an annual rent, which by some travellers has been mistaken, especially in Turkey, for a tax, similar to our land-tax. The abolition of the feudal system in England and other parts of Europe, totally changed the circumstance, under which lands were held from the Crown, and firmly established the rights of individuals to landed property.

Part II. comprises a general state of landed property in Hindostan, with a sketch of the history of that country, from the first invasion of the Mahomedans to the reign of Akber;—and under this division commences our Author's scrutiny into the nature of the office of *Zemindars* in Hindostan, which has been a subject of contention amongst the learned researchers into the political and financial systems of the Asiatic Monarchies.

"These Officers of Government had the most immediate intercourse with the *ryots*, or husbandmen; it was their particular duty to collect their rents and encourage their industry: they were formerly called *Choudries* and *Cories*, and afterwards *Zemindars*: they were invested with coercive authority over the *ryots*, to enforce the cultivation of their lands, upon which the production of the Sovereign's rent was to depend; and to yield them, at the same time, their protection. They were Hindoos, and the original appointment must have been of Hindoo institution. The point contested is, Whether Zemindars were, or were not, the proprietors of the lands of which they collected the rents. This subject, which appears to be the most important in the opinion of the Author, as it respects the present administration of the British Government in India, is more amply discussed in Part III. It has occasioned great altercation in India, and produced two publications besides the present; the one entitled, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Zemindary Tenures*; and the other, which is a sort of reply to it, *A Dissertation concerning the Landed Property in Bengal*: these, of course, are nicely examined in this division, and those who are interested in Indian affairs will find satisfactory information from page 131 and sequel to 216, and from which they will form their judgment respecting the measures adopted by the British Government, that are censured by Mr. Pitton.

Part IV. gives a statistical account of the immense empire of China, "which presents a striking example of an absolute Monarchy continuing for as many thousand years as that empire is said to have existed (and its duration has exceeded that of every other government upon earth), without the smallest diminution of its power. This circumstance alone, in our Author's opinion, amounts to a demonstration, that the absolute property of the lands in China must be vested in the Emperor, who, exclusively, draws the rents, or, what is the same thing, absorbs all their produce, beyond what is necessary for the support of the cultivator or husbandman. Another strong proof that the property of the land is vested in the Crown, is derived from this circumstance—the exclusion of every species of hereditary nobility in China. The Mandarins enjoy their dignity only during the

Emperor's pleasure, the dignity is created, and may be annulled by him.

The following remark, extracted from the Abbé Grosier's description of China, merits attention, since it shews, that the elevation of men of distinguished talents from the lowest classes of the people to offices of high rank in Government, solely on account of superior merit, is not confined alone to republican forms of government.—"We must not judge of Chinese peasants from those of Europe, especially in what relates to the lights acquired by education. Free schools are very numerous in China; and even some of the villages are not destitute of this advantage. The sons of the poor are there received as readily as those of the rich; their duties and studies are the same; the attention of the masters is equally divided between them: and from this obscure source talents often spring, which afterwards make a conspicuous figure on the grand stage of life. Nothing is more common in China than to see the son of a peasant Governor of the province in which his father long toiled in cultivating only a few acres."

The same Author observes, "that in China the Ministry have an accurate account of all the lands in each district, of their different degrees of fertility, and what is cultivated in them." Such a regulation is much wanted in England, and has been publicly called for since the long existing high price of wheat, and other grain. The weight of the permanent and personal taxes falls entirely on the husbandman; the trader scarcely contributes any thing towards the exigencies of the State, the mechanic nothing at all."

In the Vth and last part we have an account of the transition from the pastoral to the agricultural and civilized state of society in Asia, which was progressive and natural, establishing absolute monarchical power. The same change in Europe is shewn to have been compulsive and abrupt, resulting from the domination of Rome, which established the individual property of land, with its consequences.

Five State Papers are annexed relative to the Zemindaries, and other political concerns of the Government of India, which we leave to the inspection of the curious, and shall close our review with an anecdote taken from Dow's translation of Ferishta's History of the Decan

and

and Bengal, quoted by our Author. Sultan Mahmood, of Ghizni, one of the earliest invaders of Hindostan, made a vow, if ever he should be blessed with tranquillity in his own dominions, to turn his arms against the idolaters of Hindostan; which vow he religiously kept. His long and prosperous reign was a constant succession of successful invasions. After many profitable incursions, one very arduous expedition he seems to have undertaken from motives purely religious; for the image which was the object of it was made of stone; but it was an idol of great fame and great magnitude. After crossing

two deserts, and fighting several perilous battles, he was at last successful; he took *Des*, and got the formidable *Sumnat* in his power; it was a stone idol, five yards in height; upon which the conqueror was resolved to wreak his vengeance, by breaking it to pieces. But what was the astonishment of the operators, when the belly of the image was found to be filled with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. In the temple, a bell was suspended by a golden chain, which weighed forty maunds, each maund being equal to forty pounds English weight.

M.

The Young Painter's Maulstick, being a practical Treatise on Perspective; containing Rules and Principles for Delineation on Planes; treated so as to render the Art of Drawing correctly easy of Attainment, even to common Capacities; and entertaining, at the same Time, from its Truth and Facility. Founded on the clear mechanical Principles of VIGNOLA and SIRIGATTI; united with the theoretic Principles of the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor. Addressed to Students in Drawing, by James Malton, Architect and Draftsman. 4to. 11. 1s. Carpenter and Co.

THIS very ingenious composition, illustrated by no less than *twenty-three* excellent engravings, is with great propriety dedicated to Benjamin Wren, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, and to the Academicians and Associates of that Institution. It appears, by an advertisement prefixed to the work, that in the plan of publishing the Author has deviated somewhat from his original design, to publish it in three parts. He still purposes the same treatment of the subject; but will publish it in two parts, of which the present is one; the second will therefore contain the other two divisions, embracing much interesting matter.

On the first part, now before us, dissent of our own judgment respecting to important a branch of the polite arts as delineation, and aware likewise that too many young pupils at the Royal Academy evolt at the idea of the close application which the study of perspective requires, we thought it our duty to consult two very eminent artists, holding the first degree of reputation in the estimation of the public as historical and landscape painters, both as to the utility of the plan, and its execution, so far as it has been carried on in this part. Their unanimous approbation has confirmed our original opinion, that it is a valuable production, which

every young student ought to attempt to master; for on a thorough knowledge, and application of the rules here laid down, and explained by suitable engravings, will perfection in their art as draftsmen of painters in a great measure depend.

Respecting a work of this nature, little can be said by a general reviewer or life statue, he must and ought to rely on the authorities of professional men, and even to give credit to the writer himself, if, as in the present case, he has already established a reputation for ingenuity and ability in the line of his profession. We shall, therefore, make no scruple to recommend this performance on the strength of the observations made, and the authorities produced in support of them, by the Author, in his preface.

"The science of optics only," says Mr. Malton, "lends a considerable portion of certain advantage to painting, in that branch of it which relates to direct vision. This assistance has not been overlooked, but much considered, and copiously treated on, by numerous writers, under the head *Perspective*. Perspective gives infallible rules for delineation; it is the art of depicting objects on planes; so as truly to represent them as they appear. The very definition anticipates all that can be urged

urged in its recommendation. Linear perspective, as far as its effect extends, furnishes a sure and solid foundation to the art of delineation; but unfortunately, its utility has been insufficiently regarded, and less esteemed by those to whom its estimation was of the utmost value; while its merits have been minutely enquired into, and its worth fully established by others, to whom it could impart no practical advantage whatever.

"A genius for painting or for poetry seems almost incompatible with profound skill in mathematical sciences: reasons for this disunion of pursuits, and where one has some dependance on the other, are not, however, difficult to be assigned; the exercise of either of the two fascinating arts being produced chiefly by a warm luxuriant imagination, is indignant of restraint; the fancy, prompt and eager to express its impulses, spurns those trammels that would curb its impetuosity, or retard its endeavours, rejecting the slow, but sure advances of art.

"The shortest, and only secure road to knowledge, leads through theory to practice; a neglect of which procedure, with regard to painting, is the cause of the many erroneous productions which, with concern, we too frequently witness; nor are such errors to be palliated by the sometimes admissible, but abused term of licenses. No one can properly be said to have taken a license but he who knows the boundaries of rule. Poets and Painters have their peculiar liberties liberally granted them, and, used with discretion and judgment, they are ever admitted. He who proceeds licentiously, without enquiry or guide, must not be surprised to meet the fate of Phaeton. It may be said, I regard not the rigid trammels of prescription; rule shall not confine me; my genius, or my will, shall have its sway; laws shall not constrain me! then, tell the rules transgressed; make known the boundaries broken through! assign reasons for so doing! Unless that can be done, and just motives be advanced in extenuation, all is anarchy, licentiousness, and breach of order. Active genius may not want the spur, but frequently stands in need of the curb."

Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his first discourse delivered to the Royal Academy, speaking of the study and practice of painting in general, says,

"Every opportunity should be taken to discountenance that false and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius; they are fetters only to men of no genius; as that armour, which upon the strong is an ornament and a defence, upon the weak becomes a load, and cripples the body it was meant to protect. How much liberty may be taken to break through those rules, and, as the Poet expresses it, *To snatch a grace beyond the reach of art*, may be a subsequent consideration, when the pupils become masters themselves. It is then, when their genius has received its utmost improvement, that rules may possibly be dispensed with. But let us not destroy the scaffold, until we have raised the building." Our Author here introduces a just eulogium on Sir Joshua, "whose incomparable discourses on painting in general are given complete, to an indebted world, by his friend Edward Malone, Esq. and prove that that great Master's knowledge of *Perspective*, as well as of painting, was consummate.

"The modern Painters are less regardful of a knowledge of perspective than were the ancients. By the ancients it was known and cultivated, and their discoveries and opinions of its consequence in painting have been repeatedly handed down to us. By the moderns (with some exceptions) it is neglected and almost lost; by many, more than neglected, more than lost,—ridiculed, and disingenuously represented."

After this exordium, Mr. Malton cites the writers of eminence who have written on the art, particularly *Du Fresne*, *Da Vinci*, and Count Algarotti, in support of the importance of the study of *Perspective*. That painter, he adds, is also greatly mistaken, who imagines that perspective is not equally applicable in the delineation of the human form as of right-lined figures. From the want of it, shameful enormities are committed; foreshortened limbs are made too long, a figure extended on the ground, feet or head foremost in a foreshortened position, not represented in its just length, often twice the length it should be, and sometimes thrice, of which I could point out but too many instances in works, not of inferior artists."

The next object of our intelligent Author is, to shew that the study of *Perspective* combines with it that of *Architecture*,

Architecture, because the precision of architectural subjects most obviously expresses its effects; and Count Algarotti had already maintained that the study of perspective should go hand in hand with anatomy; so that if we reflect on the necessity of uniting the three, in order to produce a perfect historical picture, we shall not be surprised at our annual exhibition at the Royal Academy being crowded with the works of portrait-painters, whilst good historical pictures are but thinly scattered up and down the several rooms.

Having rendered the utility of his design incontrovertible, our Author

sets forth the whole of his Theory in an introduction, wherein he briefly explains the nature of, and how to produce perspective delineations of given or known objects from determined stations. From theory he proceeds to practice, where, by the clearest and simplest methods he could devise, he has traced the subject, by examples exhibited in the engravings, to the end of his proposed design, in this first part. A list of the Author's works formerly published; and a sketch of the contents of the second and third parts, to complete the present undertaking, are annexed. M.

Elements of Civil Knowledge. By Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq. 8vo. Dorchester printed 1800. Sold by Clements. 9s. boards.

MR. YORKE has heretofore been known to the public for works of a less laudable nature than that now before us. His political performances engaged the attention of the criminal judicature of the kingdom, and the sentence of the law probably afforded the leisure which has been well spent in reviewing his opinions, and employing his talents in a manner less liable to censure. The subject of the present work, the offspring of solitude, is education, and was intended by the Author to be treated in a very extended and comprehensive manner. "I intended," says the Author, "to have given an historical narrative of the education of a young person from infancy to manhood; in which would be comprised an analysis of every separate study as it arose under consideration, and afterwards to have travelled with him into foreign countries. Under this idea, I should have inserted my own remarks on the condition of most of the States of Europe at the different periods when I visited them. I flattered myself, that three volumes might be finished while I was in seclusion from the world, and that a volume might be produced every year until the whole was completed. But as I advanced in the work, it became evident, that the plan was more laudable in theory than susceptible of execution. For besides my deficiency in various branches of moral knowledge, a work of such a nature would appear with infinitely greater advan-

tages before the public if it were the joint concern of several persons, and not the production of the labours and industry of a single individual. Each person might then undertake to illustrate that science in which he was most skilled, and thus might be formed a comprehensive and useful code of public instruction." On these considerations, Mr. Yorke has postponed the complete execution of his plan for the present, and has given the public a work which professes not to be written for the learned, but exclusively for that large portion of the community who have been too much neglected by learned writers. The subject, on which he has descended are, On early Education. On the best Mode of Education. On the Study of the Latin and Greek Languages. Of the Education of the middling Classes of the Community. Plan of a public Elementary School, and on the Upper Academy. On each of these subjects our Author has produced many excellent observations, several of which, however, if they cannot claim the merit of novelty, are put in such a point of view as to call the attention and demand the notice of all persons who are engaged in the business of education. A second volume is announced as ready for the press.

The Microcosm. By the Author of Vicissitudes in Civil Life. 3 Vols. 12mo. Manchester. 1801.

It is observed by the present Author, that "Novels whose tendency is to render vice, however fashionable, enticing to a youthful eye, or which leads the puerile heart to entertain romantic ideas, ought to be reprobated in the severest

severest language; but those which draw the mind to love and to practise not only the gentle but severer virtues, to shun every vicious principle, and in one sentence to make genuine piety the foundation of every action, cannot be condemned but by the pedant or the cynic—by an affectation of wisdom or a morose unamiable virtue.” In this sentiment we entirely coincide, and esteem the performance before us as one of those which deserve to be placed in the latter class. It is a story within the bounds of probability, and is conducted with address. It pretends to no flashes of wit nor comic merit, but the characters are well drawn, and the situations in which they are placed are interesting and affecting, tender and pathetic. The claims of morality are supported with energy, and the duties which religion demands are forcibly inculcated. The youthful mind is not led astray by seducing theories, nor tempted to throw off the restraints of virtue, by new-fangled doctrines subversive of the best interests of society. Some faults may be pointed out; as introducing the Lord Chancellor acting a part in a situation no Chancellor could, with the utmost allowance for the credulity of the reader, be supposed to place himself in, and in a business in which he could not interfere, from the duties of his office, with the slightest degree of propriety, and some other improbabilities, which, however, detract but little from the general merit of this work, which, on the whole, we can recommend to the attention of the reader.

Notes and Odes; or, Portent Sketches designed to commemorate the Achievements of the British Navy. 4to. Williams. 1801.

These celebrations of British valour, which are not without merit, are degraded, in the words of the Author, “to grace the brows of conquerors in the cause of justice, of religion, and humanity; and if they confer no adequate reward on the gallant Officers whose splendid victories they are intended to celebrate, they will afford some gratification to hearts that, in spite of all the agitations of political tempests, own the magnetic influence of the love of their country, point invariably to the tried and venerable institutions of our pious and virtuous ancestors, and amidst their alarms for the

public welfare cannot but feel their obligations to the valorous and successful Commanders who have repressed the audacity of the enemy, and added to the safety of the State.” A more brilliant assemblage of valour and professional excellence cannot be pointed out in any age or in any nation.

LEXICOGRAPHIA—NEOLOGICA GALLICA. *The Neological French Dictionary; containing Words of new Creation, not to be found in any French and English Vocabulary hitherto published, &c.* By William Dupre. 8vo. Phillips, &c. 7s. 6d. 1801.

The Gypsy Jargon, as Mr. Burke styled it, introduced by the French Revolution, has now found a friend to collect and arrange for use the fugitive expressions coined and rendered familiar to the ear both by the partisans and opponents of the late changes in the French Government. To the readers of the history of the present times, and particularly to those who interest themselves about the events of the passing day, this volume will be very useful. It contains, besides the words created by the *neology* of various writers and speakers, the whole of the appendix or supplement to the late edition of the French Academy's Dictionary. It affords, likewise, a kind of history of the origin of many phrases, which, without the aid of a work like the present, would be soon lost and forgotten, and at the same time presents a memorial of the folly, madness, and ferocity of a people freed from the restraints of law and the obligations of religion.

The Divine Authority of the Bible; or, Revelation and Reason opposed to Superstition and Ridicule: being a Refutation of Paine's Age of Reason, Part First and Second. By Robert Thomson. 12mo. Higham, &c. 2s.

The strange mass of long-embodied and sufficiently-answered objections to revealed religion collected by Thomas Paine, and again ushered into the world by him under the title of *THE AGE OF REASON* has already received an ample confutation from several pens, and particularly from the Bishop of Landaff. Mr. Thomson, however, seems of opinion, that the Bishop has treated his adversary too gently; that he should have contended with him more like a Turk than a European. Accordingly

he has exposed his errors with as little attention to the rules of politeness as Paine himself could have exhibited. The present Author has detected the dissingenuity of his opponent in many instances very satisfactorily; but we prefer the moderation of his Lordship of Llandaff, as most likely to produce conviction to a doubting mind.

The Means of Reforming the Morals of the Poor, by the Prevention of Poverty, and a Plan for meliorating the Condition of Parish Paupers, and diminishing the enormous Expence of maintaining them. By John Hill, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo. Hatchard. 4s. 6d.

Amidst the great variety of plans presented to the public for the relief of the poor, the present is not the least which deserves attention. The Author professes his opinion to be in favour of the old statutes, which are the basis of the present poor laws, with such modifications or additions, where necessary, as are congenial with their design and principle. He recommends the encouragement of friendly societies, and the regulating the wages of the day-labourer, together with the relief of such of that description as have many children. He likewise declares warmly in favour of the necessity of advancing wages, and the inefficacy of all substitutes, as it would be equally absurd and impracticable to attempt to bring back the necessities of life within the reach or compass of the present wages, or attempt to fix on all the necessary articles of life an unfair and unconstitutional maximum. In support of these sentiments various arguments are adduced, to which we refer our readers.

Gleanings in England: descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country. Vol. II. 9s. Longman and Rees.

Every new volume from the pen of Mr. Pratt we find an agreeable accession to the stock of public amusement. That now before us is in continuation of a Correspondence with a foreigner of distinction which commenced in the first volume.

The subjects treated are various and well-chosen; and the style is appropriate. Intermixed we find keen irony, ludicrous description, pathetic detail,

and patriotic sentiment. Of the poetical pieces that are interspersed, some have considerable merits, and most of them are interspersed with judgment and effect.

A pretty large portion of this volume is devoted to the exposure of that opprobrium of the Medical Profession, *Quackery*; and, by a happy knack, the Author has generally contrived to select the weapons of his ridicule from the very handbills and puff advertisements of the objects of it, who, without being named, are made sufficiently conspicuous.

On the present scarcity, we find several judicious remarks, some of which are by the Author, and others communicated to him by a friend. The plan proposed for preventing a recurrence of the calamity under which the lower and middling classes of the people at present groan, is, to lessen the extent of farms. This we believe to be, in the opinion of most unbiassed persons, the root of the evil; and, till a remedy be applied, the links of society will continue too far asunder, and one great beauty in our Constitution, the easy gradation of rank, be wanting. Between the starving labourer and the purse-proud overgrown farmer, the lines of division have been constantly increasing in width for some years past. Indeed, in many parts of the country the farmers have become rivals to the gentry of considerable landed property; for, the man who rents from 500l. to 1000l. a year, can far outstrip, in luxury, profusion, and dissipation, the person who lives on the income of that land, and the former can lay up portions for his daughters, &c. which, from the pressure of the times, the latter is wholly unable to do.

But to return: This volume of *Gleanings* (though we sometimes find in it a confusion of dates, which betrays a degree of carelessness, with what some may think a too desultory mode of passing from one subject to another, and an uninspiring use of extract and quotation) will excite a desire to see the Third, which is announced as in preparation, and as the last of *Gleanings in England*. Scotland and Ireland, however, will still be open; and Mr. Pratt will not find either soil unfriendly to his views, or unwelcome to his cultivation.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 24.

A NEW Musical Entertainment, in two acts, called "THE GYPSY PRINCE," was, produced for the first time; the principal characters being as follow:

Don Roderick, the	} Mr. SUTT.
Inquisitor	
Don Dominick,	} Mr. EMERY.
Corrigidor	
Gypsy Prince	Mr. KELLY.
Rincon	Mr. FAWCETT.
Jew	Mr. ATKIN.

Antonia, niece to	} Miss MOUNTAIN.
Don Roderick	

Poppee	} Hindū	} Miss TYLER.
Lachmee		
	Gypsy	} Miss B. MLENAGE.
	Women	

The scene is laid in Spain, and opens with a view of a camp of Gypsies, whose Prince humanely rescues an old Jew from the Alguazils, who were carrying him before the Inquisition. An order is made for his apprehension for this offence; and in attempting to make his escape he wanders into the garden of one of the Inquisitors. Here he meets

Antonia, the niece of the Inquisitor, and they fall in love. The incidents which accompany her endeavours to conceal him furnish all the business of the piece. He is at length, however, discovered, and brought before the Inquisitors, one of whom recognizes a long lost nephew in the Gypsy Prince, who at once receives his pardon and the hand of Antonia.

The piece is said to be the production of a Mr. Moore; and if not, on the whole, very interesting as a Drama, is at least a pleasing vehicle for some very pretty music from the pen of Kelly, the whole being of his composition, except two airs, we believe, from Paisiello.

The humour of the Farce rested chiefly with Fawcett, who sustained the part allotted to him in a manner that well merited the thanks of the Author. The whole piece, however, received great assistance from the acting and singing; and was given out for repetition with the approbation of a very decided majority.

POETRY.

RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

EPISTLE I.

From John, to a Friend, assigning his Motives for retiring from the World.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.*

PERMIT me now, dear Sir, to tell,

Why first I bade the world farewell;
Why from my earliest friendships fled,
To hide in solitude my head;
Why from my native meads, whose flow'rs
Were wont to charm my infant hours;
Why fled to this dream, within whose wave
My youthful dreams were wont to lave;
Fled grove where first my lyre I strung,
When Hope was mine, and Love was
young!

You know, my friend, the fatal blow
Which plung'd life's fairest hours in woe;
Ah! deeply buried, in my heart,
Affliction's most envenom'd dart!
Prone on the earth my frame was hurl'd,
And stopp'd my progress in this world!
Pleasure forsook me in my bloom,
And life was but a living tomb!
Oh! Destiny! whose rude control
Check'd each fine impulse of my soul;
Bar'd the fair road to Learning's seat,
And damped of Love the gen'rous heat;
Plunged Hope's bright star in endless
night,

And clos'd Life's prospects from my sight:
Oh! better had his parent earth
Received thy victim at his birth!

Despairing thus, and thus confined,
In Fortune's train I drooped behind!

"We all behold with envious eyes

"Our equals rais'd above our fate.

"Her end when Envy's mischiefs

"She turns to Envy, flings, and hurls."

©Swift.

Progressive

Progressive as the seasons roll,
I saw my friends approach the goal,
Where *pow'r*, *respect*, and *ease* reside,
And launch their bark on *Fortune's* tide;
And I, as sanguine torch I ran,
Hop'd, in my turn, to reach the van,
Where *pow'r*, *respect*, and *ease* reside,
And launch my bark on *Fortune's* tide.
In vain!—she left me in the strife
A mere non-entity in life!

What differing lots attend, oh Fate!
On those you love, and those you hate!
'Twas mine, "when ev'ry sport could
please,"

When joy was mine, and smiling ease,
To mix in many a boyish game
With *Acras* knight, of gallant fame *;
And with the active foe of France,
With brave *Pellew*, to join the dance †.
On *Glory's* height they met the blaze,
And heard th' acclaiming voice of praise;
And *Fortune* bade her full urn pour
To each, of gold, a lib'ral store;
Whilst I—all helpless as I lay,
And blamed each slow-revolving day,
Hear'd nothing but my own sad tale
Resounding to the passing gale!
Nor was it *Pity*, nor the train
Of virgins from *Aonia's* plain,
That lung, at evening's gentle close,
With *sympathy*, my tale of woe!
No!—all unheard by earth and sky,
'Twas mine to sing!—'twas mine to
sigh!

Chance governs all! by her we rise,
And soar ambitious to the skies!
By her we fall! she signs the deed
Which makes us blest'd, or bids us
bleed.

And then, with wild, capricious hand,
Scatters her mandates o'er the land.
Lo! yonder shrub, my garden's pride,
Which safe from blighting winds I hide;
Whose shoots with earth nutritious feed,
Nor let the surly briar impede;
Whose opening buds I watch with care,
Nor let one canker-worm be there.
See! all around its roseate head,
What lovely blooms redundant spread!
All eyes with looks of pleasure view,
All tongues are heard to praise their
hue.

Zephyr, who slowly passes by,
Regards its beauties with a sigh.

And, fondly kissing every flow'r,
Waits the pure fragrance round my bow'r;
And Philomel, the bird of woe,
Deems it the fairest flow'r that blows;
And, with its fragrance and its bloom,
Consoles her melancholy doom.

Had *Chance*, of wild and frolic will,
Placed the same shrub on some cold hill,
Where the rude winds for ever blow,
And check the sap's spontaneous flow,
Then had not, o'er its honor'd head,
Those lovely blooms redundant spread;
No eyes had fondly paus'd to view;
No tongue be heard to praise their hue.
Nor Zephyr, as he wanton'd by,
Had marked its beauties with a sigh,
Nor gently kissed each dewy flow'r,
To waft its sweetness round my bow'r;
Nor Philomel, at evening's close,
Deem'd it the fairest flow'r that blows,
Nor, nightly, on the neighbouring thorn,
Sung her sad story till the morn.
Thus *Chance*, or *Fortune*, govern all!
By them we flourish, or we fall!

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

• EPISTLE II.

From the same to the same, in Continuation.

FROM all that charms our nature torn,
'Twas mine to envy, and to mourn.
Near *Pleasure's* nectar'd stream I lay,
And saw its current glide away;
Saw thousands come, with eager lip,
Its soft, delicious waves to sip,
Whilst I, with oft-imploping eye,
And out-stretch'd hand, would vainly try,
To my parch'd soul one drop to bring,
From out the heav'n-descended spring!

Have you not seen, within a cage,
A lion waste his mighty rage,
Dart looks of fire, and shake his mane,
And lift his forceful paw in vain,
Whilst round and round his hateful den
He turned, and turned, and turned agen?
At length, exhausted, down he lies,
And vents his deeply-piercing cries;
Or sullen, silent, mourns his fate,
His red eyes glaring thro' the grate!
Emblem of me! from that sad day
Which tore life's dearest hopes away!

No more resign'd to *Fortune's* frown,
Morose and peevish I was grown,
My gloomy brow, no more serene,
Betrayed the fire that rag'd within.

* Sir Sydney Smith and the Author were play-fellows together at Dover, in Kent.

† Sir Edward Pellew and the Author were at the same time under the tuition of a dancing-master, at Dover. Sir Edward's father was then Captain of one of His Majesty's packet-boats stationed at that port; of which Packets the Author's grandfather was at the same time Agent; a situation which he held during the period of nearly thirty years.

And

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX. Page 457.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

THE Clerical Eligibility Bill was read a first time, and ordered for the second reading on Wednesday next, on which day, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, the House was ordered to be summoned.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

The Earl of Suffolk called the attention of the House to the subject of paper currency, which, he said, was so imminent, through every part of the nation, as to fill it with the most serious apprehensions for the state of the public credit. To this immense circulation was to be ascribed the high price of provisions, which continued even to this day without diminution or abatement. He suggested a restriction, confining the issue to notes not exceeding the sum of five pounds.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Duke of Bedford moved, according to the notice he gave on the Resolutions for inclosing and improving Waste Lands, that a Committee should be appointed to report on the same, for the purpose of framing a Bill thereon. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Committee appointed accordingly.

The Bill for a general Inclosure of all Waste Lands was discussed in a Committee of the whole House, clause by clause, until they came to the specific clause of inclosure, when Lord Hobart moved, that it should be with the consent of the Bishop, Patron, or Ordinary, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

The General Inclosure Bill was postponed to this day two months, which in effect was throwing it out. The Bill of course fell.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Lord Hobart moved an Address to his Majesty, on the Message for estab-

lishing a Military Institution for the Improvement of Tactics in the Military Discipline of the Country, which was agreed to, *nem. disp.*

His Lordship then delivered a Message from his Majesty, stating, that as the public business might soon enable his Majesty to put an end to the present Session of Parliament, he recommended to the House to make such provision for the public service as circumstances might require.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The Duke of Bedford moved for a list of all persons taken into custody and confinement, from the first suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1793, down to the 13th of April 1801.—Agreed to.

The Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill, and the Irish Martial Law Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The House having proceeded to the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Clerical Eligibility Bill, which was moved and read accordingly.

Lord Thurlow rose, and said, that he had to call the attention of their Lordships to a Bill of considerable importance, which, in his opinion, transcended once upon the Constitution, upon the privileges of the Commons, and the rights of individuals. He could not find that the Clergy ever were, by the law of the land, excluded from a share in the representation of the country. Neither did he admit, great as the stress might be laid upon the indelibility of the Clergy, that because men had at an early period entered into holy orders, that they should for ever be excluded from laying aside that profession. Viewing the question on any side, he did not see on what argument, law, or usage of the land the exclusion rested; and

and he thought a Bill might as well be brought in for excluding the great body of Merchants of the City of London, as excluding the Clergy, as each might be said to be brought in upon expediency. He further urged, that the Reverend and Learned Prelates holding seats in that House was an argument in favour of the inferior Clergy holding seats, if chosen, among the Commons; for with respect to right or privilege, he saw no difference between a Bishop and a Curate, between a rich man and a poor man, as each had an equal claim to be heard and fairly judged. He then concluded by voting against the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor proceeded immediately to combat the arguments of Lord Thurlow, and adduced, in proof of his opposition to the Bill, the immemorial usage of the land, which excluded the Clergy from seats in Parliament, and concluded with an opinion, that such a Bill was necessary to lay asleep for ever all doubts upon that head, lest, by opening a door to ambitious projects, the morals, manners, and religion of the country, might be shaken to their foundation.

The Earl of Moira said, he should vote against the Bill as it now stood, but had no objection to a Bill that should be so framed as to preclude such persons in holy orders as had been elected to serve in Parliament, from

ever holding any benefice or preferment in the Church.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered for commitment.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Earl of Moira moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill recently introduced by his Lordship, intituled, "An Act to secure certain Persons, born within the Territories of France, from Imprisonment for Debts contracted in Parts beyond Seas, other than the Dominions of his Majesty."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and seeming to meet the perfect concurrence of their Lordships, was, on the motion of the Noble Earl, committed for Friday next.

Witnesses were examined on the Straw Paper Patent Bill.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The Irish Martial Law Bill was read a second time, and ordered for commitment.

The Indemnity Bill was put off until Friday, when

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Holland said, they could not be present, and expressed their disapprobation of the principle of the Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time; after which some private business was disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

MR. ANNOTT said, that after the full consideration which had been bestowed on the state of Ireland by the House, he should not take up much time in submitting the motion he intended. The same imperious necessity existed which had been the cause of the House passing the Martial Law Bill, and that for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in that Country. These Acts had been passed at an early period of the Session, and their duration was limited only until the month of June. When to this was added, that the same enormities, the same flagrant outrages, and the same secret pernicious treasonable spirit existed, he trusted that the House would perceive the absolute necessity for continuing these Acts. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for farther continuing, for a time to be limited, the said Acts.

Mr. Whitbread opposed the motion. He contended, that no measure which could be proposed to the House would be found adequate to the means of tranquillizing the Irish people; there was only one means, and that was a lasting and permanent peace with our enemies, as the Irish had been too open to the artifice of our opponent.

Mr. Hawkins Browne observed, that Ireland had been preferred to this country by the wise and sagacious measures of Government, and therefore he should vote for the motion.

Sir John Parnell deprecated the system of governing Ireland by force, in place of by milder means; she ought to be conciliated; an attention ought to be shewn to her interest; her agriculture should be encouraged; and when these mild steps were taken, the people would desist from all machinations and plots, and become sub-

jects as loyal as those of Great Britain.

Mr. Lee observed, that had it not been for the steady and uniform loyalty of the men of property, the country had been gone. He did not exactly comprehend the soothing measures of the Honourable Baronet; at present he knew of no measures proper to be adopted, except those proposed.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.

The Attorney General, in consequence of the recommendation from the Committee, rose to bring forward a motion, rendered, he said, highly necessary. He was aware, that at so early a stage of the business it would not be proper to launch into argument, but he merely wished to state the purport of the Bill, which he hoped he should be allowed to submit to the House. Since the first Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which had taken place in 1793, a number of persons had been employed in apprehending and detaining in custody, persons accused of treasonable practices in Great Britain. The persons so employed had been adduced, and might still be adduced as evidence upon trials, and the purpose of the Bill he meant to propose was, to prevent those who had done this service, being afterwards prosecuted at the suit of those who had been acquitted. The House must see the policy of such a Bill, as, were actions of this nature to be countenanced, all the sources of information of which Government was possessed would be completely closed. He therefore moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for indemnifying all persons employed since the 1st of February 1793, in apprehending or detaining in custody persons suspected of High Treason in Great Britain."

Mr. Grey said, it was the duty of the Honourable Gentlemen to shew how such a measure became necessary at present, and not at any former period. He conceived it to be a measure more trenching upon the subject than any which had been brought forward during the last six years.

Mr. Tierney wished to know how such a measure as the present originated, or what was the necessity for it at present? This was a very strange case. Six years ago, when the Habeas Corpus Act was first suspended, Ministers took the responsibility upon themselves, and

a Bill of Indemnity at such a length of time must appear very singular.

Dr. Lawrence spoke in favour of an indemnity for certain specific services, but was against an indemnity in general. Leave was given.

Mr. Vansittart brought up Lady Abercromby's Pension Bill, which was read a first time.

The Irish Indemnity Bill passed.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Debtors' Relief Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Robson moved, that an account should be laid before the House of the several sums advanced during the war, by way of subsidy or loan, and the interest due thereon to the several Continental Powers. He preaced his motion with stating, that it would appear from a paper on the table, that within the last nine months no less than four millions were sent out of the kingdom. He further added, that the immense sums thus sent away in specie had produced the stoppage of the Bank, and by the substitution of paper money, caused the present high price of provisions; that he was induced to make the present motion from a consciousness, that the House, if it had been in the full possession of all the knowledge of the subject, would not have voted the 300,000*l.* to Portugal; and that such a knowledge was peculiarly necessary now that we were entering upon a new course of subsidies. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to indemnify such persons as were concerned in detaining in custody those who were taken up for charges of high treason, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next, and to be printed.

Mr. Bragge moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the Resolutions already passed, for the purpose of consolidating the several clauses in Bills of Indemnity that appear to be of a general practical utility, into one general Indemnity Bill. —Leave granted.

Mr. Abbott moved the further consideration of the Report of the Committee, containing certain resolutions respecting the eligibility of persons holding places in Ireland to seats in the United Parliament. Should these resolutions be agreed to, his object was to bring in a Bill to ascertain what places qualified or disqualified for this

public trust. He then moved, that the resolutions should be read a second time. The resolutions contained a specification of all officers that were disqualified, such as Commissioners of Customs, &c.

Leave was then granted to bring in a Bill on the said resolutions.

The Ministers' Indemnity Bill and the Irish Municipal Law Bill were read a first time.

The Private Bankers Forgery Bill passed the Committee.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

The Drugged Hide Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lushington brought up a Bill for the better Regulation of Public Notaries.—Read a first time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. T. Jones said, that, in pursuance of his notice, he had once more to call the attention of the House to the affairs of Egypt. He had no hesitation in saying, that owing to the violation of the Convention of El Arish, we had our brave and gallant army employed in Egypt, where hostile preparations were going on in the Egyptian port, doubtless intended against this country. He trusted, however, that any attempt of that nature would be foiled, but he condemned the conduct of those Ministers who had left Great Britain in some measure unprotected. Mr. Jones then recapitulated his former arguments, in order to show that Sir Sidney Smith was authorized to enter into the Convention with General Khabar; and concluded by a very long motion, embracing a variety of topics, emanating from the violation of the Treaty; but the principal point was, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of those Ministers by whose advice orders had been sent out not to fulfil the Convention of El Arish, &c."

Mr. Wyndham took an accurate review of the arguments of Mr. Jones, and defended the conduct of the late Administration respecting the Convention of El Arish, and concluded a most elegant and impressive speech, wherein he fully noticed all the arguments urged, by giving his dissent to the motion.

Mr. Nicholls differed from the Right Honourable Gentleman who had de-

fended the conduct of the Ex Ministers; all that his Honourable Friend wanted, was the names of those Ministers who had authorized or advised the non-fulfilment of that Convention.

Mr. Pitt then said, that as possibly much trouble might be saved to the House, he should frankly acknowledge that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Dundas) and himself had been two of those Ministers. He then recapitulated the arguments of Mr. Wyndham, which he strongly defended, and concluded by apologizing to the House for the time he had taken up, and hoped it would be the last occasion upon this subject.

The House then divided.—For the motion, 22; against it, 138.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

The Insolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read a second time.—This Act does not extend to Scotland.

The Bill allowing the Bonding of Portugal Wine was passed.

Mr. Addington brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating, that an Asylum had been established for the Military Education of the Children of Soldiers, and requesting his faithful Commons to make such provision for supporting the Asylum as they might deem sufficient.

Mr. Addington then moved, that the consideration of the Message be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider the trade of Britain to Malta.

Mr. Vansittart stated, that as it was an object to protect and secure our navigation in the Mediterranean, it would become necessary to declare Malta a free port. He then moved, that the Chairman should move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the trade to Malta.

This was accordingly done, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Indemnity Bill, the Resolutions were agreed to.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered by Lord Hobart in the Upper House, and moved, that the consideration of it be referred to a Committee of Supply.

The Secretary at War moved that

Order

Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee of Supply. He also moved, that the consideration of his Majesty's Message, brought down on Wednesday last, and of the estimates and accounts then presented, be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Yorke stated, at some length, the nature of the Military College which had been instituted for the Education of the Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a sum not exceeding 35,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting a Royal Military College.—Agreed to.

Mr. Yorke then stated, it became necessary that provision should be made for the support of Orphan Children of Soldiers, and moved, that a sum not exceeding 8400*l.* *cs.* *gd.* be granted for defraying the expense incurred, or that might be incurred, for the Asylum for the Reception of Soldiers' Children.—Agreed to.

The Bill regulating the Trade to Malta was read a first time.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed, without amendment, to the following Bills, viz. the Militia Adjutants, Militia Subalterns, and to the Scotch Militia Bills, and to a number of private Bills.

Mr. Dickinson moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider so much of the Act of 21 of Henry VIII. as related to the Non-Residence of the Clergy.

The Committee having been gone into, the Chairman was instructed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to protect Clergymen from Prosecutions instituted by common Informers for Non-Residence.

After some conversation, the Resolution was adopted, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

The Country Bank Note Forgery Bill was read a third time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

The Report of the Committee of Supply, which voted 30,000*l.* for establishing a Military College, was brought up and read, the Resolutions agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to his Majesty's Message on the loan of

two millions, which he said would be wanted, not only to meet the contingencies of the year during the recess of Parliament, but also to defray the expenses incurred beyond the estimates of the Navy, from the increased price on naval articles of every kind, as well as for the expenses arising from the fleet in the Baltic, which could not have been foreseen when the estimates were last voted. To meet which, as well as to provide for contingencies, he should move that the sum of two millions, to be raised by Exchequer Bill, be granted to his Majesty, to be employed as exigencies may require.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for consolidating into one the several Acts relative to general Inclosures. The Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. Briggs brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read a second time.

The Hilda's Corpus Indemnity Bill having been read a third time,

Mr. Johnstone proposed a clause to be added to the Bill, by way of rider, "that all actions brought for information given against persons arrested on suspicion of treason should be suspended until the end of the war."

Mr. Sheridan then, in a most brilliant speech, took a review of the Bill, and of the reasons which had been urged in favour of its necessity. This, he observed, did by no means satisfy him. The Bill was the most disgraceful which had ever been brought into the House. The Attorney General replied to Mr. Sheridan.

A division took place upon the clause proposed by Mr. Johnstone—Ayes, 17; Noes, 92; majority, 75.

A second division ensued upon the question that the Bill do pass—Ayes, 84; Noes, 18.

The Bill was then passed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. Dickinson brought up a Bill for protecting Clergymen, in certain Circumstances, from Prosecutions for Non-Residence. Read a first time.

Mr. W. Dundas moved, that the several Papers presented from the Indian House be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee.

INDIA BUREAU.

Mr. Dundas said, that he felt himself called upon to discharge a duty which he had performed for the last seventeen years. He should proceed in the same mode as he had formerly adopted, namely, by giving the accounts of the different settlements, and adding thereto a statement of the general results. He should lay the statements fully and fairly before the House, and he trusted that he should be enabled to shew them, by figure, which could not err, that the affairs of India were now as sunshine to darkness, compared with the time when he first undertook this arduous business. The brilliant successes, which had lately taken place in India, had completely changed the aspect of our affairs on that Continent. The wise and prudent conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, of Sir John Shore, and of the Marquis Wellesley, had not only subdued all enmity, but constituted every friendship. Whilst Tippoo Saib lived, we could never look to any thing but armed truce on that peninsula. But now that his power was destroyed, that his reinforcement of French troops was annihilated, we had to look for nothing in that quarter but prosperity, which must eventually be secured by a general peace. It was true, and he was ready to admit, that the War Establishment in India had been, of late years, very considerably increased. But it was to be observed, at the same time, that we lent a large portion of those troops to our Allies. The subsidies which they paid relieved us, however, in a considerable degree, from the expence; and it was, at the same time, to be considered, that these armies formed a sort of outposts to defend our own possessions, and particularly in the Carnatic. The Vizier of Oude, and the Nizam of the Decan, from ambiguous Powers, were now converted into firm friends. We had now no dangerous enemy in that quarter but our India Debt, which, he was sorry to say, when dwelling on the general prosperity of the Company, amounted to no less a sum than *fourteen millions* sterling. It was the duty of those who succeeded him in office to watch over the accesses to India by way of Persia and the Indus. It was a duty which he had no doubt they would discharge with zeal and fidelity. It was also the duty of the Board of Control, of the East India Directors, and

of Parliament in particular, to look with a regardful eye to the increasing population, manufactures, and commerce of India. If this were properly done, as he was confident it would, he had no doubt but that the resources of India would be found sufficient to meet and surpass every difficulty. He was convinced, on a review of the subject, that it would be practicable to remit one million per annum for the next eight years in the shape of investments; and that by economy in other departments, the debt, by the years 1803-9, might be reduced to four millions. The debt was large, and had been incurred in consequence of an immense and complicated War; but when he saw that the home sales of the Company had increased, even in time of war, from four millions to nearly seven millions and a half, and when he considered the reduction of the price of freight in time of peace, he had no doubt whatever but that the Company, supposing that the present War was to be followed by six years of Peace, would be enabled not only to extricate itself from all its difficulties, but to lend a large assistance to the country. He proceeded to enter at large into details, which will be better explained by the general view which we have subjoined.

GENERAL VIEW.

Result of the year 1799-1800 collectively.

<i>Revenues</i> —Bengal	£6,504,738
Madras	2,822,536
Bombay	415,663

Total Revenues 9,742,937

<i>Charges</i> .—Bengal	4,332,991
Madras	3,132,919
Bombay	1,495,270

Total Charges 8,961,180

• Net Revenue of the three Presidencies	781,757
Deduct supplies to Ben- goolen, &c.	171,363

The remainder is	610,394
And deducted from interest paid on the debts,	

At Bengal	642,818
Madras	253,667
Bombay	82,371
	<hr/> 978,856

The

The deficit of revenue from the territories, &c. is 368,462
 And deducted from the Amount sales of imports 706,495

The remainder 338,033

is the amount applicable to the purposes of commerce.

Amount advanced for purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China investments :—

At Bengal £.1,197,764
 Madras 851,483
 Bombay 315,995
 Bencoolen 30,504

Total advances for investment 2,395,744

Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe in 1799-1800, with charges 2,168,302

RESULT OF THE ESTIMATES 1800-1801 COLLECTIVELY :

Revenues—Bengal £.6,339,204 £.
 Madras 3,273,071
 Bombay 300,475

Total revenues 9,912,750

Charges—Bengal 4,422,048
 Madras 3,723,112
 Bombay 1,051,693

Total charges 9,196,853

Nett estimated revenue of the three Presidencies 715,897

Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 82,360

Remainder 633,537

Deducted from interest on debts 1,082,042

Shews the nett deficiency of the revenues from the territories to be 448,505

Which deducted from the estimated amount of sales of imports 591,975

The remainder is 143,470

and is the amount estimated to be applicable in the year 1800-1801 to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

The Home Accounts furnished much cause for satisfaction,

Aggregate amount of sales, 1800-1801 £.10,323,458

More than last year 162,842

Excess on the Company's goods alone 234,314

Excess on private trade goods 45,112

Deficiency on neutral property 116,384

The sale of the Company's goods estimated at 6,675,000

Actually amounted to 7,602,042

Being more than estimated 927,042

The receipts on sales of Company's goods estimated at 6,201,000

Actually amounted to 7,382,849

Being more than estimated 1,181,849

Charges and profit on private trade estimated at 100,000

Actually amounted to 133,429

Being more than estimated 33,429

GENERAL RESULT.

Although the actual receipts have fallen short of the estimate upwards of 800,000l. from a disappointment in an expected payment from Government, and from deferring the disposal of the Loyalty Loan; and although the payments have been exceeded by an enlarged supply to India; yet the very favourable produce from the sales of goods, and the extension of time for the liquidation of debts to the Bank, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to be on the 1st of March against the Company in

362,012

Actually proved to be in their favour to the amount of 937,590

Being more favourable than estimated by 1,298,602

He next came to the state of the

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated last year 12,995,526

Amount this year 14,640,401

Increase 1,644,876

Debts transferred in the year 345,507

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount last year	10,190,528
Amount this year	12,301,570

Increase of debts bearing interest	2,111,042
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Amount of interest payable by the account of last year	915,687
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Amount of interest payable by the account of this year	1,082,042
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Increase of interest payable annually	166,355
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ASSETS IN INDIA.

Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c. last year	10,259,107
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Ditto, ditto by the present statement	11,569,553
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Increase of assets	1,310,446
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DEDUCT.—Increase of assets from increase debts, the state of the Company's affairs in India will appear worse by	334,430
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Although the state of the concern at home was worse this year by 344,981. on the particular ground of deductory decrease of debts from decrease of assets, yet the net improvement at China and St. Helena was no less than 1,442,232. He should proceed to the consideration of debts and assets both in India and at home.

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of debts in India	£ 1,644,876
Decrease of debts at home	436,233

Nett increase of debts	1,208 643
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Increase of assets in India	1,310,446
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Decrease of assets at home	781,214
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Increase	529,232
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Add nett improved balance at China and St. Helena as follows:	
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China	1,446,101
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Deduct St. Helena	3,869
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	1,442,232
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Total increase of assets	1,971,474
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Deducting the above increase of debts from the increase of assets, an improvement would appear to have been made in the Company's affairs in the course of the year to the amount of 762,822

But the following sums remain to be deducted for bills on account of India, adjusted but not included in the Indian debt or in that at home 391,918

For the value of cargoes to India included in the home assets, but arrived so as to form part of the stock there on the 30th of April 1800 280,441

672,356

The remaining total is the amount in which the general state of the whole concern has amended during the last year, subject, however, to such adjustments as may result from the settlement of the account between Government and the Company. 90,465

Mr. Dundas concluded with declaring, that, he should retire from office with satisfaction, and lay down his head on the pillow of death with contentment, confident of the virtue, talents, and assiduity of those who now directed his Majesty's Councils, and trusting to their zeal to promote the interests of the empire.

Mr. Lushington apprehended that the peace freight would not be so much diminished as to bear out the calculations of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Dundas adverted to the new market opened in Ireland, as sufficient to do away any neutral competition.

After a few words from Mr. D. Scott and Sir F. Baring, the Resolutions, founded on the preceding statement, were put, and carried without a division.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee,

Mr. Addington stated, that it now was his duty to propose the remaining Ways and

and Means for the Public Service. After observing that 43,686,715*l.* was the sum which had been found proper to make provision for, he said, that a considerable part of this had been already obtained; as there was a balance still to be made good, he proposed to raise 4,000,000*l.* from the Income Tax, over and above the interest chargeable on said tax for former loans. He should propose 1,000,000*l.* from the Export and Import Duties, 3,100,000*l.* Surplus of the Consolidated Fund. Money unissued voted last Session, 499,000*l.* Estimated Surplus of Grants, 65,000*l.* Vote of Credit, 2,000,000*l.* Lottery, 201,000*l.* Interest of Installments for Purchase of Land-Tax, 50,000*l.* Eleven millions and a half to be raised by Exchequer Bills.

He then moved Resolutions to the above effect, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Tierney, were agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Mr. Mainwaring obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Prevention of stealing, digging up, and destroying Fruits, Roots, and Vegetables, in Gardens and Inclosures.

Mr. Tierney moved, that the House should resolve into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Relief Bill.

The Committee having been gone into, a short conversation ensued, and Mr. Tierney proposed a clause, declaring the Act to take effect upon all those debtors confined previous to the 1st of March.

The House then resumed; and as no amendment had been made in the Committee upon the Bill, there could be no Report, but the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Read and agreed to, and Bills ordered.

The General Inclosure Bill was brought up, and read a first time.

Mr. Vanittart brought up the Report of the Resolutions from the Committee on the Duties on Salt used in the British Fisheries. The Resolutions, which repealed in part the duties, and established regulations for carrying the same into effect, were read, agreed to, and ordered.

Mr. Vanittart moved for leave for a Bill to transfer the Horse-Dealers Duties from the Stamp to the Tax Office. Granted.

He then brought in the Bill for empow-

powering the Lords Commissioners to grant commissions to armed vessels in the revenue to take prizes, which was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. Mainwaring brought in a Bill for the better preventing of stealing, digging up, and destroying Fruits, Roots, and Vegetables, in Gardens and Inclosures. Read a first time.

Mr. Tierney then rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to propose some financial resolutions, agreeable to the practice he had adopted for several Sessions. He took a view of the progress of the national debt since the commencement of the war; and he stated it at present to amount to 227 millions. He next stated the amount of the funded debt, up to the 1st of January last, to be 550 millions. That of the unfunded debt to the same period to amount to twenty-one millions, twelve millions of which had been added in the course of last year, a year in which the common supplies amounted to about forty-five millions. The total expenditure of the present year he stated to be most enormous, being little short of seventy millions. Mr. Tierney then went into a variety of details relative to the trade, revenue, and resources of the country, and concluded by moving a string of Resolutions, founded on the statements he had made.

The consideration of these Resolutions was postponed, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on Monday he should bring forward several Resolutions, which would shew his views of the finances of the country.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Irish Placemen's Exclusion Bill, several private Bills, and the Country Bank Notes Forgery Bill.

The Report of the Committee on the Bill for the more speedy Recovery of Debts due to the Crown was received and committed.

The Hair Powder Transfer Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The order of the day was moved for the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors Bill. Several Petitions from persons excluded, praying to be included in the same, were presented, and ordered to be laid on the table. Several clauses were brought up, among which was one for the relief of Bank-

rupts who have conformed to the Bankrupt Laws, but not obtained their certificates, and agreed to.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

The Land-Tax Redemption amended Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House was informed by a Message from the Lords, that their Lord-

ships had agreed to the Scarborough Harbour Improvement Bill.

The Insolvent Debtors Relief Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House being resolved into a Committee upon the Bill for preventing Prosecutions against Clergymen for Non-Residence, several amendments were moved and agreed to.—Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

LISBON, April 26.

To the Clergy, Nobility, and People.

YOU all know that it is the constant endeavour of the Prince who governs us, and for whom we are indebted to Providence, to obtain by every means of justice and good faith for his subjects, whom he loves as his own children, the repose and tranquillity necessary to their happiness. In the midst of all the convulsions that have agitated Europe, an activity of vigilance, a system of justice equally firm and conciliatory, have secured to the Portuguese the calm which they enjoy since 1793. This State, in possession of its independence, which to many countries have been subjugated, holds out to Europe the example of a scrupulous fidelity in the execution of all its engagements with respect to foreign nations. It gave to Spain a recent instance of its good faith in its adherence to Treaties. A Portuguese army marched in 1793 to the assistance of that Power, and the support which it received from our august Sovereign was decided rather by its own wants than by other circumstances. Whoever has performed his duty has nothing to fear, and erects upon the basis of scrupulous justice his claims to gratitude. Spain, however, which should in all cases be the first Power to evince its sentiments of gratitude for the generous conduct of Portugal, has on the contrary, by terminating hostilities with France, not only endangered the nation which assisted it, but declared War against us for having remained faithful to our Treaties. It sets up a pretext, that those Treaties, contracted in the presence of God and man, should be suddenly broken, and that our august Prince and the nation should be guilty of perjury. It is intended to degrade and debase you by reducing you to the condition of bankrupts

and sisters of your own commerce. Spain requires that our ports should be garrisoned by her troops, in order to have a guarantee of our safety. A nation which could resist the Komans, conquer Asia, make great discoveries by sea, shake off while she was still in a weak state, the yoke of a foreign sceptre, and recover and maintain her independence—should not that nation, at present, need to mind the honourable words of her history? People of Portugal! We still preserve the courage and the sentiments of honour transmitted to us by our ancestors.

“Justice is on our side, and the true God, favourable to our cause, will punish by our arms the injustice of our enemies. He will cover with glory our generous and legitimate Sovereign. Our patriotism, the equity of our cause, the remembrance of our exploits, will ensure victory to our standard. Can we then doubt the loyalty, the eagerness of the troops, the militia, the free troops, &c. to assemble under their Commanders? Can there exist a doubt but that their attachment to the Prince who governs us, as well as the animation which they must feel in the cause of national honour, and their zeal and ardour inspired by a just defence, will oppose to our enemies an invincible barrier?”

STOCKHOLM, MAY 22.

By order of his Majesty, the following Decree was published here the day before yesterday:—

“We, Gustavus Adolphus, &c. make known by these presents, that having been induced to break off all commercial intercourse, by the unfriendly measures of the English Government, and its acts of hostility against the Swedish flag, we have hitherto, and as long as there appeared no prospect for a change, faithfully adhered to that resolution, founded

on such firm principles, in order that we might faithfully oblige the engagements entered into, and, on every occasion, watch over the honour and dignity of our kingdoms. Having, however, now learned, that our Allies have resumed their former commercial intercourse with England at an earlier period, and the Commander of the English fleet, in the Baltic, having likewise solemnly declared, that the Swedish merchant vessels shall not be molested in the Baltic and the Cattegat, we found ourselves no longer bound, circumstances being thus changed, to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between our subjects and those of his Britannic Majesty. We, therefore, hereby not only revoke the prohibition of trading with England, issued by our College of Commerce on the 30th of March, but grant permission to all English merchant ships to sail to and from the Swedish ports without molestation, and import and export all permitted commodities, paying the customary tolls and duties which were in force before the late misunderstanding between England and Sweden; and we expect that the English Government will by this measure be convinced of the justice and moderation of our sentiments, and be induced to treat our subjects with similar moderation and justice.

"Given at our Palace at Stockholm, May 19, 1801."

(Signed)

"GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

HAMBURG, MAY 25.

ON the 20th instant, his Highness Field Marshal Prince Charles of Hesse delivered the following Declaration in writing to the Most Noble Council of this City:

"An essential alteration having taken place in political relations in consequence of late events, the King, my master, has been induced likewise to make changes in the measures he had adopted.

"His Majesty has thought proper to remove the obstruction to the English navigation and trade on the Elbe, which he had considered as necessary to oppose the hostilities commenced by England; and in consequence of a Convention concluded between me and the English Envoy, residing in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and which has been made public, the free navigation of the Elbe is already restored. The present change of circumstances has, however, removed the

necessity of the object which his Majesty proposed in the occupation of Hamburg by his troops, that is, the obstruction of the trade and navigation of England on the Elbe; and as his Majesty, when he resolved on this measure, solemnly and publicly declared to me, that he only yielded to the imperious and unavoidable pressure of circumstances, he is the more readily inclined to limit its enforcement to the duration of those relations which produced its necessity.

"His Majesty has therefore commanded me to withdraw the troops under my command from the free Imperial city of Hamburg and its territory. On this occasion it is my duty to testify the particular satisfaction of his Majesty, and my own acknowledgments for the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants of this city, both at the time of their entrance and during their stay, and for the suitable regulations made by the Magistracy and Senate in that respect.

"CHARLES, Prince of Hesse."

ON THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

[From the *Monitor*.]

THE new English Ministers hold a moderate language, such as becomes an enlightened and a powerful nation; a language in every respect the contrast to that of their predecessors. If we are to judge from their speeches in Parliament, they are really desirous of putting an end to theeries of war. If they are sincere, Peace appears infallible, for it is they who have the means in their own hands. The English have taken possession of a great part of the French, Spanish, and Dutch possessions in the two Indies. They may adopt a system honourable to their country, which may give it advantages, but which at the same time may be compatible with the dignity of the Allies, and may preserve a just equilibrium in the different parts of the world. By acting in this manner, Ministers will arrive at the highest glory, that of having pacified the world, and dried the tears of many millions of families. An impartial man reproaches the new Administration with having ill-treated our prisoners; but we are assured that they are employed in alleviating their fate. It is easy to say, that if they have not done so before, it is because the first labours of their Administration have engaged all their care. France has, in the course of the 8th and 9th years of the Republic, expended more than four millions of livres in cloathing the

the Russians, Austrians, and troops of the Empire, their prisoners. It has employed still greater sums to procure them barracks, beds, and wholesome and abundant food, in every respect equal to that of their own troops. It has ameliorated their situation, and left them at liberty to procure subsistence by labour, to walk about towns, and to breathe the good air. The new Administration are also reproached with continuing those shameful intrigues, which have for their object the maintenance of such men as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitié, George, Limolan, &c.; but these men were excited to their crimes by the former Administration. The present Ministers cannot be accused of the affair of the 24th of December; and if such men as Durheil, the Bishop of Autun, and Georges, are tolerated in London, it is because they were called thither by the old Ministry. We think sufficiently well of the new Administration, to be persuaded that they will refuse to employ such wretches, and will use the money of the English People for something else than merely to pay thieves and assassins. If, however, the British Administration should not justify the hopes of Europe; if, like their predecessors, they should think that Peace can only be founded on the destruction of one of the two nations; and if, on that account, they should seek to abuse the advantages which they obtained in the two Indies, while the Allies were employing all their efforts in the Continental War, it will be necessary that the latter should resolve to purchase Peace by Victory: Victory will be necessary, as the only means of bringing back Peace, Prosperity, and Commerce. England has for eight years been seconded by two Coalitions. In ten years we shall not see a third. The cannon of Copenhagen, the plunder of the Swedish and Danish Islands, the progress of Nelson in the Gulph of Finland, have made the danger evident, which the proud ambition of England threatens; and if the Powers on the Continent can prosper and exist only by Commerce, that Power, which can resist by sea the whole of Europe, is pointed out as the enemy of all People, and all Sovereigns. But what will England do against the Allies, without a Coalition? And what, on the other hand, can the Allies do against England? We shall not enter into these two questions, contenting ourselves with

observing, that the Allies have no commerce, no small colonies, nor any thing to lose. England has acquired every thing, has spread herself every where, and has every thing to lose. Happy those nations who, having attained a high degree of prosperity, are blessed with a wise Government, who do not expose such great advantages to the vicissitudes which a single blow of fortune may produce!

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

[From the *Moniteur* of the 21st June.]

THE Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Surinam, were not conquered by the English armies; but were delivered into their hands by the Orangists. Holland has lost them in consequence of the divisions and disorders which are always produced by great revolutions. The English have taken nothing from the French in India which was susceptible of defence. The Isles of Franco and of Reunion belong to the Republic.

The British flag flies at Martinico. The inhabitants called in the English, and put the fortresses into their hands, to support themselves against the insurrection of the negroes during the effervescence of the revolution, and until France should be able to obtain a Government capable of protecting them. It is therefore owing to the disorders of the revolution that England possesses Martinico.

Trinidad was without defence; and even Malta (with respect to which the English have had no other merit but that of blockading it with a few ships) would have been succoured, had it not been for the interior disorders and divisions which, during the year seven, agitated the first authorities of the Republic.

When we consider the effect which a revolution of the nature of that which during ten years has agitated the French and Batavian people must produce upon distant possessions, we are astonished that there should remain any colonies in the possession of the Allies.

The motives which led to the opening of the port of Toulon to the English, and which put in their power at the same time thirty-three of our ships of war, and an arsenal of naval stores perfectly well provided, were owing also to the revolution.

When in the Fleet, half the naval force

force of the Batavians hoisted the Orange flag; the same cause produced there the same effect.

And whilst the English profited by the civil dissensions of the Allies, in obtaining such vast advantages, which required such weak efforts and so little glory, two successive coalitions were formed. The Continent of Europe was only a vast field of battle, where two millions of Europeans have perished.

"Nevertheless these two coalitions have dissolved themselves. Some of the Powers subsidized by England have lost a part of their dominions. Others existed no longer in the rank of Powers. The 300,000. sterling which the King of Sardinia touched a long time back, to enable him to make war against France, have brought upon him many misfortunes.

The King of Naples, who was the first to enter into the second coalition, has found no safety in the protection of the Republic. Portugal, which has followed with inconceivably blind devotion the influence of England, is on the point of losing her fairest provinces. Prussia occupies Hanover, and the Powers of the North arm on all hands; well convinced that they will find no security for their commerce but in the maintenance of powerful fleets; for henceforth it will only be by the aid of force that the sacred and immutable principles of the freedom of the seas can be supported.

What then will the British Ministers do?

Will they form a third coalition?

In vain will they bribe some Ministers. In vain will they lavish all the gold of Asia and America. The war has taught the Continental nations to respect themselves; it has united them in a sentiment of common hatred against the English. There is not a Power in Europe, there is not a Continental army that is disposed to fight merely to establish England in the empire of the seas.

Will they foment civil war in France?

The Revolution is crushed. The English will subsidize a few scoundrels. These will perish on a scaffold.

Abandoned by all Europe, they will continue the war against France.

England, it is true, might reap the advantage of enjoying for a longer time, almost exclusively, the commerce of the world. But can it be supposed

that, having henceforth nothing to occupy her troops scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and consequently weakened in all places, she could hope for any farther successes in continuing the war? And, besides, has not every thing in nature its limits?

We shall not examine whether the Channel, which separates us, be so wide as to preclude the possibility of our passing it. We shall not say, that forced into the war by the determination of the English Ministry, there is not a Frenchman, who, whatever be his party or his opinion, would not court the honour of contributing to the repose of the world, and the freedom of the seas.

We shall not say, all that the French people can do, if they feel that a last effort is necessary to their honour and their existence.

But whatever be the chances held out to the Allies by continuing the war against England alone, it is no less true, that it is contrary to their interests and their wishes. The happiness of nations is composed of all moments; and all years. The shedding of blood, the suffering, and the privation of commerce for a single year, are, with wise men, important considerations, which should determine governments to rest satisfied with what may be compatible with honour and a prudent policy.

Will the English Ministers at length shew a disposition towards peace?

It depends entirely upon them. But they ought to reflect, that the French people of the nineteenth century are no longer the same people who, about the middle of the eighteenth century, suffered Commissaries in their ports, and coolly saw their fabrics torn from the loom. — That the advantages they have obtained over the Allies have resulted from the disorders of the Revolution, which can no longer be revived; from the calamities of a civil war, with regard to which every Frenchman is now undeceived; and from the immense efforts of two grand Coalitions, which have no longer any interest to recreate them, but one hostile to them: — That if they hold Spanish and Dutch settlements, France disposes of the States of such of her Allies, as from their weakness might naturally be expected not to expose themselves with so much imprudence to her indignation. — That they have not committed themselves to so many hazards, but in consequence of being stimulated by England, and placing

placing a reliance at all times upon her promises and her assistance.

Do all these considerations lead the English Ministry to think of a system conformable to the honour and the dignity of their country, but founded on the basis of a balance of power in the different quarters of the world? In

that case peace will take place, and the world be again restored to industry, to commerce, to all the sciences and all the arts, which have rendered the European Powers of our age so estimable, and so superior to those of past generations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 16.

By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated at the Camp of the Grand Vizir at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears, that on the 18th of that month, one thousand Asiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day one thousand Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pashà, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arith, it is to halt a day or two, until M. Ismet Pashà arrives with a very considerable part of the army, probably about five thousand men, when Tahir Pashà is to advance to Catich. It is the Grand Vizir's intention that these two thousand cavalry should join the British army whenever the Commander in Chief may require it.

It also appears, that Djeggar Pashà has entered into an accommodation of all differences, and ordered five thousand of his troops to join the Imperial army for the purpose of the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt. The first party that joined consisted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted; and several parties have joined since.

[This Gazette likewise contains the copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated February 22, 1802, with a list of 119 vessels taken, destroyed, or detained upon suspicion, by His Majesty's Squadron on that station, between the 3d of August 1800, and the 3d of January 1801.—Likewise, the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, February 12, 1801, with a list of fifteen vessels captured and detained since the return of December 1800.—Also, a let-

ter, giving an account of the capture of the Bougainville French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 67 men, by the Eurydice, Captain W. Bathurst.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 18.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal, Feb. 9.

SIR,

Captain Matson, of the *Daphne*, informs me, by letter of the 22d ult. that on the 16th, observing some coasters near the shore, under convoy of a schooner, he detached Lieut. M'Kenzie, with the boats of the *Cyane*, under Lieutenant Peachy; but on their approaching all succeeded in getting under the cover of the batteries at Basle Terre, one excepted, which anchored near Vieux Fort; this, in the course of the night, Lieut. M'Kenzie boarded, and brought off under a heavy cannonade. The next morning they observed from the *Saints* the above-mentioned schooner work up in shore, and anchor at Trois Rivières, covered by a battery, and flanked by two others. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with Lieutenant Peachy, volunteered to bring her out, which Captain Matson was at last prevailed on to accord to; but, from want of wind, this gallant intention was not attempted until after sun rise on the 18th, when Mr. M'Kenzie, in a manner which exceeds all praise, ran the schooner on board, though a superior enemy, and evidently prepared for him, when Lieutenants Peachy and M'Kenzie entered with thirty men, and, after a contest of a quarter of an hour, succeeded in bringing her off under

under a most tremendous fire from the batteries, she being moored so close to the shore as to have a stern hawser fast on the beach. In this contest the French Captain, his First and Second Lieutenants, and six men, were wounded, besides one killed and two drowned. In the Garland tender one seaman and one marine killed; the serjeant of marines and two seamen wounded. Though I was not an observer of this exploit, which appears to me among the first traits of gallantry in the course of the war, their Lordships will be able to appreciate the value of Lieutenant McKenzie's conduct, which, I must further add, is, in its probable consequences, of the greatest moment to the trade of our islands, as L'Eclair sails rapidly, and, when fully armed, will carry twelve six-pounders, besides twenty-one and a half pounder brass guns mounted as swivels. She was in her way to Point Petre to complete, having left Rochefort armed only with four brass four pounders, the twenty small guns, and fifty men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lieutenant Lake, of the Lady Ann hired brig, giving an account of his having captured the Victoire cutter French privateer, of fourteen long four-pounders, and seventy six men, after a chase and running fight of seventeen hours, and by which several loaded coasters were prevented being taken.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 26.

[This Gazette contains letters, giving an account of the capture, at the mouth of the Loire, of the Heureux privateer brig, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by his Majesty's ship Amelis, Captain Herbert. Likewise, of the driving on shore, and subsequent wreck, of the French ship privateer La Mouche, of 18 guns, and 160 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, on the island of Gomera. Also, of the capture of a small Spanish polacre, off Teneriffe, by the Diamond, Captain Griffith.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Ricketts, of the Naiad frigate,

giving an account of the boats of the Naiad and Phaeton, under the direction of Lieutenant Marshall, first of the Naiad, on the 16th of May, taking and bringing out of the port of Marin, near the town of Pontevedra, two armed Spanish Corunna packets, which lay under the protection of a five-gun battery, twenty-four pounders.—Captain Ricketts was under the necessity of setting fire to one of the prizes. Four men belonging to the two English ships were wounded.]

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 1.

A dispatch addressed to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Frigge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

SIR, *Martinique, April 27.*

I lose not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information which has been just now received, of the Islands of St. Eustatius and Saba having surrendered, on the 21st instant, to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Blunt and Captain Perkins, of his Majesty's ship Arab.

The inclosed extract of a letter from Mr. President Thomson, commanding at St. Christopher's, ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt to proceed on that service, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt's official letter, acquainting me with the result, will explain to your satisfaction all such circumstances as you may wish to be informed of.

I have only to add, that the Officers charged with the conducting of the service, have acquitted themselves with such judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation.

I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, a copy of the terms on which these Islands were surrendered, and have been placed under his Majesty's government; but am unable to transmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not sufficient time at present to have it made out correctly. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THO. TRIGGE, Lieut. Gen.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieutenant-General Triggs, dated St. Eustatius, 22d April.

I have the honour to enclose an order addressed to me by the President of St. Kitt's, in consequence of which I embarked on board his Majesty's ship Arab, Captain Perkins, and an armed schooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieut. Brown, and ten men of the Royal Artillery: we summoned the Island of St. Eustatius on the morning of the 21st, which surrendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be disapproved by your Excellency. They had no provisions in the garrison, and very little in possession of the inhabitants. From the extent of the batteries it was not in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieut. Brown's Report of the Ordnance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

RICH. BLUNT, Lieut. Col. Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the President of St. Kitt's to Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, dated Basseterre, 20th April.

I have just received information that the Island of St. Eustatius was evacuated by the French on the 16th inst.

Under these circumstances, and considering that a favourable opportunity presents itself to acquire the possession of that island, and thereby give security to the islands in its neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be lost by delay; you will therefore embark with 100 men of the Buffs, on board of his Majesty's ship Arab, Capt. Perkins, and take possession of the Island of St. Eustatius, which you will retain until his Excellency Genl. Triggs's pleasure thereupon be known.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROB. THOMSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, by which, in the usual form, it is stipulated that the persons, properties, religion, and usages of the inhabitants shall be respected and protected till his Majesty's further pleasure be known.

The island is to enjoy the same privileges as the British Colonies in the West Indies; commerce is to be on the same footing as in the other conquered islands. The other points are of no importance.

The Island of Saba is included in the Capitulation.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, the 27th of April.

Sir,

On the 16th inst. the French garrison evacuated the Island of St. Eustatia, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their vessels could stow, which circumstance having been communicated to President Thomson, of St. Christopher's, he very judiciously availed himself of the moment, by making the application (of which I enclose you a copy) to Capt. Perkins of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and on the 21st, Col. Blunt, with a detachment of his Majesty's third Regiment of Buffs, and Captain Perkins, of the Arab, took possession of the Island, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the Island of Saba.

The Ordnance Stores taken in the Island of St. Eustatia consist of 42 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 336 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled cartridges, 22 also mulquet ditto, with some shot, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Arab, St. Eustatia, April 22, 1801.

Sir,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from the President of St. Kitt's, in consequence of which I immediately proceeded in compliance with the contents, after having embarked the troops at Sandy Point, on board the Arab, and the Spanish armed schooner her prize. I have to inform you, that after having sent into St. Eustatia to be acquainted with their resolutions, on the morning of the 21st inst. I received the enclosed articles of Capitulation.

I am, &c.

JOHN PERKINS.

J. T. Duckworth, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c.

Basseterre, April 20, 1801.

Sir,

I have just received information that the Island of St. Eustatia was evacuated by the French on the 16th inst. and considering this a favourable opportunity of acquiring the possession of that island, I have to request that you will take on board

board a detachment of the Buffs, under the command of Lieut. Col. Blunt, and proceed to take possession of St. Ruffia in his Majesty's name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. THOMSON, President
of St. Christopher's.
Capt. Perkins, his Majesty's Ship Arab.

St. Enslated, 22d April, 1800.

SIR,

I have to inform you of the surrender of this Island yesterday to his Britannic Majesty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your Island is included; you will therefore have to receive the Officers that will hand you this, and leave the British flag behind.

I remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) DANIEL RODA.
RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant Col.
JOHN PERKINS, Capt. of the Arab.
To his Excellency Thomas Drury,
Vice-Commander of the Island
of Saba.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 2,

A letter, of which the following is a copy, having been humbly submitted to his Majesty by the undermentioned Officers, who served in the detachment of his Majesty's 15th regiment of Light Dragoons in the action of Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th day of April, 1794. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them his Royal licence and permission to accept the rank of Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, and bear the insignia thereof; the same having been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Germany, in testimony of the high sense which his Imperial Majesty entertained of their distinguished conduct upon that occasion.

Major William Wyatt, now Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.—Captain Robert Forster, late Major of 15th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Edward Michael Ryan, now Major in the Army.—Lieut. Thomas Calcraft, Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. William May, Major of 6th Dragoon Guards.—Charles Burrell, Major, late Captain of 15th Light Dragoons.—Corporal Gerald Butler, now Major of 15th Dragoon Guards.—Corporal Robert Thomas, now Major in 15th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant William

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Lord Minto, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to Lieutenant Colonel William Wyatt.

SIR,

Vienna, Nov. 7.

I have received from his Excellency Baron Hugot eight Officers of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other Officers under named, of the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action near Villers en Couché, on the 24th of April, 1794.

His Imperial Majesty has already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which this regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the Officers engaged with a medal, struck for the purpose of commemorating that distinguished action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed at the time worthy of the Cross of Maria Theresa; but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this Order could be conferred on Foreigners; that difficulty being now removed, his Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this distinguished Order of Merit, Gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it. In transmitting to you, Sir, these Crosses, to be distributed to the Officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from the share which my situation here has afforded me in the transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of his Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the career of those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

MINTO.

To Lieutenant Colonel Wyatt.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 2.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, which has been forwarded

received at the Office of the Right Hon.^d Lord Hobart; as also the Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John H. H. Hutchinson, K. B., to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Camp before Alexandria, April 10, 1801.

It is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of a corps of Turks and British, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the Western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance.

The enemy had about 300 men at Rosetta, when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which our batteries opened on the 15th, and it surrendered on the 19th instant. The conditions are the same as were granted to the Castle of Aboukir.

I have many obligations to Colonel Spencer, for the zeal, activity, and military talents which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major-Gen.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury.

Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

MY LORD,

Mr. Mordaunt having returned from Egypt, I have the satisfaction of being able to my Lords and Gentlemen a far more particular account of the events and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the Camp before Alexandria on the 2nd ult.

At that time the enemy were in

their strong position upon the heights near the Eastern Wall of Alexandria; their number is about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume.

The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 4000 men, and a great proportion of officers: four Generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French Army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting or such determined bravery ever been seen, as they have met with from our Army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's absence from the Camp, in consequence of his wounds, on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The Captain Pasha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that General Hutchinson followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on board the Turkish Fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed Colonel Spencer, having under him a corps of about 300 British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river. The garrison of 350 men surrendered on the 19th ult.

Rahmanieh was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions.

Under these circumstances, General Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the trenches which kept in the rear, in the rear of their left; and if, as is expected, this invasion shall proceed, the whole of the chain to the sea will be broken. The communication between the British and the French will be cut off, and the French will be unable to receive reinforcements from the sea.

enemy's nearest point, will be eight or nine days' journey without water.

Having taken these measures, General Hutchinson was to transfer his headquarters to Rafia on the 24th ult., to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to above four thousand British, including Colonel Spencer's corps, and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pasha's troops, against Rahmanieh, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men.

On the other hand, advices had been received several days before from the Grand Vizir, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared, that his Highness, reinforced by nearly five thousand men from Djezzar Pasha, had passed the Desert, and had advanced to the eastwards of Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Sakich or at Belbeis. He had also detached a corps, which has taken possession of the town of Damiatta, though the fort of L'Espee is still in the hands of the French. It is not expected that his Highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of Gen. Hutchinson to afford his Highness such aid as may be requisite towards the attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force. Gen. Hutchinson has further received a favourable letter from Murad Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we came into his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious. The natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horses, and provisions in great plenty. Nearly one thousand of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have still above eleven thousand infantry in the field. The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
(Signed) **ELGIN.**

Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

DOCKING-STREET, JUNE 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkebury, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, May 23.

MY LORD,

An Officer is arrived from the Captain Pasha with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinson had marched from Rafia on the 24th instant with four thousand British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the Captain Pasha, and on the 29th attacked the French near Rahmanieh. The enemy were driven in, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the entrenchments of Rahmanieh. On the 10th the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a North East direction. Our loss at Rahmanieh is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish Officer reports that a reinforcement of three thousand British troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 26th of May.

I have the honour, Sir,

(Signed)

ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 4.

[I enclose contains an account of the capture of the Spanish lugger privateer Ventura, of two six-pounders and twenty-seven men; and of the Spanish cutter Al Duile, of eight guns and sixty-nine men; both by the Confiance, Captain Mudge.—The Al Duile was bound with dispatches for the Havannah, but which were thrown overboard during the chase.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Edwin Napier, Esq. dated in Trust Road, the 14th May, 1841.

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose for your Lordships' information, a copy of the letter of the 26th ult. to Lord Elgin, giving a detail of a very gallant service performed by the crew of the Mercury, and which was attended with some loss of life, and the officers and crew were all well, and the hard gale of yesterday morning being abated, so that the prize, after three hours' possession, will set to work in the opinion of their Lordships,

K 2

Lordships, lessen the merit of the enterprise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. ROGERS.

Mercury, off Ancona, May 26, 1801.

MY LORD,

Having received information by a small vessel I captured yesterday from Ancona, that his Majesty's late sloop, *Bull-Dog*, was laying in the mole of that port ready for sea, with supplies on board for the French army in Egypt; I judged it necessary to make an attempt to take or destroy her with the boats of the *Mercury*; and as our success depended upon surprising the enemy, who was ignorant of our arrival in the Adriatic, (the fortifications about the mole being too formidable to justify the attempt in any other way,) I therefore made sail directly for Ancona, and came to an anchor, soon after it was dark, off the mole: the boats were accordingly prepared, and left the ship at half past ten o'clock, under the command of Mr. W. Mather, First Lieutenant, from whose good conduct the *Bull Dog* was surprised, and carried about midnight, the boats having got alongside without being hailed by the sentinels; the alarm was, however, immediately given along the mole, to which the ship's stern was secured by the two ends of a bowser cable, and three cables out a-head, these were soon cut by the people appointed for that purpose, and the boats began to row, exposed to a heavy fire of cannon and musketry from the mole, but as there was a favourable light breeze, the sails were set, and in less than an hour the ship got without reach of the batteries, and was completely ours, but unfortunately it fell calm, and a current setting her along the coast near the shore, a crowd of boats (some of which were gun-boats), filled with men, came out to attack her; Mr. Mather now found his situation extremely critical, having the hatchways to guard to prevent the enemy rising from below, the boats' crews fatigued with rowing all night, and the gun-boats approaching fast and raking the ship, he had therefore the mortification of seeing himself obliged to relinquish his prize, after being in possession of her above three hours, and unfortunately killed in several attempts before he retreated to the ship on fire.

The moment I could discover the *Bull-Dog* was out of the mole, I got the *Mercury* under weigh, but it was almost a calm and impossible to get near her, as she had drifted with the current to a

considerable distance from where the *Mercury* lay, and we experienced the mortifying disappointment of seeing her towed back to the very spot from whence she had been so gallantly taken; it is nevertheless some degree of satisfaction to know, that her voyage must be at least delayed for a considerable time, if not quite defeated, her masts and yards being shot through and disabled in many places, and she has received considerable damage in her hull and rigging.

The gallant conduct of the Officers and Men employed upon this little enterprise will, I trust, meet with your Lordships' approbation; and it is from a desire of doing justice to their merits that I have been drawn into this, otherwise unnecessary long detail. I have to regret the loss of two brave fellows killed, and four wounded upon this occasion. The enemy had above twenty killed, wounded, and drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. ROGERS.

Admiral Lord Keith, &c. &c. &c.

Names of Men Killed and Wounded.

John Grey, seaman; Morgan Davis, marine, killed.

William Haines, Thomas Guillain, William Morris, Henry Mew, wounded.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 15.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Constantinople, June 5.

MY LORD,

An opportunity for writing to Europe having occurred, I avail myself of it to mention to your Lordship some further details from Egypt, which have just reached me in a private letter from Lord Keith, dated the 22d May.

The enemy, after quitting Rahmanieh, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is supposed they then advanced to attack the vizir at Belbels.

Gen. Hutchinson, who was in his progress from Rahmanieh towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of five hundred camels, with their escort of six hundred men. It was destined for Alexandria, which is understood to be in great want of some articles of provisions and of water. Gen. Hutchinson, in his march up the country, has seen that the inhabitants are in the highest degree

degrees issued against the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blanket, in his letter to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India under the command of Gen. Baird, Col. Wellefley, Col. Murray, &c.

After the surrendering of Damietta, a corps of seven hundred men embarked on the Lake Burlos for France, and were taken by Lord Keith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

MY LORD, *Constantinople, June 2.*

A messenger is this moment come from Lord Keith, whose private letter I beg leave to transcribe:

"*Of Alexandria, May 23.*

"By a letter I have received from the Captain Pachà, dated at Kemetseriff on the 19th, his Excellency informs me that the Secretary of the Grand Vizir had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the French and Copts having moved forward from Cairo to attack the Vizir's army, but that his Highness had advanced with all his artillery and cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat."

Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

BERLIN, JUNE 30.

Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia was early yesterday morning safely delivered of a son. Her Majesty and the young Prince continue as well as can be expected.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway:

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Beaulaffer, May 23.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of addressing your Excellency on the 2d of May from Sela, which place his Highness the Grand Vizier left the 17th, and the following day arrived at Beula, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before.

On the 25th inst. his Highness received intelligence that the Enemy had early that morning marched a considerable force from Cairo on the road towards Belbeia, where his Highness was then encamped. In the evening, a further confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with three thousand cavalry, and three light field pieces, to advance to meet them, and it a favourable opportunity offered during the obscurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About ten o'clock at night they met, about three miles from Camp, when each halted and lay on their arms during the night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack. He was soon after reinforced by fifteen hundred cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about fourteen pieces of artillery, six hundred cavalry, and four thousand infantry. His Highness therefore ordered Mehmed Pacha to move forward with five thousand men, cavalry and Albanian infantry, and nine light field pieces; the enemy had eight-pounders in the field. His Highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect.

The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry with great spirit for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the heights, to this manoeuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than seven miles from the place of the first operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any further. The loss on either side for the time they were engaged was but small. The Turks had about thirty killed and eighty wounded. The French, I think

had about fifty killed, and one prisoner; the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field.

The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed nine thousand.

While I was congratulating his Highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lesbie at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with two thousand five hundred men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose; and it appears by Ibrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lesbie on the morning of the 14th instant, when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired.

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that during the action of the 16th instant, myself and Major Hope of the Royal Artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier, Capt. Lacey of the Royal Engineers with Méhémet Pacha, and Capt. Leake of the Royal Artillery with Tahii Pacha, to render every assistance in our power.

The combined forces under Major General Hutchinson and the Captain Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of five hundred and fifty camels, and six hundred French prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Commandant, &c.

Constantinople, June 21.

MY LORD,

I have the most sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship the inclosed dispatch from Lieut. Col. Holloway.

The modest and unassuming manner in which this deserving Officer has mentioned himself and the British under his orders, imposes upon me the obligation of stating to your Lordship, what I had learnt by their private communication to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that as soon as the determination was formed for the Vizier

to advance into Egypt, Lieut. Col. Holloway proposed that distribution of the Turkish army, and that order of march, which have effectually ensured this unlooked-for success over the French. The advanced guard was composed of a select body of Cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian Infantry under Méhémet Pacha; the first accompanied by Capt. Leake, the second by Capt. Lacey, each receiving their orders from Col. Holloway, who remained near the person of the Vizier.

It is by this well-combined disposition, by the endeavours which were strenuously exercised to prevail upon this corps to disembarrass themselves of their superfluous attendants, and by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Col. Holloway has been enabled to bring these troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of superior force—to counteract its plans—to attack it—to seize every advantage of its positions and of ground, and, after manoeuvring with science during seven hours, to repulse it with loss, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has sent of this action to the Porte, his Highness speaks in the highest terms of the service done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be so very capable of directing.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Right Hon. Lord Haveresham, &c. &c.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 21.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. General Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head quarters, Camp, near Alham, MY LORD, June 1.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the French abandoned the position of El-Att, on the 7th of May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th, we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were posted with upwards of three thousand Infantry and eight hundred Cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the Eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the Fort of Rahmanich in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving

leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to one hundred and ten men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade; we also took the same day, about fifty Cavalry and three Officers coming from Alexandria.

As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of Goods on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta, and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance, they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Rahmanieh. About one hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, spirits, &c. &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The Cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier General Doyle, supported by his brigade of Infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the Desert, where we followed him. The Cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A Flag of Truce was sent into them by Major Wilson of the Hombesch, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about six hundred men, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, together with a considerable portion of the Drummers Corps, and some pounder, and five hundred and fifty mules. The prisoners taken were all Frenchmen, and on the next morning they were sent to the Fort of Rhamanieh.

On the 20th of May the Enemy retired from the Fort of Rhamanieh, and the

mietta Branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Rustaq; this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir Bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her, so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate.

The garrisons of the two Forts, consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th to the 20th, near sixteen hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the Enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanieh to Mesh, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed the river to Boulac.

On the 15th they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of Cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The Armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about eight o'clock in the morning, and after an action of seven hours, the French retired, having lost between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanieh, and were about four thousand, or four thousand five hundred men.

I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey, (successor of Murad Bey) have joined us to the amount of about fifteen hundred Cavalry, inferior certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most glorious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants.

I enclose you the Capitulation of the Fort of Rhamanieh, and also a Return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HILL-HUTCHINSON.

Major-General Hill-Hutchinson.

Fort of Rhamanieh, May 10.

The Garrison of the Fort of Rhamanieh will surrender to the Ottoman and British Forces on the following conditions:

I. The Officers shall wear their swords and retain their effigies. They, as well as the Soldiers shall be prisoners of war.—Granted.

II. The Garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not leave against the King of England, nor against his Allies, until exchanged conformably to the Cartel between the two nations.—Granted.

III. The wounded are placed under the protection of British humanity.

(Signed) LA ROIX, *Chê de Brigade.*

CAPITAN PACHA.

J. HILY HUTCHINSON,

Major-General, commanding
in Chief.

JAMES STEVENSON, Cap-
tain Royal Navy.

Rhamnic, May 9.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the
Army under the Command of the Hon.
Major General Hutchinson.*

11th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed ;
1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses,
wounded.

12th ditto—6 horses killed.

26th Ditto.—2 horses killed ; 1 officer
wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 horse killed ; 2
officers, 3 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Royals—3 rank and file wounded.

8th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot—1 officer, 1 rank and file,
wounded.

89th Foot—1 drummer, 4 rank and
file, killed ; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file,
wounded.

Total—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10
horses, killed ; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1
drummer, 18 rank and file, 5 horses,
wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—Captain King.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel
Thompson ; Captain Adye.

79th Foot—Captain Macdonall.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Dep. Adjutant-General.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from
Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, dated Cal-
cutta, the 14th of May, informing me
of his arrival with the First Division of
the Bombay Detachment of troops, and
that he was in daily expectation of Gen-
eral Baird with the remainder.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

An official Note has been published at
Vienna, dated the 26th of April, when it

was presented at Paris to M. Talleyrand
by M. De Kalitcheff, in which the Em-
peror of Russia declares, that a good un-
derstanding between the two countries
can only be re-established by France agree-
ing to restore his dominions to the King
of Sicily, and securing the integrity of
the kingdom of Naples. Consequently
the last Treaty at Fologna and the sacri-
fices extorted by force from the King of
the Two Sicilies cannot be acknowledged.
The French Minister having delayed to
answer this communication, M. Kalit-
cheff had given in a second Note, in which
he insists upon the same topics.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered a
monument to be erected to the memory of
the late General Suwarow.

ANTWERP, June 14.—The military
preparations on the French coast still con-
tinue without interruption. The expedi-
tion which is fitting out from the Garonne
to the mouth of the Scheldt will, it is
said, be distributed in the following man-
ner :—A corps of 25,000 men, all chosen
troops, under the command of General
Hedouville, conveyed by thirty French
and Spanish ships of the line, and a pro-
portional number of frigates, will sail
from Brest ; a second corps of 10,000
men, under the command of General
Humbert, and escorted by four ships of
the line and a frigate, will sail from the
harbours of Normandy ; and a third
corps of 10,000 men, under the convoy
of one ship of the line, eight frigates,
a great number of smaller ships of war,
from the harbours of Flushing and Pi-
cardy."

MADRID, June 16.—The Court Ga-
zette of this day relates, that Ongella,
the only fortress that withstood the op-
erations of the right division of the Spanish
army, has surrendered to our arms. The
Prince of Peace has transmitted copies of
the Articles of Capitulation, and of the
following letter, in which he announced
to the Portuguese General, that Articles
of Peace between the two Crowns were
signed.—"SIR, His Catholic Majesty
signed yesterday a Treaty of Peace with
Portugal. Hostilities between the two
Crowns therefore cease. The principal
Staff Officer informs me, that the prepara-
tions for the troops must be continued, it
shall, however, be conducted with as
little inconvenience as possible. The
inhabitants of the country shall be re-
assured, and the soldiers of the Spanish
army shall be retrained under the most
rigid discipline. I have, however, in-
dignifiable

dispensable orders to make a new attack, if the Portuguese troops shall either receive reinforcements, or advance from their present positions. I expect that your Excellency will give orders for the faithful observance of the truce. If I perceive it to be contravened by persons under your command, but acting contrary to your orders, I shall give you notice. Any infraction of it by the Spanish troops shall be checked and punished. Our patrols shall fall back on the villages which we now occupy. You will, I hope, direct your troops, in the case of their meeting with any of ours, to look upon them as friends."

RATISBON. July 4.—The Minister of Prussia has declared, on the part of his Sovereign, that if the Ecclesiastical Princes of Germany submitted to the secularisations, to indemnify the Princes deprived of their possessions in Italy; his Prussian Majesty would oppose such a measure in the most energetic manner. It is said, that Baron Klapfeld, the Russian Minister, has received orders to support, in case of need, the declarations of Prussia. It is said, that in consequence of the plan of indemnities agreed upon by the Emperor and the French Government, several Ecclesiastical Princes will be secularised, and that the Elector of Mentz will be maintained, not in the capacity of Ecclesiastical Prince, but in that of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, and Director of the Diet.

PROCLAMATION.

THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH, JULY 14, 1801.

"FRENCHMEN,

"This day is destined for the celebration of that epoch of hope and glory in which you witnessed the downfall of barbarous institutions, and you ceased to be divided into two people, the one condemned to lead a life of humiliation, and the other selected for the enjoyment of distinctions and grandeur;—in which your property was rendered free like your persons;—in which the feudal system was destroyed, and with that system all the numerous abuses which centuries had accumulated upon your heads. You celebrated that epoch in 1790, with an union of the same principles, the same sentiments, and the same wishes. You have since celebrated occasionally in the midst of triumphs, occasionally under the weight of fetters, and sometimes sur-

rounded by the cries of discord and of factions. You celebrate it this day under the happiest auspices. Discord is silent, faction is checked, the interest of the country is paramount to every other interest. The Government knows no enemies but those who are the enemies of the people. The Peace of the Continent has been concluded by your moderation. Its permanence is guaranteed by your power and the interest of Europe. Your brothers and your children return to their families, all devoted to the cause of liberty, all united to ensure the triumph of the Republic. The scandal of religious dissension shall soon cease. A civil code, mellowed by the wise delay of consideration, will protect your property and your rights. Finally, you are secured by rigorous but wholesome experience from the return of domestic feuds, and that experience will prove for a long time the safeguard of your posterity. Enjoy, Frenchmen, enjoy your situation, your glory, and the hopes of the future; be ever faithful to those principles and to those institutions which have constituted your successes, and which will accomplish the greatness and the happiness of your children. Let your speculations and labours be no longer troubled by vain anxieties. Nothing can be performed by your enemies to injure your tranquillity. All nations envy your destiny."

Bertrande, First Consul of the Republic, orders the above Proclamation to be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and to be published, printed, and affixed in all the Departments of the Republic.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

The following is from the *Moniteur*, French official paper:—Rear-Admiral Lenois, with three sail of the line, after having given chase to the enemy's ships, which were cruising on the coast of Provence, appeared before Gibraltar at the moment when a British Squadron of six sail of the line had arrived there. On the 14th July, Rear-Admiral Lenois had anchored in the Bay of Algeiras, expecting to be attacked next morning. In the night he landed the General of Brigade Deveaux, with a part of the troops, to man the batteries in the harbour. On the 5th, at eight A. M. the cannonade commenced against the six English ships, which came without delay, and brought their broadsides to bear within gun-shot of the French ships. The battle then began to be warm. The two squadrons appeared

appeared to be equally animated with the resolution of conquering. If the French squadron had some advantage from its position, the English squadron had double the force, and several ninety gun ships. The English ship the Hannibal, of 74 guns, had placed herself between the French squadron and the land. It was half past eleven. This was the decisive moment. For two hours the Formidable, on board of which Rear-Admiral Lenois was, made head against three English ships of the line. One of the ships of the English squadron, which was stationed with her broadside to one of the French ships, struck her flag at three quarters past eleven. An instant after, the Hannibal, exposed to the fire of the batteries of three French ships, which poured broadsides upon her from both sides, also struck her flag. At half past twelve the English squadron cut their cables,

and made fail. The Hannibal was towed by the Formidable. Of her crew of 600, 300 were killed. The first English ship of the line which had struck her flag, was disengaged by a great quantity of gun boats and other embarkations sent from Gibraltar. The battle covers the French with glory, and proves what they can do. Rear-Admiral Lenois is at Cadiz with the Hannibal to repair it.—The above news was read in all the Theatres, and received with great enthusiasm; the Bulletin was signed by the Minister of Marine.

The dispatches from the Prince of Peace to the King of Spain, dated Badajoz, July 5, so far confirm the report hitherto current, of the conditions of the Peace with Portugal, that they state Olivenza as in possession of the Spanish army, and announce the shutting of the Portuguese ports against the British.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 24.

A FEW days ago an entertainment was given by Mr. W. Smith, of Sunny Bank, near Bolton, to the descendants of his father and mother who were within a convenient distance. Nine brothers and sisters and 210 nephews and nieces attended, making with himself (who is a bachelor) a company of 220 persons. After dinner the whole of this interesting assembly were seated on benches in regular order of descent, with their numerous progeny, consisting of 71 persons, and the rest in succession, each separate family being collected together. This extraordinary sight was witnessed by a vast concourse of people, who were highly pleased with the scene, and generally struck with the respectable appearance of this family-meeting, which contained a large portion of persons in those circumstances of easy mediocrity and competency that are probably most favourable to the moral dispositions and character, and the real comfort and enjoyment of life.—It is worthy notice, that in so extensive a family, not one individual was prevented attending the meeting by sickness, although the typhus fever has for some time been prevalent where a great portion of its members reside.

25. About two o'clock the roof of the cathedral church at Norwich was discovered to be on fire; the alarm was immediately given, and some engines and a vast concourse of people hastened to the place. There being no pipes in the precinct, and, of course, a great difficulty in procuring water, joined with the immense height of the building, at first threatened it with destruction. To stop its progress, workmen cut chafms in the roof, and the inhabitants of the town, with great alacrity, carried buckets of water to three engines that could be placed to play on it, which happily succeeded in extinguishing it about five o'clock. Luckily there was no wind, and the damage was confined to about forty feet of the roof.

29. Their Majesties and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, set off from Kew Palace to Mr. Rose's house (Cuffnells) at Lyndhurst, where they resided till Friday, and then proceeded in the Royal Yacht to Weymouth.

An additional allowance has been made to the Prince of Wales of 8000*l.* per annum; but when his debts are paid off, which will be in about five years, this 8000*l.* per annum, then amounting

amounting to 40,000*l.* will be deducted from his income ; so that it is only money lent. His Royal Highness's income, before this allowance, was 69,000*l.* per annum, of which 22,000*l.* is appropriated for the use of the Princes of Wales.

A difference between Lord Hawkebury and the Knights Marshal Volunteers, in regard to the use of an apartment under the Secretary of State's Office at Whitehall, has lately given occasion to Sir James Bland Buicks, and the other Officers of that corps, to resign.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker lately applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting a Court Martial to be held on him, to investigate his conduct, from the time of the battle of Copenhagen, until he resigned the command of his Majesty's fleet in the Baltic. Their Lordships, however, declined Sir Hyde's solicitation.

The wife of Mr. Leddon, near Bath, was last week delivered of three boys and a girl, all likely to do well.

At a recent confirmation by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Hull, a farmer from Holderness attended with seventeen of his sons and daughters to be confirmed.

A Cornfactor, named Turk, last week hanged himself in a stable at South Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire : —he is supposed to have speculated largely in corn, and to have been driven to suicide by the uncommon promise of the coming harvest.

30. The Marquis of Huntley, officiating as Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland, laid the first stone of the intended bridge over the Spey, at Fochabers.

JULY 1. An experiment took place on the River Thames, for the purpose of working a barge, or any other heavy craft, against tide, by means of a steam-engine, on a very simple construction. The moment the engine was set to work, the barge was brought about, answering her helm quickly, and she made way against a strong current, at the rate of two miles and a half an hour.

During the thunder-storm, the house of Mr. Hill, at Marksbury, near Bath, was struck by lightning, and in a short time reduced to ashes. Mrs. Hill, with her infant child, and her sister-in-law,

were the only persons in the house, and, alarmed at the storm, had bolted the doors, and closed the window-shutters, and, removing as far as possible from the windows, got near the chimney, down which some stones shortly fell, accompanied by sparks of fire, and a strong sulphureous smell. The sister-in-law, who stood with her back to the fire-place, was struck dead, although the only marks of injury that afterwards appeared were some livid spots on the back of her neck and shoulders. Mrs. Hill, who sat close by her, ran with her infant into an adjoining room and fainted. The house became in a few minutes involved in flames ; and although the fire was immediately discovered, yet so much time elapsed in forcing open the doors, &c. that it was with extreme danger and difficulty Mrs. Hill and her child could be extricated.

During the thunder-storm, one of the pinnacles of Corby-steeple was beaten into the body of the church ; at the same time a sulphureous smell was to predominate as almost to prevent respiration ; and two oxen were killed on Bourne Fen by the lightning.

Two privates of the York Buffs were shot on Bincomb Down, near Weymouth, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, for desertion, and cutting a boat out of the harbour, with intent to go to France ; but by mistake they landed at Guernsey and were secured. All the regiments, both in camp and barracks, were drawn up, viz. the Scotch Greys, the Rifle corps, the Stafford, Berks, and North Devon Militia. They came on the ground in a mourning coach, attended by two priests : after marching along the front of the libe, they returned to the centre, where they spent about twenty minutes in prayer, and were shot at by a guard of twenty-four men ; they dropped instantly, and expired without a groan. The men wheeled in sections, and marched by the bodies in flow time.

3. The body of a Lady was drawn out of the Serpentine river by a Newfoundland dog. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased, which stated her to be a French emigrant ; that she had resided in Wimpole-street, and had suffered various and severe afflictions. The Marquis of Hertford, who with many others was drawn to the spot, ordered the body to be taken to the

Humane Society Recovery House near the Magazine, where every means of resuscitation were tried, but without success.

4. A cause respecting the validity of the marriage of Mr. George Cooke, Comedian, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and Miss Alicia Daniels, of the Theatre Royal, Bath, and now engaged at Vauxhall, came on to be heard at Doctors' Commons, before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott; when the learned Judge pronounced the marriage to be null and void.

7. The Ambuscade frigate, which some time since surrendered to us in the interest of the House of Orange, in going from Sheerness Harbour to the Downs, filled with water, and sunk, owing, as it is supposed, to a plank in her bottom starting. Fortunately all the crew and persons on board, except eight, were saved by the boats of the tender and ships in the harbour. The hulk has been since weighed and recovered.

11. Lord Hawkesbury addressed the following Bulletin to the Lord Mayor:

"Downing-street, July 11, Half past Eight, P. M.

"MY LORD,

"I have great satisfaction in informing you, that Captain Blake, of the Dispatch cutter, is just arrived from St. Petersburg, and has brought a Convention, signed on the 17th of June, by Lord St. Helen's, and Count Panin, on the part of his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjusted.

"Their Danish and Swedish Majesties have have invited to accede to this Convention.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

A very gallant action has been fought by Captain Lord Cochrane, commanding the Speedy sloop of 14 guns, with a Spanish xebec, of 26 guns, which ended in the capture of the Spanish vessel. This action displayed more than common gallantry and skill on the part of the British vessel, which, carrying only fifty men, killed and wounded no less than eighty of the enemy.

15. Lightning set fire to the barn of Mr. D. Wade, of Hutton Lodge, Suffolk. There were about 100 quarters

of barley in it, which, with the building, were totally destroyed.

16. At Elmset, near Hadleigh, there was one of the most violent hail-storms ever remembered there, which has done considerable damage to the grain. The next day the hail-stones lay near four inches thick on the ground, and many of them measured two inches and a quarter in circumference.

Three men hay-making took shelter under some trees during a thunder-storm, near Sir J. Throgmorton's, at Buckland, Berks, when two of them were unfortunately struck by the lightning, and killed.

A few days ago, at Brancepeth, two bats were accidentally caught in the hollow of a tree, and being brought into the castle as a curiosity, were placed under a glass-case for an hour or two, when one of them was delivered of a young one, which immediately on its birth appeared very active, and clung to its mother's breast, where it seemed to continue as if in the act of sucking. This incident proves beyond a doubt that the bat is not oviparous, as has been sometimes thought.

'A Gentleman who has devoted much of his time to the culture of potatoes, recommends that the blossoms should not be suffered to seed; as in perfecting the seed, a large portion of the substance and strength of the plant is drawn from the root.

An experimental farmer at Wigton, named Stamper, last year, after planting the eyes cut from potatoes, deposited in a piece of ground properly prepared the hearts and peelings of the potatoes so left, and, in opposition to the general opinion, these fragments have vegetated nearly in the same degree as the eyes, and have already produced some very fine roots.

19. As two boats, filled with pleasure parties, passed close to each other, at Putney Bridge, a waterman belonging to one of them, instead of shipping his oar, kept it extended, seemingly with the intention of doing mischief. The consequence was, that it struck a Gentleman in the other boat in the neck, and instantly precipitated him to the bottom. The aggressor rowed off laughing at the circumstance. Every exertion, however, was used, by a number of boats which instantly repaired to the spot for saving the Gentleman, but unfortunately

unfortunately without effect, as the bod: never rose.

20. At half past two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at Lady Coghill's, in Upper Seymour-street. The house and furniture were entirely consumed, and the loss of plate and jewels estimated to a very considerable amount.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S BENCH, July 10.—Messrs. Owen and Marjden, of Houndsditch, were indicted and found guilty of having a large quantity of the King's naval stores in their possession.

14. *Haycraft v. Creasy*.—This was an action brought against Mr. Creasy, a carrier, for 485l. 9s. 4d. the amount of goods which, on the misrepresentation of Mr. C. the plaintiff had credited Mrs. Robertson, late of Blackheath. On the part of the plaintiff, the strictest caution appeared to have been used before the order was executed; but it was entirely satisfied by the declaration of the defendant. The defence set up was, that Mr. Creasy had been her dupe; that he had founded his favourable report of her on no better foundation than her own assertion; and that there were many others (several of whom he produced) of as extreme credulity as himself.—Lord Kenyon, in his charge, confined himself to the simple fact of the goods having been furnished in consequence of the representation of the defendant, to whom he imputed nothing criminal. He laid it down, *that the defendant should have said such circumstances came to his knowledge respecting the lady who was the subject of the inquiry, as*

induced him to believe she was a person of fortune. But having thought proper to describe her as a person, whom *he knew* might be safely trusted, he was of opinion that no part of the defence repelled the action, and that *in foro conscientie*, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The Jury found accordingly.

18. The only trial of any importance was an information, filed, *ex officio*, by the Attorney General, against a Mr. Forge, a wax-chandler, in New-street-square, Shoe-lane, Mr. Stevenson, his attorney, and a Mr. Vicars, for conspiring together to prevent a witness, of the name of Baythorpe, from attending at the Excise Office, to give evidence before the Commissioners. The defendant Forge was charged with having hired an upper room in the house of Baythorpe, a tinner, in Chandos-street, in which he secreted 1,400 wax candles, of the weight of 94lb. without having paid the duty for them. They were discovered, and a seizure was made by an Excise Officer. The defendant Forge was afterwards summoned to appear on a certain day before the Commissioners, and Baythorpe received a subpoena to appear at the same time. To prevent his attendance, the defendants, at a meeting at Forge's house, induced Baythorpe to keep out of the way, and promised to indemnify him against any penalty to which he might be liable for not obeying the subpoena. These facts were established by evidence, and the defendants were found *Guilty*.

There was a second information against them, but the facts were precisely the same.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, esq. to Miss Pilkington.
Mr. Benjamin Bond, banker, to Miss Shaw.

Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 88th regiment, to Miss Macdonald, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

John Blake, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter Blake, to Miss Brice.

The Rev. R. F. Onslow, eldest son of the dean of Worcester, to Miss Harriet Foley, third daughter of the Hon. Andrew Foley.

Joshua Edward Cooper, esq. M. P. for Sligo, to Miss Elizabeth Lindlay.

The Right Hon. Lord Ongeley to Miss Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, bart.

James Rattray, esq. of the civil service, Bengal, to Miss Charlotte Vaughan, third daughter of Thomas Vaughan, esq. clerk of the peace for Westminster.

Lord Pelham to Lady Mary Osborne.
Thomas Powell Symonds, esq. M. P. to Miss Rootes, of Elham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 14.

THE Rev. George Campbell Brodbelt, of Londwater, Bucks.

15. At Duddingstone, in West Lothian, the Hon. Captain Patrick Napier, of the royal navy.

17. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, of Newmarket, formerly fellow of Peter House, where he proceeded B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759, v. cat. of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle.

Humphrey John Trafford, esq. eldest son of John Trafford, esq. of Trafford House, Lancashire.

18. John Drummond, esq. of Keltie, North Britain.

19. At Southgate, Middlesex, aged 48, Mr. George Tickner Hardy, attorney at law, and one of the secondaries of the city of London.

At Clifton, Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Bath.

The Rev. Thomas Ferris, D. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, dean of Battle, Suffex, rector of Great Stambridge, Essex, and precentor and prebendary of the cathedral church of Chichester.

20. In Mansell-street, Mr. Robert Newcome, brother to the late prime of Ireland.

Major William Lewis, assistant barrack master general, late of Westmorland, in the island of Jamaica.

The Rev. John Searpe, M. A. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kerlesian, and chaplain of the county gaol, Ipswich.

21. In Guildford place, John Joseph Powell, esq. barrister at law. He was author of (1) The Law of Mortgages. 8vo. 1785. (2) Essay on the Learning respecting the Creation and Execution of Powers; and also respecting the Nature and Effect of leasing Powers. 8vo. 1787. He also assisted in completing Fearn's posthumous publication.

At Cheltenham, Francis Travell, esq., of Swerford, in Oxfordshire.

22. George Dashwood, esq. of Steeple Aston, in the county of Oxid.

At Harroy, Orkney, in his 87th year, John Saunders, some time schoolmaster in the service of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

At Sidmouth, Devonshire, Captain Whetter, of the royal navy.

Mrs Maria Nettlehip, youngest daughter of Mr. Nettlehip, of Grocers Hall.

23. The Rev. George Downing Andrews, aged 25, at Stanmore.

At Hampstead place, in Kent, Thomas Hallet Hodges, esq.

At Windsor, Mr. John Robinson, many years gardener to his Majesty.

24. In Berner's-street, Dr. Barton. Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. William Digby, and sister of Lord Falkland.

Thomas Dickons, esq. lately returned from Jamaica.

Lately, at Carrick on Suet, E. M. Mandeville, esq. author of several admired poems.

25. At Coates, near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Glencairn, in her 77th year.

Ralph Collier, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place.

26. On Ludgate-hill, Sir Thomas Hope, bart. eldest son of the late Sir Archibald Hope, of Pinkey House, near Edinburgh.

Mrs. O. Sloper, wife of Orby Sloper, esq. of the 4th dragoons.

Mr. Thomas Hailpenny, of York, in his 81st year.

27. The Rev. Josiah Rodwell, M. A. rector of Fearaby, in Yorkshire, and master of the Grammar School, and lecturer of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

28. Francis Wheatley, esq. R. A.

At Chessington, in Surrey, Mrs. Dalrymple, aged 48 years, wife of Colonel Dalrymple, groom of the bed chamber to the Duke of Clarence.

The Rev. John Standerwick, rector of Catfield, and vicar of Shropham, in his 78th year.

Lately, at Corbally, in the county of Clare, Ireland, William Spaight, esq. formerly a captain in the 65th regiment.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. William White, rector of Yelling, and an alderman of Portsmouth.

30. At Lambeth, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. C. Browne, late of the Theatres Royal of Bath and Bristol.

Mr. Smith, of the Circus. He was drowned stepping from a boat.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sharwood, sen. of Charter-house square.

At Edinburgh, Patrick Campbell, esq. of Ardchattan, aged 73 years.

JULY 1. Mr. Adam Chadwick, of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, late a partner in the firm of March, Reeve, and Co.

Mr. Boys, of the Navy Office. He dropped down dead at his house in Southampton row, after eating his breakfast.

2. The Right Hon. Robert Edward, Lord

Lord Petre. He was born 1733; succeeded his father 1742; and married, April 19, 1762, Anne, only daughter and heir of Philip Howard, esq. brother to Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, by whom, who died January 16, 1787, he had several children. He married a second time, January 17, 1788, Miss Juliana Howard, youngest sister of his son's Lady. His Lordship is said to have annually expended 500*l.* in charity; a practice that was not discovered till after his death.

At Falmouth, Robert Richardson, esq. of Perth.

4. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Mr. James Butler, of Cheaphide, London.

Mrs. Cuffance, relict of the Rev. John Cuffance, rector of Thurgarton, in Norfolk, in her 98th year.

6. At Homerton, Miss Mary Savage, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D.

Samuel Johnson, esq. in Bruton-street.

At Fen Puk, near Devizes, in Wiltshire, James Sutton, esq.

Lately, Ralph Carr, esq. of Gilling, near Richmond, aged 51 years.

Lately, at Kennington, Mr. Wheble, tallow-chandler, possessed of property to the amount of 200,000*l.*

Lately, at Cynllwyd, near Llanrwst, Elizabeth Rogers, aged 105 years, leaving children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 140.

9. At Great Cornard, Suffolk, Mrs. Jane Scott, wife of James Scott, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex.

10. At Epsom, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.

Lately, the Rev. J. Alt, prebendary of Stillington, in the county of York, and rector of Mixbury, in Oxfordshire.

11. Mr. William Lee, of Old Broad-street.

Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. William Taylor, formerly surgeon to Greenwich Hospital.

12. Mr. Edward Connell, many years a performer at Mr. Adley's Theatre.

At Bristol, Lady Horatia Seymour, wife of Lord Hugh Seymour, vice-admiral of the blue.

Thomas Le Blanc, of Lockleys, near Welwyn, Herts, elder brother of Mr. Justice Le Blanc.

William Wildman Barrington, Viscount Barrington.

At Bristol, Samuel Munkley, esq.

Lately, the Rev. William Hawkins,

formerly poetry professor of the university of Oxford. (See an account of him and his works in our Magazine for May 1782, p. 357.)

13. Mr. John McCulloch, of Quality-court, Chancery-lane, in his 24th year.

14. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Leveton Gower, widow of the late Admiral Leveton Gower, and sister to Lord Falmouth.

In his 74th year, William Vivian, M. D. Regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College.

At Woodstock, the Rev. Walter King, D. D. rector of that place, and chancellor of the cathedral of Lincoln.

15. Near Exeter, Miss Burgefs, widow, mother of Captain Burgefs, who was killed on board the *Assent*, in the victory over the Dutch fleet by Lord Duncan.

17. Captain Andrew Christie, of the Navy, and Mr. John Bruce, surgeon of the Marquis of Wellesley East Indianman. These Gentlemen, with Captain Bruce Mitchell and Mr. Anderson, chief mate, were returning from the above ship to the shore at Deptford, when the wherry got athwart hawle of a lighter, and immediately upset, by which accident the former two Gentlemen lost their lives.

18. At Enfield Chase, General Flower Mocher, colonel of the ninth regiment of dragoons.

At Kennington, in his 67th year, Walter Blunt, esq.

19. At Clapham, Robert G. Hilbert, esq.

At Theobald Park, Herts, Sir George William Pielcott, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, William Russell, esq. late of Birmingham, and formerly a magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester. After the destruction of his house at Birmingham, in 1792, he quitted England for America, where he built an elegant villa on the banks of the river. His fortune, which was considerable, he bequeathed equally to a son and two daughters.

APRIL 11. In the Camp near Alexandria, Lieut. James Brooke.

At Charlestown, in America, Mr. Miles Dodson, son of Captain Thomas Dodson, of Park-lane.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1861.

	Bank Stock	Specul. 3 per Ct.	Consols	4 per Ct.	Naval 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
26	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
27	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
28	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
29	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
30	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
31	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
1	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
2	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
3	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
4	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
5	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
6	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
7	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
8	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
9	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
10	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
11	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
12	168 1/2	60 1/2		79 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2		10	59 1/2							
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N.B. In the 1 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For AUGUST 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT. And, 2. A VIEW of the FREE-MASONS' CHARITY SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. PERRETT, PICCADILLY.

VOL. XL. AUGUST 1801.

M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The original and unpublished letters of Mr. Dodwell and Dr. Clarke are received, and shall be immediately inserted. We are much obliged to the Correspondent who sent them.

Short copies of verses should be more polished than those of Philo and Leonora before they can find admission in the European Magazine.

The introduction to such a controversy as Causidicus recommends, we without hesitation decline.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from August 8, to August 15.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans						COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
London	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	Essex	107	4	46	6 43	9 11 3 40 3
						Kent	112	6	00	0 46	6 32 0 45 3
						Suffex	125	0	00	0 00	0 36 0 00 0
						Suffolk	111	0	00	0 33	5 31 1 39 3
						Cambrid.	104	2	58	0 00	0 22 2 00 0
						Norfolk	109	5	72	0 37	3 28 1 00 0
						Lincoln	109	3	71	0 71	3 30 0 00 0
						York	123	2	85	4 64	2 30 11 53 6
						Durham	126	6	59	6 40	8 41 0 00 0
						Northum.	125	11	72	0 58	2 38 2 00 0
						Cumberl.	143	4	84	4 71	7 47 4 00 0
						Westmor.	139	5	105	6 83	0 44 11 00 0
						Lancash.	127	9	00	0 00	0 39 5 00 0
						Cheshire	103	8	00	0 00	0 00 0 00 0
						Gloucestr.	135	9	00	0 92	1 37 11 60 2
						Somerfet	134	11	00	0 00	0 34 0 00 0
						Monmouth	156	0	00	0 00	0 00 0 00 0
						Devon	146	1	00	0 75	11 32 10 00 0
						Cornwall	130	10	00	0 77	4 27 10 00 0
						Dorset	131	6	00	0 00	0 32 0 72 0
						Hants	126	9	00	0 55	0 33 5 61 9
						WALE8					
						N. Wales	120	0	84	0 67	4 36 0 00 0
						S. Wales	140	4	00	0 100	0 00 0 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	10	30.00	64	E.
26	29.96	63	N.E.	11	30.02	65	N.E.
27	29.97	64	N.	12	30.04	65	N.E.
28	29.96	62	E.	13	29.98	65	N.
29	29.96	61	N.E.	14	30.10	68	E.
30	29.65	62	E.	15	30.15	68	E.
31	29.68	68	S.	16	30.16	67	E.
AUGUST.				17	30.34	69	S.E.
1	29.73	67	S.	18	30.29	67	E.
2	29.80	66	S.E.	19	30.25	68	E.
3	29.94	68	E.	20	30.10	66	E.
4	30.01	65	E.	21	30.12	64	E.
5	30.00	63	N.	22	30.15	65	E.
6	30.04	66	N.E.	23	30.19	64	N.E.
7	30.10	63	N.	24	30.21	62	N.
8	30.14	67	N.	25	30.22	62	N.
9	30.09	66	E.	26	30.18	63	E.
				27	30.21	63	E.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR AUGUST 1801.

SIR JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS distinguished defender of his country is of an ancient family long known in the county of Stafford. His father was Swynfen Jervis, Esq. Barrister at Law, Counsel to the Board of Admiralty, and Auditor of Greenwich, and Lord St. Vincent was his second and youngest son. At an early age, he was sent to a school at Burton-upon-Trent, where, however, he did not continue long, as we find, at the age of ten years, he determined to devote himself to a sea life, and the remainder of his education was conducted with a view to that situation. That he was assiduous and attentive, the knowledge he is allowed to possess in his profession is a sufficient proof.

He had the happiness to receive the first rudiments of his naval instruction under the gallant Hawke, and having been rated a Midshipman about the year 1748-9, he served in that capacity on board the Gloucester, of 50 guns, on the Jamaica station. It being a time of peace, no incident of importance was likely to occur, but on the 19th of February 1755, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and a war with France appearing inevitable, he was selected by that able Officer Sir Charles Saunders to serve on board his ship.

The expedition he was employed on was that against Quebec, which place was won after difficulties which to many would have been insurmountable. Soon after he was advanced to the rank of Commander; and having returned to Europe, proceeded, not long afterwards, to the Mediterranean, and was appointed Captain of the Experiment, a post ship mounting 20 guns, during

the indisposition of Sir John Strachan. While this temporary promotion lasted, he fell in with and encountered a large xebec trader, under Moroccan colours, though manned by Frenchmen, mounting 26 guns, besides swivels and pater-roes, and with a crew three times as numerous as the Experiment. After a furious, but short conflict, the enemy was so disabled as to be glad to take advantage of a light and favourable breeze of wind to escape from her opponent and secure himself by flight.

Captain Jervis soon after returned to England, and continued to command the Albany sloop until the 13th of October 1760, when he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in the Golport, of 40 guns, in which ship he continued until the end of the war, in a situation which afforded little opportunity for exertion.

From this period until the year 1769 no event of importance occurred; but at that period Captain Jervis's service was again called for, and he was appointed to the Alarm frigate, of 22 guns. His orders were to go to the Mediterranean, where, in 1770, being at Villa Franca, he had the honour of entertaining the Duc de Chablais, brother to the King of Sardinia, in a manner highly satisfactory to his noble guest.

He returned to England in 1774, and was promoted to the Foudroyant, of 34 guns, which, being ordered to join the fleet equipped for channel service, became the Admiral's ship, and our Officer was selected by Admiral Keppel to be one of his Captains. On the trials which followed the unlucky difference and misunderstanding between Admi-

rales Keppel and Palliser, Captain Jervis gave his evidence with candour and impartiality, and very much in favour of his superior Officer. After the resignation of Keppel, the command was successively assumed by Sir Charles Hardy and Admirals Geary and Darby, who all received the advantage of Captain Jervis's spirit and attention.

He had not had any opportunity for some time past to signalize his valour and conduct; but in April 1782 fortune was more favourable to him, and being part of Admiral Barrington's squadron, he engaged and took the *Pégase*, of 74 guns and 700 men, in a close action; in describing which, Admiral Barrington said, "My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of Captain Jervis, his Officers, and seamen, on this occasion; let his own modest narrative, which I herewith inclose, speak for itself." In this engagement, Captain Jervis received a wound, occasioned by a splinter which struck him in the temple, and so severely affected him as to endanger his eye sight. For this exploit, on the 29th of May following, he was invested with the honourable Order of the Bath. In November following, he attended Lord Howe in his gallant relief of Gibraltar, then blocked up by nearly fifty of the enemies ships of the line.

On the return of the fleet, Sir John was advanced to the rank of Commodore, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Salisbury*, of 50 guns, and was about to be again actively employed in a secret expedition, when a sudden cessation of hostilities taking place, a stop was put for the present to all naval exertions.

At the general election in 1784, he was chosen Member for Yarmouth, and diligently attended his parliamentary duty. On the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue; and afterwards was, on the 21st of September 1790, to the same rank in the White Squadron. A dispute with the Court of Spain relative to Nootka Sound making a rupture probable, a formidable armament was equipped, and the chief command given to Admiral Barrington. On this occasion, Sir John readily accepted the honourable station of First Captain, or Captain of the Fleet, under his old friend and commander. But the impending storm dispersing,

Mr. Barrington struck his flag in November, and Sir John hoisted his own proper flag on board the *Barfleur*, which had in the first instance been appointed for the Commander in Chief; but the appearance of peace continuing, Sir John soon followed the example of his superior Officer. In May he was chosen Member for Chipping Wycombe.

In February 1794, he accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, in conjunction with Sir Charles Grey, and destined to act against the French possessions in that part of the world. The whole armament rendezvoused at Barbadoes, and operations were immediately commenced by an attack on Martinico, which fell after a short but vigorous contest; and this event proved the prelude to as speedy a reduction of St. Lucia and Guadeloupe. This success was afterwards abated, by a petty armament of about 1500 troops, in four ships of war and five transports, eluding the vigilance of the British Commanders, and landing at and retaking the Island of Guadeloupe.

Though calumny was very active in examining the conduct of the two Commanders, nothing to their discredit appeared; on the contrary, it was proved they had conducted themselves, in difficult circumstances, with propriety, and even delicacy, in the matters enquired after. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to both, and about the same time the freedom of the City of London was conferred in gold boxes. On this occasion, Mr. Wilkes complimented both the heroes in the following terms, "Permit, Gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endear to you. These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire. They give a full indemnity against the dangerous breath of envy and the foul calumnies of the envenomed serpent-tongue of malice, which in these latter times has scarcely ceased to detract from and endeavour to wound superior merit."

The health of Sir John having been impaired, both by disease and fatigue, during his service on the West India station, he required some relaxation; but on his recovery he eagerly returned to the service of his country, and

solicited one of the most active employments which the state of warfare at that time afforded. This was the Mediterranean station, to which he immediately proceeded in a frigate, and took the command. The glorious 14th of February 1797 soon followed, in which fifteen British ships of the line engaged and defeated a Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty ships, the smallest of them carrying 74 guns, and seven others mounting from 112 to 130 guns each. On this occasion, Sir John was elevated to

the Peerage, by the title of Baron Jervis of Measham, the place of his birth, and Earl of St. Vincent, the scene of his glory. To this a pension of 3000*l.* a year was added by the unanimous vote of Parliament.

Since that period, Lord St. Vincent has been employed in the blockade of Cadiz; and, on the late change in the Ministry, has been appointed to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Earl Spencer.

EXCURSIONS TO THE SUMMIT OF THE SUGAR-LOAF AND SKYRRID, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

[From Mr. COXE's "HISTORY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE."]

HAVING received repeated accounts of the different and contralled views from the tops of the Sugar-Loaf and Skyrrid, I determined to visit them on the same day. I departed at seven in the morning from Abergavenny, rode about a mile along the Hereford Road, mounted the eastern side of the Derry, in the dry bed of a torrent, came to a heathy down, and gently ascended to the bottom, which below appears like a cone, and is called the Sugar-Loaf.

"The side of the mountain are covered with heath, wortle-berries, and moss, to the height of a foot, which renders the ascent so extremely easy, that a light carriage might be driven to the base of the cone, not more than one hundred paces from the summit. I dismounted near a rock, which emerges from the side of the ridge, forming a natural wall, and reached the top without the least difficulty. This elevated point, which crowns the summit of the four hills, is an undulated ridge, about a quarter of a mile in length, and two hundred yards in breadth, with broken crags starting up, amid the moss and heath with which it is covered.

"The view from this point is magnificent, extensive, and diversified. It commands the counties of Radnor, Salop, Brecknock, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. To the West extends the long and beautiful Vale of the Usk, winding in the recesses of the mountains, and expanding to the South into the fertile plain, which is terminated by the Clytha Hills. Above it towers the magnificent Blo-

range, almost equal in height to the point on which I stood; and in the midst rises the undulating swell of the Little Skyrrid, appearing like a gentle eminence feathered with wood. To the North, a bleak, dreary, sublime mass of mountains stretches in a circular range, from the extremity of the black mountains above Lanthony to the Table Rock near Crickhowel; the commencement of the great chain which extends from these confines of Monmouthshire, across North Wales, to the Irish Sea. To the East, I looked down on the broken crags of the Great Skyrrid, which starts up in the midst of a rich and cultivated region. Beyond, the Mulvern Hills, the Graig, the Garway, and the eminences above Monmouth, bound the horizon. Above, and on the side of Brecknockshire, all was clear and bright; but below, and to the South, there was much vapour and mist, which obscured the prospect, and prevented my seeing the distant Severn, and the hills in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

This elevated point rises 1852 perpendicular from the mouth of the Gaveny, and is seen from Bitcomb Hill, near Longleat, in the county of Wilts, and from the Stiper Stones, in the county of Salop, near the borders of Montgomeryshire.

During my continuance on the summit, I felt that extreme satisfaction which I always experience when elevated on the highest point of the circumjacent country. The air is more pure, the body more active, and the mind more serene; lifted up above the dwelling

dwellings of man, we discard all groveling and earthly passions; the thoughts assume a character of sublimity proportionate to the grandeur of the surrounding objects; and as the body approaches nearer to the ethereal regions, the soul imbibes a portion of their unalterable purity.

Reluctantly quitting the summit, I walked down the side of the Derry, facing the precipitous crags of the dark Skyrriid, and in an hour entered the Hereford road, two miles from Abergavenny, where I arrived at half past eleven.

After taking some refreshment and repose, I departed at two for the summit of the Skyrriid, on horseback, and accompanied with the same guide who had conducted me to the top of the Sugar-Loaf. Having rode two miles along the road leading to White Castle, we attempted to ascend towards the South-Western part of the mountain, which is distinguished with three small fissures. I soon discovered my guide was unacquainted with the way, and on inquiring of a farmer, was informed that the usual route led by Landewi Skyrriid. By his direction, however, we continued at the foot of the mountain, through fields of corn and pasture, and then proceeded along a narrow path, overspread with high broom, which in many places quite covered my horse. Forcing our way with some difficulty through this heathy wood, we rode over a moor, by the side of the stone wall and hedge, which stretch at the base, reached the path leading from Landewi Skyrriid, and ascended, on foot, the grassy slope of the mountain.

The heat was so intense, the fatigue I had undergone in the day so considerable, and the effort I impatiently made to reach the summit so violent, that when I looked down from the narrow and desolate ridge, the boundless expanse around and beneath, which suddenly burst upon my sight, overcame me. I felt a mixed sensation of animation and lassitude, horror and delight, such as I scarcely ever before experienced, even in the Alps of Switzerland; my spirits almost failed, even curiosity was suspended, and I threw myself exhausted on the ground. These sensations increased during my continuance on the summit. I several times attempted to walk along the ridge, but my head became so giddy, as I looked down the precipitous sides, and particu-

larly towards the great fissure, that I could not remain standing. I strongly felt the force of Edgar's exclamation, upon the summit of Dover Cliff, which is no more than a mole-hill in comparison with this eminence:

"—How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!"

"—I'll look no more,

Lest my brains turn, and the deficient sight

Topple down headlong."

I seemed only safe when extended on the ground, and was not therefore in a condition to examine and describe the beauties of the view. However, I took out my pencil, and made a few hasty notes. The ridge of the Skyrriid seemed to be about a mile in length, extremely narrow, in general not more than thirty or forty feet broad, and in some places only ten or twelve; its craggy surface is partly covered with scant and russet herbage, and exhibits only a stunted thorn, which heightens the dreariness of its aspect. After remaining half an hour on the top, incapable of making any further observations, I descended and went round the Eastern side of the mountain, where it terminates in an abrupt precipice near the large fissure.

I walked across the meadows, along a gradual descent, through fine groves of oaks and Spanish chestnuts, to Lanvihangel House, an old mansion belonging to the Earl of Oxford. It was the ancient seat of the Arnold family, and was sold in 1722 to Auditor Harley, ancestor of the present Earl. It is now inhabited only by a farmer, and contains nothing but some old furniture, a few family pictures, and some good impressions of Hogarth's prints. The place is distinguished by avenues of Scots firs, which are the largest and finest in England. From the grounds near the front of the house, the Skyrriid presents itself with peculiar effect, the fissure seems like an enormous chasm, separating two mountains, whose impending and craggy summits vie in height and ruggedness.

It was near six o'clock, and I hastened to join a party returning from the ruins of Lanthony Abbey. I partook of an elegant collation, provided by my friend Mr. Greene, which was spread on the banks of the Honddy; the wine, "Interiore nota Falerne," was cooled in the limpid and murmuring stream; the evening was placid and serene, and I forgot

forgot the fatigues of the day in convivial intercourse and social conversation.

On my return to Abergavenny, the moon shining in full splendor, gleamed on the craggy ridge of the Stryrid, and tinged with its silvery rays the undulating and woody sides of the Derry, forming a contrast of beauty and sublimity.

In a subsequent tour, I made a second expedition to the top of the Stryrid. I rode along the Ross road as far as Landewi Stryrid, where there is an old gothic mansion, now a farm-house; it formerly belonged to the family of Greville, was sold by the late Earl of Warwick to Henry Wilmot, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and is now in the possession of his son. From this place I followed a narrow stony bridle-way, till I reached the extremity of the Stryrid, and walked up the same grassy path which I had ascended in my first excursion.

I attained the summit without making those violent exertions, or experiencing the fatigue which I had before undergone, and admired the prospect without the smallest sensation of uneasiness or lassitude. I ascended to the highest point of the mountain at its North-Eastern extremity, where a small circular cavity is formed near the verge of the precipice; it is supposed to be the site of a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, from which the Stryrid has derived one of its appellations of St. Michael's Mount. I could observe no traces either of walls or foundations; the entrance, which is to the South West, is marked by two upright stones, two feet in height, on one of which are rudely carved several letters, amongst which I could only distinguish "Turner, 1671." To this place many Roman Catholics in the vicinity are said to repair annually on Michaelmas Eve, and perform their devotions. The earth of this spot is likewise considered as sacred, and was formerly carried away to cure diseases, and to sprinkle the coffins of those who were interred; but whether this superstitious practice still continues, I was not able to ascertain.

I seated myself on the brow of the cliff, overlooking the rich groves of Llanvihangel, and surveyed in my leisure the diversified aspects of country which stretched beneath and around. Although the summit of the Stryrid is less elevated than that of the Sugar-

Loaf, yet its insulated situation, abrupt declivity, and craggy fissures, produce an effect more sublime and striking than the smooth and undulating surface of the Sugar Loaf and Derry. On the North East and East, an extensive and fertile region stretches from the centre of Herefordshire to the Valley of the Usk, which, though a succession of hill and dale, yet appears a vast plain, broken by a few solitary eminences, and bounded by distant hills gradually losing themselves in the horizon. The spires of Hereford Cathedral gleam in the distant prospect, the remains of Grosmont Castle are faintly distinguished under the Graig and Garway, and the majestic ruins of White Castle tower above the church of Landewi Stryrid. To the South, the gentle swell of the Little Stryrid rises like a hillock above the town of Abergavenny, the feathered hills of Clytha, tufted with the Coed y Bunedd, and backed with the Pennca-mawr, beyond which appears the estuary of the Severn, under the cultivated eminences of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. To the South West, the eye catches a glimpse of the Usk, pursuing through copes and meads its serpentine course, under a continued chain of wooded acclivities. To the West and North West, I looked down on a grand and dreary mass of mountains, extending from Abergavenny beyond the frontiers of Herefordshire, and domineered by the elegant cone of the Sugar-Loaf. The Black Mountains form the Northern extremity of this chain, and are intersected by the sequestered valley of the Honddy. Beneath yawned the abyss of the stupendous fissure, which appears to have been caused by some violent convulsion of Nature, and, according to the legends of superstition, was rent asunder by the earthquake, at the crucifixion of our Saviour; hence it is also denominated the Holy Mountain, by which name it is chiefly distinguished among the natives.

After contemplating the chasm above, I endeavoured to enter it down the Western side of the mountain; but, finding the declivity too precipitous, remounted the ridge, and descended the gentler slope to the East. Proceeding along its base, I turned round its North Eastern extremity, which terminates in an abrupt and tremendous precipice, and, passing over fragments of rock, entered the fissure on the North-Western side of the mountain.

This chafin is not less than three hundred feet in breadth; the rugged side of the Skyrrið mts. perpendicular as a wall, to an amazing height:

———"the shrill jingled lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard."

The opposite crag is equally perpendicular, though far less elevated. At some distance, it appears like an enormous fragment, separated from the mountain. Its shape, and the strata of the rock, resemble that part of the Skyrrið from which it seems to have been detached; but a nearer view convinced me that it never could have fallen from the summit. Many similar fissures I observed in the Alps, and they are common in mountainous regions. The frequent springs, oozing through the interstices of the rocks, undermine the foundation; and the vast masses, thus deprived of support, either sink, or are separated from each other, till, by degrees, great chasms are formed, and the mountain

seems to have been rent asunder. The Western side of the smaller crag, which bounds the fissure, is wholly overhung with under wood, and forms a singular contrast with the bare and rugged precipice of the parent mountain.

I quitted this interesting mountain with regret, at the approach of evening, and as I rode slowly through the narrow vale which separates the Skyrrið from the Pen y hills, I looked up to the "dead summit of the craggy bourn," on which I had experienced such various sensations.

"Skyrið I remembrance thy loved
scene renews;

Fancy, yet lingering on thy shaggy
brow,

Beholds around the lengthened landscape
glow,

Which charmed, when late the day-
beam's parting hues
Purpled the distant cliff."

BOTHBY'S POEMS, p. 57.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1204, 1126.

THIS poem is better known by the annexed epichet, *εὐκαίριος*, than by any specific name. Yet it may perhaps not improperly be called a *tragic monody*. For it opens with a dialogue; and the distressful story is told, not by the poet himself, but by a person introduced for that purpose. He is the *only* speaker. The species of verse, which our poet has preferred, is the trimeter acatalectic Iambic. This preference he was probably induced to give, in imitation of the Greek tragic writers. Like them, *αὐτὸν, non insculdū*, he has varied his metres by the admission of such feet, as the Iambic verse occasionally receives, either in the equal, or in the unequal places. But here are lines that bid defiance to all metrical rules, and have certainly been transmitted to us in a mutilated state. Thus have they passed from editor to editor, with but the slightest intimation that any thing was amiss. At line 1204 we read,

Νήσοις μακάρεσσι δ' ἑκατοικίησι μέγας

ἦτορ.

Porter in his *Variantes Lectiones* thus remarks. *εὐκαίριος* nonnulli *Impressi*. But the thing required is not the omission of this particle *δὲ*, but its transposition. It is placed after *μακάρεσσι*, when it ought to have been placed before it. The metrical order of the words is this:

Νήσοις δὲ μακάρεσσι ἑκατοικίησι μέγας.

Line 1126 is thus read:

Οὐ μὲν ἴπῳ εὐνοίῳ ἀνδρῶντος σέβας
ἔσται.

This line is incorrect. *Νέ υμῶς* occurs only here. Lycophron's word is *ἀνδρῶντος*, which we find in other places, and which ought to have been found in this. The particle *δὲ*, after *ἴπῳ*, as, at line 1123, after *ἴπῳ*, may, according to Lycophron's customary practice, be inserted here. See line 283. The deficiency will then be thus supplied:

Οὐ μὲν ἴπῳ δ' ἀνδρῶντος ἀνδρῶντος σέβας.

These are mere conjectures. As such they are submitted with deference to the judgment of more experienced critics.

R.
S.P.

SIR THOMAS BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

^{812.}
In a copy of the works of Sir THOMAS BROWN, printed in 1688, which formerly belonged to Dr. WHITE KENNET, Bishop of Peterborough, I find the following memorandum, in the hand-writing of that Prelate. It contains circumstances not generally known, and may afford some information to the readers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

I am, &c.

C. D.

"**M**EMORANDUM, In the time of my waiting at Windfor, in the latter part of Nov. 1712, Mrs. Littleton, a daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich, lent me a short account and character of her father, written by Mr. John Whitefoot, a Minister well acquainted with him, the same person who preach'd and publish'd a funeral sermon for Bishop Hall. It was contained in one sheet 4to. beginning thus. "Had my province been only to preach a funeral sermon for this excellent person, I might perhaps have been allowed, upon such a singular an occasion, to have chosen a text out of a book, who, tho' it be not approved as canonical, yet is not only permitted, but ordered to be read publickly in our churches, and for the eminent wisdom of the contents well deserving that honour: I mean, that of Syracides, or Jesus, the Son of Sirach, commonly called Ecclesiasticus, who in the 30 Ch. 1 V. has these words: "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him, for the uses you have of him, for the Lord hath created him," &c.

All the matter of fact contained in the said account were in these words:

"I ever esteem'd it a special favour of Divine Providence to have had a more particular acquaintance with this excellent person for two-thirds of his life than any other man that is now left alive. By his relations I was inform'd, that he was born in the year 1605, in the city of London; his father was a tradesman, a meacer, but a gentleman of a good family in Cheshire. In his habit of cloathing he had an aversion to finery, and affected plainness both in fashion and ornament; he kept himself very well, and thought it odd life to do so. He was less to be disappointed with death, or dejected with sickness. Always cheerful, but more merry at any notable rare, and he was to break a jest, and when he would be

apt to blush at the levity of it. A great sobriety and gravity in his aspect and conversation. So impatient of idleness, that he would say he could not do nothing. He had ten children by his surviving only wife, a lady of symmetrical proportion to her worthy husband, both in the graces of her body and mind. Four of his children survived, a son and three daughters, all of them remarkable partakers of his ingenuity and virtues. His eldest child, Dr. Edward Brown, of eminent reputation in London. In his religion he continued in the same mind which he had declar'd in his first book when he was but thirty years old, his Religio Medici, wherein he fully adhered to that of the Church of England, preferring it before any in the world, as did the learned Grotius. He attended the public service very constantly, when he was not withheld by his practice; never mist the sacrament at his parish if he was in town. Read the best English Sermons he could hear of: Delighted not in Controversies. In his last sickness, in which he continued about a week's time, enduring great pain of the cholick; besides a continual fever, with as much patience as has been seen in any man. The last words which I heard from him (besides some expressions of endearment) were, that he did freely submit to the will of God. His indulgence to his children, especially in their travels, two of his sons in divers countries, and two of his daughters in France, spent him more than a little: Liberal in his house and entertainments, and in his charity. He left a comfortable, but not a great estate, both to his lady and his children, having spent the greatest part of his patrimony in his travels. He would have made an extraordinary man for a privy council, not much inferior to the famous Padre Paulo. He was seldom mistak'n as to any future events.

as well publick as private, but not apt to discover any prefige or superstition. Some short fits of the gout and cholick exercised his patience in his last years, gradually healthful, but not athletic." "

(Thus ended the account, and after it was written by Mrs. Littleton.)

" This was part of the life of Sir Thos. Brown, by that learned and good man, Mr. John Whitefoot." And then follows, in the same hand of Mrs. Littleton,

" His father dying left him young; his mother took her thirds, which was three thousand pounds, and married Sir Thos. Dutton, a worthy person, who had great places. The executors took care of his education at Winchester School and Oxford. He lived some time at Montpellier and Padua. His father-in-law shewed him all Ireland in some visitation of the forts and castles. He was born Oct. 19, 1605. He died Oct. 19, 1682, 77 years of age. His father used to open his breast when he was asleep, and kiss it in prayers over him, as 'tis said of Origen's father, that the Holy Ghost would take possession there.

" His picture is at the Duke of Devonshire's house in Piccadilly, in his mother's lap *. His father, mother,

brother, and sisters in it. A family picture, his father being nearly related to that Countess of Devonshire whose picture is in the first room with her three sons by her, and very like to Sir Thomas Brown's father, as the servants shew to persons who go to see the picture, which is so good painting, that my Lord Duke values it at four hundred pounds.

" Memdm, The said Mrs. Littleton reports, that the MSS. papers of her father were in the hands of her late brother Dr. Edward Brown, who lent them in a box to Dr. Thomas Tenison, Vicar of St. Martin's in the reign of King James II. and that she herself, at her brother's request, went to fetch home the box, and accordingly brought it back, and delivered it to her brother, who soon after complained that he mist the choicest papers, which were a continuation of his Religio Medici, drawn up in his elder years, and which his son Dr. Brown had now intended to publish. She went back to Dr. Tenison, and desired him to look for those papers, which he could not find, but she hopes they may be still recovered, either as mislaid by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, or by her brother, whose only daughter is married to Mr. Brigstock, a Member of the House of Commons."

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE PROFESSOR MILLAR.

THE late John Millar, Esq. of Millheugh, who died on the 30th ult. was born in 1735. He was educated for the Bar, and was admitted Member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1760. He was appointed next year Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow; an office, the duties of which he continued till his death to discharge, in a manner equally beneficial to the University and honourable to himself. Without any disparagement to the other Professors, his contemporaries during that long period of forty years, of whom some have acquired just celebrity by their writings, and many are distinguished for their learning, abilities, and taste, it may, with truth, be asserted, that to his exertions, and to

those of his colleague and intimate friend, Dr. Adam Smith, the College of Glasgow owes a great part of that high character for philosophical disquisition which it now enjoys.

Few men have possessed in so eminent a degree the qualifications requisite in a public teacher. His indefatigable industry enabled him to extend his Lectures to a variety of subjects besides the Civil Law, which was more peculiarly the business of his Chair, and in all his Lectures he was singularly successful in arresting the attention, enlightening the understanding, and commanding the assent of his hearers. A spirit of philosophical inquiry, ingenious and profound, guided all his researches, and enabled him to discover those prin-

* This picture was probably destroyed when Devonshire House was burnt some years afterwards.—EDITOR.

ple general principles in the feelings or in the circumstances of mankind which serve to unfold the origin and the nature of the legal and political institutions which it was his province to investigate. Possessing an understanding clear, comprehensive, and vigorous, he could discover at once the whole outline of every subject that came under his consideration; and in impressing it on the minds of his pupils, he could, with the happiest discrimination, select those points and features which were essential to its explanation, or which might convey to them a knowledge of it that should be accurate and permanent. His talent for distinct and perspicuous arrangement enabled students of even ordinary capacities to follow him with facility and benefit in his discussion of topics which, but for the order in which he placed them, the most ingenious would have found abstruse and perplexing; and the extent and variety of his knowledge, the readiness of his memory, and the vivacity of his imagination, supplied him, on every topic, with a copious fund of illustration and remark, which he introduced with singular felicity, and which communicated clearness, ornament, and importance, to matter which otherwise might have been regarded as obscure, dull, and insignificant.

The manner too in which he delivered his Lectures contributed not a little to the lively interest with which they were received by his hearers. He committed to writing merely the arrangement of his plan, and the facts or the authorities which he had occasion to introduce; for the rest he trusted to his powers of speaking. Completely master of his subject, and able to view it in all its bearings and relations, he was never at a loss for an idea, seldom for a word or an expression. Disregarding the polish of his language and the artificial structure of his sentences, perhaps avoiding them as embellishments ill suited to didactic oratory, he studied only how to render his views perspicuous, his sentiments impressive; or rather, to speak more properly, he possessed, without particular study or effort, the power of doing both. It was a power that resulted, partly from the extent of his knowledge, and the vigour and distinctness of his conceptions, but chiefly, perhaps, from the deep interest with which he regarded the important sub-

jects which it was his business to elucidate. Perceiving their close connection with the morals and the happiness of mankind, and feeling the most lively sensibility to every thing by which these great objects could be affected, there were often infused into his Lectures on Law and on Government, a warmth, an energy of which such topics would, at first view, appear to be but little susceptible. The animation with which he delivered his opinions, the ardour which breathed in his sentiments, were communicated with an irresistible impulse to his pupils. His fervent zeal for their improvement awakened in them the wish to improve, and while he both gratified and stimulated their curiosity, while he excited and directed their mental activity, their hearts received the influence of his virtues; they derived from him the glow of independence and patriotism; he awakened in them the love of that liberty, civil and political, of which he was, through life, the enlightened and manly defender.

With such uncommon endowments as these, it was impossible that Mr. Millar should not attract notice; it was impossible that his students should regard him but with the most affectionate respect and attachment. Accordingly, very early in his Professorship, the reputation of his Lectures overcame all the disadvantages which Glasgow, from the absence of the Courts of Justice, must lie under, as a school of law; his classes were ever regarded by those who devoted themselves to the Bar, as the best sources of legal knowledge, and were at the same time eagerly resorted to by others who had no professional views, but who coveted an acquaintance with his principles and doctrines as the best preparation for those public characters which their rank presented to them, or to which their ambition or their talents might prompt them to aspire. Many who have held the most respectable stations at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the Senate, will not hesitate to acknowledge, that to the public instruction, or the private tuition and direction of Mr. Millar, they have been indebted for a great part of that eminence which they have acquired. Mr. Millar's Lectures, in the Institutions and on the Pandects of Justinian, on Scotch Law, on English Law, and on Government, were divided into different courses, in giving which

he was regularly employed three, and often four hours each day during the Session of College; and much of his time throughout the year was devoted to the superintendence of several young Gentlemen whose education was committed to his care; yet, amidst these multiplied occupations, he found leisure, in 1771, to prepare for the press his "Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society;" a work which has been very favourably received by the public, and which, with a slight variation of the title, and some important improvements, has passed through several editions. In the year 1787 he published the first volume of "An Historical View of the English Constitution." This volume would have been since followed by a second, bringing down the history to the present times, but its publication has been delayed, chiefly, it is believed, in consequence of the agitation excited in the public mind, by the great events that have lately passed on the theatre of Europe. It is known, however, to be in a state of considerable preparation, and, it is hoped, may yet be given to the world.

Although Mr. Millar, from the time when he accepted the Chair in the University, relinquished the profession of a practical lawyer, yet he was sometimes induced, most frequently from motives of humanity, to appear as a pleader in the Courts of Justice, on which occasions he never failed to acquit himself in a manner highly honourable to himself and satisfying to his clients. His opinion as a Counsel was often solicited in difficult cases, and his judgment as an umpire was frequently referred to, by the mutual consent of contending parties, as the best means of settling their disputes. In these cases, it is difficult to say whether his prompt and vigorous decisions sprung most from his eminent skill in the law of his country, from the native penetration and sagacity of his mind, or from his strong and acute sense of justice and equity. It is probable that they were derived equally from all these sources: and it is certain that, accompanied as they were with a short and simple statement of the reasons which supported them, they were implicitly acquiesced in by the disputants, and usually gave entire satisfaction to both sides.

His virtues, which will long live in

the memory of his friends, were the spontaneous growth of an understanding strong, enlightened, and capacious; of a heart overflowing with benevolence and sensibility. His life uniformly exhibited to the world honour and uprightness in all his conduct; disinterestedness and purity in his views; candour and liberality in his transactions; fidelity and diligence in the discharge of every trust. All who in any degree enjoyed his intimacy will remember the unaffected ease and urbanity of his manners; they will recollect his watchful attention to their feelings and habits, the solicitude he felt about them in their misfortunes or difficulties, the gaiety and cheerfulness with which he enlivened their hours of pleasure and relaxation—qualities which, though frequently of very ambiguous morality, yet in him merited the name of virtues, on account of the pure spring of cordial benignity from which they flowed. No one who had any claim on his good offices ever made that claim in vain; and the bounty he bestowed was so entirely free from the ostentatious parade of generosity, and was communicated with such scrupulous attention to the feelings of those whom he relieved, that their hearts were knit to him by ties of gratitude and attachment, which acts of sincere but less delicate kindness can never form. But those only can make a true estimate of his worth, who have known him as he appeared in the circle of domestic life; among his children, whose minds it was his most pleasing occupation to cultivate, whose happiness it was his chief object to secure, and whose unbounded confidence and endearing affection formed the chief joy of his life. In the midst of that circle, he encountered the severe trial presented by the sufferings and the prospects of a death-bed. That trial he nobly sustained. His last scene was altogether worthy of the part he had uniformly maintained on the stage of life. Soon after the very unexpected attack of the disease which brought him to the grave, he foresaw the issue, and awaited it with the most perfect composure. No symptom of impatience or of alarm ever escaped him; and no thought gave him pain, but the thought of being separated from his family, with whom he had long enjoyed the purest happiness, and to whose happiness his life was so important. By the violence

violence of the fever in which his complaint terminated, his command over his thoughts was occasionally suspended; but even then his ideas flowed in those channels and associations which his long habits of philosophical investigation had given them; and the varying expression of his countenance, the smile upon his lips, during these involuntary reveries, strikingly testified the interest and delight which this ardent friend of virtue and mankind had ever felt in his speculations, and which to the latest moment of his life he continued to enjoy. From these occasional and not distressful wander-

ings of mind he could at all times be recalled; when he was particularly addressed, he roused himself, as from slumber, recollected his scattered thoughts, and was, to the last, firm, distinct, and recollected.

Thus died Mr. Millar, and when he expired (as one of his most respected friends has said in a memoir intended for another publication), his family lost an affectionate father; his friends, the life and soul of their society; the University, her brightest ornament; and his country, a firm and enlightened assertor of her liberties.

Glasgow College, June 10, 1801. M.

CREDULITY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

PART THE SECOND.

I CONCLUDED my last speculation with slightly adverting to the doctrine of that species of philosophy, as it is termed, which has obtained the appellation of Animal Magnetism; and in pursuance of the subject, am led to observe, that the professors of this science, if they meant any thing by the name they have bestowed upon it, must have wished to have it be understood to imply the power of one living body to attract another of the same, or, perhaps, of a different species, and to act upon it so as to become the sole director of its motions; and, in fact, to make it approach, retire, to lie down, rise, dance, leap, &c. or to take away its locomotion, and throw it into a state of somnolency and stupefaction.

Through the medium of travellers, allowing them the same licence (though I think in some late instances they require a much larger) as poets, we have become a little acquainted with somnology. We have heard of the fasci-

nating property of the boa, or *boa**, the rattle-snake, and perhaps other reptiles of the same species, and there is, from observation, reason to believe, that the eyes of some quadrupedes, the cat and tiger for instance, have the same power of fixing their prey to the spot where their glances meet. These and many other observations upon attraction, upon the doctrine of bodies, in which a hypothesis might be formed by which the phenomenon of the load-stone might be transferred from that solid mass to the lighter superficies of animal existence, may be quoted, and even credited, by those who pay a greater respect to assertion than demonstration, to theory than practice, to words than things; they may have been delighted when the professors of animal magnetism seemed, like their prototypes described in the Act of Parliament, which in the former part of this work I have quoted, to envelope their art in darkness and mystery, and in imitation of the learned Albertus

* This reptile has been said by travellers to be of the serpent species, and indigenous to the Island of Ceylon and the Indian Peninsula; to be thirty or forty feet long; to have the power, first to fascinate, and secondly to extend its jaws so as to swallow animals of the largest size, a horse or bull for instance, perhaps an elephant. I remember when a child to have read with great pleasure a full account of it in one of the numbers of the Royal Magazine.

"The vast snake called Boa and Anacandria by the Cingalese is to be found in Ceylon, though not of so large a size as those mentioned by Dr. Shaw (*vide the Naturalist's Miscellany*, in which these snakes are compared for size to the mast of a ship); it is doubtless the same monstrous serpent described by Aelian and Quintus Curtius, which astonished Alexander in his march near the banks of the Indus."—*Preface to Boyd's Works*, Vol. II. p. 44.

Magnus *, or the still more learned Socrates †, whose demon induced him to take care of himself, endeavoured to make us believe that they had recourse to supernatural agency, or, in plain English, that they dealt with the devil; which they had sagacity enough to discover they might do with safety, as the pains and penalties to which the practice of the black art would a century ago have subjected them have been discharged and wiped away, like the black letter from the statutes that indicted them.

The art which I am celebrating, and endeavouring to arrest in its rapid progress toward oblivion, was not perhaps by its professors termed black, because it differed in its mode, I mean its mode of attracting your money, from many others which are daily, and I fear nightly, practised in this great metropolis; yet as its effects were in a considerable degree the same, I shall, with the reader's permission, class them together, and upon the tenter-hooks of absurdity stretch the web of Credulity, whose texture appears to be composed of threads which, like the seams of Mutin's coat, will require some patience and perseverance to unravel.

The great Paracelsus ‡ boasted, that he could by his intercourse with spirits,

and by directing their operations on the human system, that is, by animal magnetism, render man immortal, and preserve his youth and health during the whole period of his existence. yet it is well known, that this philosopher died a martyr to disease at the age of forty-six || He has still, however, disciples both in Germany and his native country, Switzerland, to whom his art has descended, and who found their titles to opulence upon the credulity of the people.

We have also Paracelsian professors of animal magnetism of both sexes, though I think the science in its fullest extent, with most propriety, belongs to the female; because he must be the coldest, the most unfeeling of all sceptics, who for a moment doubts the influence of the attractive and attracting powers which beam from the eye, of a beautiful young woman. All my male readers have felt their effect, but whether they have always endeavoured to repel those electric flashes, and have kept their hands upon their pockets, lest, as in certain circumstances, frequently happens, on the communications of lightning, though I should be melted therein, I do not take upon myself to enquire.

The ingenuity of the learned Gen-

* This ingenious pupil of Thomas Aquinas, the angelical doctor, made a statue of wood to bear the life, that by the means of certain wheels and gins made within, the tongue would move and articulate sounds.

† "Esse divinum quoddam, quod Socrates demonium appellat, cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti. Sepe invocanti." *Cic. de Divin.* l. 1. p. 12. — "Timarchus (says Plutarch) being desirous to know the nature and power of the demon or familiar spirit of Socrates, after the usual sacrifices, &c. descended into the cave or vault of Trophonius." It is a curious speculation to trace the coincidence of genius at different periods. Who could have supposed that this ancient fable would, in the revolution of ages, have been interwoven in a novel? Yet who that compares the narrative of Don Quixote respecting the wonders of the cave of Montefinos, with the wonders of the cave of Trophonius, as delineated by the Author I have quoted, in his discourse of the demon or familiar spirit of Socrates, can doubt that if the latter is not a direct imitation of the former, it has arisen from those ideas, acquired by easy reading, which (as Mr. Sheridan elegantly says) "float in the fancy like the images of half-forgotten dreams, and render the mind suspicious even of its offspring, with respect to creation or adoption?"

‡ Philip Aurelius Theophrastus Bombastus de Hohenheim was born, 1493, at Finteldin, a little town near Zurich, in Switzerland. This genius certainly took advantage of the simplicity of his countrymen, and indeed the credulity of a great part of Europe, and practised upon the natives what in this age would be termed quackery, in a very eminent degree. I think his mode of adorning the operation of his *currying char* differed but little from what was by the magnetic philosophers called *incantation*. The patient by the one, as the other, was thrown into a state of insensibility, in which when he was to wake with a renovated constitution.

§ This is by no means singular. John Barclay died at the age of thirty nine of the stone, a disease for which, in his Enphorion, he had pronounced the plant *golden root* to be a specific. — *Pb. Tempestas illud, &c. &c.*

Ueman

Ueman who first imported (for I have hinted that it is a Continental production) and introduced animal magnetism, met with a reception too commonly attendant upon the labour of projectors. As the fame of his art extended, he found, in a short space of time, that he had not only to encounter those, who through prejudice or envy attempted to depreciate his science, but a host of rivals, who, with that avidity which is always attached to self-interest, endeavoured to avail themselves of the advantages which they saw might be derived from it.

Whether these, many of whom had been the disciples of this first great master, had been instructed by him in the profound mysteries of his arcana, and had studied until their self-complacency led them to think, like the pupils of Pythagoras after drinking the decoction of cummin, that they were nearly as *wise* as their preceptor, or had by other means *illuminated* their minds, it is impossible even to guess; but although the cause was properly enveloped in darkness, its effects were lucid and apparent, for, it is certain, that from the original source, the doctrine of animal magnetism spread far and wide, and appeared from the same dilatable property which we have seen inherent to other species of false philosophy, that of KANT for instance, to be able to extend and diffuse itself over the whole nation, though it still seems with great propriety to have fixed its principal Lyceum in the metropolis, wherein there was scarcely a lane or alley that did not contain a professor, male or female, the latter of whom would conduct you to a mansion where you might find a truly philosophical retirement, in which you might be

treated, fastened, deprived of your senses, and probably of your pulse, before you were suffered to leave it.

We have, I think, an old Comedy of, in which one of the characters, Lady Loadstone, is, by the Author (who was fond of that kind of allegory), with more quaintness than wit, made to introduce her niece, Miss Placentia Steel, as an object of general attraction. Had he lived in the days to which I have alluded, he would have found that our magnetic ladies were possessed of a fascinating power far superior to those of awkward representatives which he was forced to display to the audience, or indeed their fair prototypes from whom he took those hints upon which he formed his drama, he would have seen that in the progress of time the sexual and mineral systems were reversed; with them, the metallic was supposed to operate upon the animal; with us, as has been already hinted, the animal had a strong propensity to attract the metallic.

Having, in the course of this lucubration, proceeded thus far in the consideration of the operation of Credulity upon the human mind, whether under the influence of superstition or philosophy, it may now be necessary to place it in another point of view, and treat it as a property in the hands of speculators, upon the basis of which they erect a superstructure of hopes and fears, as they, vibrating from one end of the town, of the nation, to the other, operate upon the ideas of individuals, or of the public, and cause us to believe, to doubt, to be convinced, to retract that conviction, to be reassured, and, in short, under the guidance of our passions and propensities, deliver us, gagged and blindfolded, as victims at the altars of

* It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless certain, that while the magnetic mania infected the town, a school was opened to instruct pupils in that science in St. Ann's-lane, one of the lowest places in Westminster. I think this laudable design did not meet with the success it merited. Some stolen plate was suspected to be attracted pretty near the spot on which this seminary was erected, and I believe the vigilance of the Magistrate acted as a strong repellent to the labour of the professor.

† Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady.

I Before the Restoration, no Actresses had ever been seen upon the English Stage. The characters of women on former Theatres had been performed by boys or young men of the most effeminate aspect. And what grace or matter-strokes of action can we conceive such ungainly-Hoydens to be capable of? This defect was so well considered by Shakspere, that few of his plays have any greater dependences upon the Ladies than in the innocence and simplicity of a Desdemona, an Ophelia, or in the short specimen of a fond and virtuous Portia.—*Cibber's Life*, 4to. p. 55.

imposition

impeded, and by being kept too long, most of the bubbles burst in their hands, by which the firm of Commerce and Credit received a shock so extremely important in its consequences as to engage the attention of the Legislature. Credulity, who had imposed upon and misled these worthy Citizens, was tried, convicted, and set in the stocks as a cheat and impostor; but this punishment has had the effect which punishment generally has upon implacable dispositions; it has rendered him incorrigible. He has since been a BULLOCK HUNTER, has incurred the penalties of the Vagrant Act for leading dancing BEARS about the city; nay, he has been often suspected of FORGERY. He has still, however, persevered in his endeavours to counteract the fair and upright dealings of Commerce, to blast the reputation of Credit, and he, at times, had such an influence upon the Nation as to induce it to believe both in a state of bankruptcy, and to render the situation of the firm precarious and dangerous. "Somewhat too much of this!" for although Shakespeare might frequently suffer his Pegasus to be led astray by the ignis fatuus of an allegory or quibble; though Jonson might be figuratively said to limp in his similitudes; though Burke, the very genius of metaphor, might range from the angels of Heaven to the furies of Hell, from the organic molecule of the metaphysician to the scales and weights of a shopkeeper; yet, as the first and last of these writers sometimes soared beyond the limits of common comprehension, they ought rather to operate as a warning than an example to Authors in general, and lead them to do what I shall immediately practise, namely, avoid digression, especially when, as in the present instance, it only lengthens the work without elucidating the subject.

Credulity then, to speak of it as a propensity that arouses, stimulates, and calls into action the human passions, a very slight observation of what is daily, nay hourly, passing before us, will lead us to conclude is still as predominant in our minds as ever, although, it is certain, it has changed its objects. But

if, under the influence of superstition, it first pursued, and then shrunk from imaginary terrors; if, guided by curiosity, or impelled by fear, or duped by craft, it soared to the acme of absurdity; or goaded on by avarice, it became first the instrument, and then the accomplice of fraud; or, enveloped in the smoke which a short time since ascended from the altars of false philosophy, it was dispersed from one end of the island to the other; still the substance, if the term *substance* may be applied to this mental camelion, is the same; it has still the same power to attract or to repel; and although, as I have observed, the objects which give it life and motion are varied, it has still the same effect.

However astonishing it may be, it is no less certain, that very numerous classes of persons obtain not only the means of existence, but all the appendages of luxury, from the credulity of the people. The jobbers in the public funds are the most conspicuous, and, indeed, the most dangerous to the fortunes of individuals; and as their machinations are, perhaps, conducted with the greatest art, and their schemes the most elaborately planned and digested, they certainly deserve to be the first noticed. But as a disquisition respecting the morals and principles of this ingenious body; as a history of their practices, a development of their system of quackery, and its effects upon the credulity of the public, is a subject of too much importance to be taken up at the far end of a tract of this nature, I shall, to borrow a phrase from the painting-room, *fumble* over the canvas for the present, only observing, that the same kind of avaricious credulity which impels a man to gamble, or, to soften and modulate the term to our present elegant style, to speculate in the funds, leads him (if he does not engage in speculations of greater personal danger) to speculate in trade, the consequences of which are to be seen in every Gazette, in law, in physic, nay, in religion. There are quacks and pretenders in every profession, and consequently dupes to their notorious arts.

* The ingenious Mr. Murphy, who is one of the few Authors in this age, that, forming their tale upon the excellent models of the last, have attempted to introduce wit and humour into their Comedies, has made his Citizen say, "His Majesty has not so good a commission in his gift as a commission of bankruptcy."

The first Professor of Animal Magnetism, nay the great Shepher * himself, were not more eminent Charlatans, in their times, than Farmers, a race of men whose honesty in the last age was proverbial, are in ours. The imposition of the former, though certainly more innocent, was not more gross and palpable than many schemes which we almost daily see practised by the latter, and their coadjutors, to advance the price of the first necessities of life. A few grains of corn have been, in the hands of some ingenious persons, as much the implements of gaming as a box and dice; a flock of sheep as a pack of cards; the lordly stall has of late been more frequently made an object of sport than the race-horse; the innocent lamb, the obstinate calf, swine, geese, and (since the Union) potatoes; in short, all things animate and inanimate, from a whale to a sprat, from a forest to a peck of peas, from a borough to a cottage, have become subject to the doctrines of chance and calculation, as the spirit of speculation, *i. e.* gambling, operated upon the public mind while under the influence of its concomitant CALDWELL; and did we not

know the strictness of morals, the chastity, virtue, and the regard for the marriage vow that prevails at present, we might be led to think the lines of Pope, with which I shall conclude this lucubration, prophetic; though we may still fear, if the rage for forecasting, regreting, and engrossing, should spread, even these valuable properties may become objects of gambling, and in some future period be sold to the best bidder, if persons of high rank and consequence in the country should be prevailed upon to withdraw that protection which they have hitherto bestowed upon them.

“ His Grace will game to White’s a
hull be led,
With spurning heels, and with a but-
ting head;
To White’s be carried, as to ancient
games.
Fair couriers, vases, and alluring dames.
Shall then Uxurio, if the stakes be
sweet,
Bear home six whores, and make his
Lady weep?
Or soft Adonis, so perfum’d and fine,
Drive to St. James’s a whole herd of
swine!”

† Shepher originally resided at Leipzig, where he kept a coffee-house; but not content to pursue the plain, the beaten track of business, he pretended to study magic, and, as has been said, like Owen Glendower, boldly asserted, that he could “call spirits from the vasty deep, and control them at pleasure,” or at least direct them by the force of his invocations. By some means, he incurred the displeasure of Prince Charles of Saxony, was chastised, and obliged to retire from his native city. He in process of time returned, and, as he pretended, armed with still more extraordinary powers than he possessed before, and indeed brought with him such a vast acquisition of fame, as induced the Prince to condescend to visit him, and apologize for his former conduct. After this reconciliation was effected, the Prince wished to see some of the wonders of his art, and, above all, that most difficult operation of magic, the raising departed spirits from the tomb. The object most desired by the Prince was the Chevalier de Saxe, whose palace, after his death, he occupied, and in which, or its environs, an immense treasure was said to be somewhere buried. Nineteen persons assembled at the hour of midnight in the said palace. Seventeen of them, by the persuasion of the forcer, were induced to fortify themselves with wine; the other two we must suppose to be sober. After Shepher had performed a variety of incantations, a loud clatter was heard, which was followed by another noise, resembling the discord produced by the tuning of wooden glasses; then succeeded a pulling; and, lastly, a globe (large as the egg which produces Harlequin, and black) rolled into the room. It was invested with smoke, in the midst of which appeared a human countenance resembling the Chevalier de Saxe, who said, in German, &c.

“ Charles, what wouldst thou with me? Why dost thou disturb me?”

This spectre continued a considerable time, for it appeared Shepher had as much trouble to lay it by as to raise it. However, at last, he finally dismissed it. The spectators, who had been accustomed to quibble or couch their objections, now, under the impulse of terror, dismissed themselves, satisfied with the power of the magician, of which, it is thought, they did not wish to see another instance. *Memoirs of Berlin, &c. Vol. 1. p. 220.*

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY IX.

(Continued from Page 6.)

THE house of Efomdi was now the mansion of pleasure. Feat succeeded feast, and nothing but music and singing was heard, till at length the beautiful Lestina was brought to bed of a lovely female infant, which was named Turab, or the Star of the Morning.

The wife of Efomdi was also blessed with a male child, whom they called Jeruff, or the Happy.

Efomdi, moderate in his desires, and careful in his expences, grew richer every day; and for every day's prosperity he returned thanks to the goodness of Alla. His wife Bozu joined in the morning and evening prayer; and their young infant already lisped the language of devotion.

It was not so with Efomdi: he grew wealthy, but peace was far from his dwelling; he for ever felt languor and discontent, and was continually weary and fatigued without labour, except when dissipation called him away to some new excess; nor was he happy in the wife he had chosen, who teased him with her pride and ill temper, and perplexed him with her extravagancies.

Efomdi, however, was not sensible of his unhappiness, till one day, when he went abroad to take the pure air in the delightful vallies of Doudat, twenty palanquins preceded that of the fair Lestina, which had a beautiful covering of silk of a silver colour. The palanquin of Efomdi followed, on which he lay tormented with domestic jms and infelicity.

It was here that he met the wife of Efomdi in her palanquin, instructing her beautiful boy, who was seated next her, in the precepts of the Vedas; parental affection sparkling in his eyes, and her lovely countenance betrayed no inquietude. Efomdi, who in his palanquin at her side, and their discourse was friendship and love.

"Ah!" cried Efomdi, "a few months past this man was but a poor camel-driver, and now I see his riches exceed not the two-wheeled cart of mine, yet he is happier than I am."

Efomdi was by this time able to discharge his debt to his friend Surra

Tula, together with his father's. Thus the merchant enriched himself by his humanity, and made a fellow-creature happy.

The rich merchant was, however, possessed of one blessing, which alleviated the discontent of his heart: it was his lovely Turab, who grew more beautiful every day, and displayed a mind putting forth all the perfections of human nature: she was gentle, tender, sensible, and engaging. Efomdi became enraptured with his child, and thought of nothing else but of what he conceived to be her happiness.

For a while the sun of prosperity shone full upon the house of Efomdi; but its rays were now intercepted by a black and tremendous cloud. The infant Turab was snatched from her cradle one morning, and all search was in vain: the distressed Efomdi caused enquiries to be made throughout Ballora; and a large reward was offered to any who could give information of the child; even the Caliph published an edict to that effect. But fruitless are human endeavours when Providence forbids their success.

This misfortune of Efomdi's was but the prelude to others. A rapid fire destroyed the warehouses wherein his merchandize was stored; and a fatal distemper carried off his vast herds and flocks. The proud Lestina, with the grief of having lost her child, and incapable of bearing a change of fortune, died with disappointment and vexation, and left the unhappy Efomdi alone to withstand the storm of adversity; but he was ill able for the task; he began already to find that his wisdom and fortitude availed him little; he sought a shelter from the tempest, but knew not where to fly for it. Afflicted by poverty, and depressed by his misfortune, the wretched Efomdi applied for assistance to the gay party of his festive moments; but in vain; every attempt failed, till he saw himself reduced to the same situation which was once the lot of the humble Efomdi; now extinct was all that remained to him, and three days of oil. With this small stock of merchandize,

once rich Esomdi set out to cross the plains of Arabia; and Providence so ordered it, that he fell in with the rich caravan of Esomdi at the self-same spot where he had passed by him in the hour of exultation and pride. Shame prevented the distressed Esomdi from approaching near; but Esomdi knew the companion of his youth afar off, and called him to him; bid him welcome with a face of satisfaction; and made him join his caravan. The unhappy Esomdi now felt his former fault with all the keenness of anguish; and asked his friend how he could so cordially receive the man who had at one time cruelly left him to cross the desert alone. "Alas!" replied Esomdi, "how mistaken is the pride of man! Know, Esomdi, that it was thou that wast left alone to cross the desert of Arabia, for the great Alla was not with the caravan of the rich merchant of Balfora. And mark the ways of Providence: for if thou hadst not slighted the companion of your youth, the little all he had would have been lost with yours." "Unhappy that I am," replied Esomdi; "but I am punished for my pride and ingratitude."—"You must not call that punishment," cried Esomdi, "which is meant as mercy. You have exchanged yourself from the only truly powerful, rich, and faithful friend of man, his Creator. Alas! it is much better to have only one camel and three jars of oil with the love of Alla, than the riches of the East without it. I perceive that I have been wrong," cried Esomdi, "and find that I have received numerous blessings at the hand of Providence without returning thanks for one."—"Let us then," answered the good Esomdi, "do it now. We will alight; Yonder is a mosque: Esomdi must thank the gracious providence of Alla, that has left him only one camel and three jars of oil; for his adversity has enriched his mind with wisdom."

After the merchants had paid their adorations to the Author of all Good, they proceeded to Bagdad; and having found a market for their merchandize, returned to Balfora. "Farewell!" cried Esomdi to his friend; "return home, good luck awaits you; for you no longer are left alone, God is with you."

When the merchant Esomdi arrived at his house, he beheld a beautiful female walking in the garden, accom-

panied by another of whose face he thought he had some recollection. He was however, seeing them strangers, unwilling to accost them, lest they should quit the gardens; and therefore enquired among the servants if they knew who they were, but none of them could give any account whatever. His curiosity, however, was such, that he could not refrain from going into the walk; when the elder of the two approached, and presented to him his lovely daughter Turab, grown to the full perfection of a woman, and adorned with every grace. "See," cried the stranger, "the goodness of Alla! Behold your daughter: You may, perhaps, remember, when she was quite an infant, that her nurse Shira was dismissed from her delightful employ by the Lady Lestina, without any real cause of complaint. I am that Shira. My father is one of the Sages who reside on the borders of the Ganges; and from his knowledge of futurity he assured me, that unless the infant Turab was taken from her parents, she would become depraved and wicked, and be subject to shame and misery at an early part of her life. My love of the infant, and the visible neglect of her education, induced me to steal it away, and convey it to my father's habitation. I dreaded the consequence of its being brought up without piety, and forelaw the probability of the events taking place which my father had foretold, unless prevented in time. It was in that peaceful shelter that I made her acquainted with the delightful precepts of our religion; and I now present her to you with a sweet disposition, and an innocent uncorrupted heart. May it be a full recompence for what you have suffered by her absence. The lovely Turab kneel at her father's feet, and he embraced her with an ecstasy of joy; nor did he ever cease to thank the good Shira for her care and prudence."

The wonderful story of the beautiful Turab's being found was soon spread over Balfora; hundreds came to see the lovely daughter of Esomdi; and amongst the rest was the son of Esomdi, who was so much struck with the charms of her person and the excellence of her mind, that he asked her of her father, whose consent was easily obtained. Thus Esomdi's riches were renewed in his daughter Turab; and he felt that full share of contentment which a dependence on the Almighty never fails to produce.

produce. Flumdi became the constant friend and companion of Esomdi; and the happy Jeruff led the lovely Turab to the altar, where two hearts became united that were prepared for happiness

by a virtuous education, and guarded from the pains of adversity by a lively trust and dependence upon the providence of the Deity they adored.

G. B.

APPENDIX TO MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

IN the course of these anecdotes, we had occasion to notice some circumstances relative to the *Beggar's Opera*, partly related by Mr. Macklin, and partly from other authorities: but as this Opera has been so long and universally celebrated, and is so likely to hold its character in the annals of the Drama, whilst a purity of taste for the English stage continues, every thing materially implicated in it becomes in a degree curious, and demands a place in the theatrical manners of those times.

Having therefore, in the early part of these memoirs, laid before our readers as many anecdotes of the *Beggar's Opera* as we could then recollect, we have since been enabled to glean some further particulars relative to the principal performers in this piece; which, as they cannot be generally known, from lying scattered in so many fugitive publications of that day, we shall arrange for their entertainment.

WALKER, THE ORIGINAL MACHEATH,
IN CONTINUATION.

Thomas Walker (or as he is better remembered by the familiar name of Tom Walker) is well known to be the original Macheath; and as we have already stated, that it was from the accidental circumstance of humming one of the songs of this Opera behind the scenes at the second rehearsal, that this part was transferred from Quin to him—we have now to give some account of his origin, and of his progress through the course of his profession.

He was the son of Francis Walker, of the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, and was born in the year 1693. He was

bred under Mr. Medow, who kept a private academy near his father's house.

Having an early inclination for the stage, he first tried his success in a Mr. Shepherd's company, where he was first found out by Mr. Booth, acting the part of Paris, in the *Drill of the Siege of Troy*, who saw in him such an early promise of talent, that he recommended him to the Manager of Drury Lane, where he made his first appearance in the character of Lorenzo, in "The Jew of Venice," about the year 1716.

The following year we find him at Drury Lane Theatre, in the part of Charles, in "The Nonjuror," a comedy, founded on Moliere's "Tartuffe," altered by Colley Cibber. This gave him the first establishment as an Actor, which he supported with increasing credit till the beginning of the year 1723, when accident, as we have before related, brought him out in the character of Macheath, under the management of Mr. Rich, Lincoln's Inn Fields—so that, as it was then said of him—Booth found him a *hero*, and G. y dubbed him a *highwayman*.

The applause which he obtained in Macheath checked his progress as a general actor. His company, from this circumstance, was so eagerly sought after by the gay libertine young men of fashion, that he was scarcely ever sober, inasmuch that we are told by the contemporary writers of that day, that he was frequently under the necessity of eating sandwiches (or, as they were then called, anchovy toasts) behind the scenes, to alleviate the fumes of the liquor.

He was not, however, altogether without

without his hours of study and retirement, as we find him, a few years after his success in "The Beggar's Opera," sitting down to an alteration of some part of D'Urfey's works. Tom D'Urfey, the well-known dramatic poet, having wrote two plays under the title of *Maffianello*, founded on the celebrated rebellion of Naples, by Thomas Anello, a fisherman of that city, Walker took some pains, in the course of a summer vacation, to shut himself up in the Theatre, for the purpose of reducing them into one piece. This task he performed, and brought it out the following winter with some success.—A ballad at that time written by Leigh the Actor, and Author of a Comedy called "Kennington Gardens," takes notice of this circumstance in the following stanzas—

"Tom Walker his creditors meaning to chouse,

Like an honest, good-natured young fellow,

Resolv'd all the summer to stay in the house,

And rehearse by himself *Maffianello*.

But as soon as he heard of the Baron's success,

He slipped off his night-gown, and put on his dress,

And cried, "D—mn my bl—d, I will strike for no less."

So he called o'er the hatch for Will Thomas *.

Will Thomas, &c.

"Go, tell my young Lord," said this modest young man,

"I beg he'd invite me to dinner ;

I'll be as diverting as ever I can ;

I will, by the faith of a sinner.

I'll mimic all Actors—the worst and the best ;

I'll sing him a song—I'll crack him a jest ;

I'll make him act better than Henley the priest †."

"I'll tell him so, Sir," says Will Thomas.

Will Thomas, &c. *

Walker was the Author of two other dramatic pieces, viz. "The Quakers Opera," and a Tragedy, called "The Fate of Villainy." The first of these was acted at Lee and Hooper's Booth, Bartholomew Fair 1728, immediately after the run of "The Beggar's Opera,"

the warm sunshine of which hatched this bantling into life, and gave it, under the patronage of the popular Macheath, a temporary protection.

The other, "The Fate of Villainy," was brought out at Goodman's Fields, 1730, with very indifferent success. When he was discharged Covent Garden Theatre many years after, which his repeated dissipations rendered indispensably necessary, he carried those two pieces with him to Ireland, and prevailed upon the Dublin Manager to bring out the last under the title of "Love and Loyalty."

Novelty drew an audience the first night—but the second being given out for his benefit, and not being able to pay in half the expences of the house—the doors, by order of the Manager, were ordered to be kept shut : "but that precaution was needless (says Chetwood, the Prompter, who tells this anecdote), as very few people came to enquire the reason of it."

This last disappointment broke in so heavily on a constitution, previously shattered by continual dissipation, that he survived it but three days, dying in great distress, in Dublin, in the year 1744, and in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Davies (Garrick's historian), who knew Walker personally, says, "he had from nature great advantages of voice and person ; his countenance was manly and expressive ; and the humour, ease, and gaiety, which he assumed in Macheath, and other characters of this complexion, rendered him a great favourite with the public. He knew little scientifically of music, other than singing a song in good ballad tune ; but that singing was supported by a speaking eye and inimitable action."

Davies enters into the merits of several of his characters.—"In *Falconbridge* (says he), though Garrick, Sheridan, Delane, and Barry, have attempted it, they all fell short of the merits of Tom Walker. In him alone were found the several requisites for the character—a strong and muscular person, a bold intrepid look, manly deportment, vigorous action, and a humour which descended to an easy familiarity in conveying a jest, or sarcasm, with uncommon poignancy.

* A waiter at the Coffee-house, Portugal-street, over against the stage door.

† The celebrated Orator Henley, who was taught to speak by Mr. Walker.

"When

"When Falconbridge replies to Salisbury's taunt of *galling* him—

"You had better gall the Devil, Salisbury. If thou but frown on me, or stir thy foot, Or teach thy hasty spleen to do me shame, I'll strike thee dead."

Walker uttered these words with singular propriety—he drew his sword, threw himself into a noble attitude, sternly knit his black brows, and gave a loud stamp with his foot, inasmuch that, pleased with the Player's commanding look and vehement action, the audience confirmed the energy of his conceptions with their most unbounded approbation.

When this Tragedy (King John) was first revived at Covent Garden Theatre, one Bowman, who had been previously a dyer, acted the part of Austria; when in reply to Falconbridge's repeated insult,

"Hang a calve-skin on those recreant limbs,"

whether through ignorance, haste, or chance, instead of uttering the reply as he ought, he, in a loud, vulgar tone, pronounced it thus :

"Well, *ruffian*, I must *puckut* up these wrongs,
Because"—

Of this—the audience at first did not observe the impropriety—but Walker, in the Bastard, by changing the word *breeches* to *puckut*, imitated Bowman's manner, look, action, and tone of voice, so ridiculously humorous, as almost convulsed the audience with laughter, who at the same time gave such loud applause to Walker as quite confounded poor Bowman. The fact was—Bowman, though a jolly companion, a writer of bacchanalian songs, the author of a play never acted, and a very honest man, was very deficient in the profession of acting—he retired from the stage soon after, and filled the place of superintendant to a brewhouse with becoming propriety.

In several other parts of tragedy, Walker's look, deportment, and action, gave a distinguished glare* to tyrannic rage, and uncommon force to the vehemence of anger—his Bajazet and Hotspur have scarce been rivalled.

"He was the only Actor," continues Davies, "I remember, that could give consequence to such under parts as Worthy, in "The Recruiting Officer," and Harcourt, in "The Country

Wife;"—indeed, in the gay libertines either of Comedy or Tragedy, he was a most pleasant Actor;—and of Polydore, in "The Orphan," and Belmour, in "The Old Batchelor," it was doubtful to say which he excelled in most."

But talents pleasing and popular as they were, by continual declameries, lost all their attractions; and when he was discharged Covent Garden Theatre, it may truly be said of him, he had previously discharged those qualities which, at one period of his life, had rendered him so much the favourite of the theatrical world.

There is a metemorphosis of Walker, in the character of Macheath, rather scarce, now to be seen at some of the old print-shops, which was reckoned by Davies a very striking resemblance.

HIPPISLEY, THE ORIGINAL PEACHUM.

Of the private life of Hippisley, little is known; but of his merit as a Comedian there are many favourable testimonies from several of his contemporaries.—"Hippisley (says Davies) was a Comedian of lively humour and droll pleasantry, which he often pushed to their full extent; but he would generally stop short on the brink of excess. He may be strictly denominated a *sober Shuter*, who, though otherwise a Comedian of infinite mirth, often degenerated into buffoonery.

Hippisley pleased every body but the Actors of his own time, who, with an envious malignity, would often compare the weakness of his performances to the best of Colley Cibber and Ben Jonson; men who in some parts were indisputably his superiors, but no Comedian ever excelled him in describing the excesses of avarice and amorous dotage. He supported an indifferent Comedy of Tom D'Urfey's, now absolutely forgotten, called "The Plotting Sisters," by his incomparable representation of Fumble, a ridiculous old dotard.*

Corbaccio, in Jonson's "Volpone," is a strong portrait of covetousness, a vice which predominates in the man when almost all his faculties of body and mind are extinguished. Corbaccio can neither see, nor hear perfectly—Hippisley's looks told the audience that he was a deaf man, for his dim eyes seemed to enquire out the words which were spoken to him. In this character it was acknowledged, that he excelled his great competitor, Ben Jonson.

Fluellin,

Fluellin, in Shakespeare's "Henry the Fifth," was another of his favourite parts. Here he represented the choleric spirit and minute oddities of the Welch Captain without the least mixture of trick or buffoonery. In short, it was what the Author designed—the brave Officer and gallant soldier, marked with some harmless peculiarities.

He likewise excelled in Bishop Gardiner, in "Henry the Eighth," which, though a splenetic, superstitious character, is generally given to some low Comedian, who buffoons it in the extreme. Shuter and Tatwell gave it every luxuriance of trick and buffoonery; but Hippisley, though he could not forego the tribute of mirth due to the galleries in some passages of this part, preserved enough of the decorum appropriate to the character of a Bishop and Privy Councillor.

Sir Wulfsl Witwou'd was another of his characters, and in which he was no imitator of another man's manner, but solely directed by the force of his own genius; for though he was not so laughable a figure as Harper at Drury Lane, yet he excelled him in comic spirit and natural humour.

Hippisley, we believe, was the last Actor who performed the part of Antonio, the foolish, debauched Senator in "Venice Preserved," and in the soliloquy, where he displays the ridiculous eloquence of the character, always obtained great applause. It is now above half a century since the whole of this ridiculous scene was cut out, which, though it was a test of the licentious age it was written in, was at all times is disgraceful to the drama as it was to the rules of decency and morality.

It is no wonder, then, that a man of this various humour and dramatic ability should be selected for *Puckum*; and though we remember no particular encomiums on him in this part (the Hero and Heroine drawing off so much of the public attention), yet the general praises bestowed on the Opera and all the original performers, and this continuing a favourite part with him to the last, is every presumption to suppose he at least acquitted himself with his usual excellence.

There was a little Interlude, called "Hippisley's Drunken Man," which

he always produced at his benefit, and in which he is said to have greatly excelled. Shuter, after Hippisley's death, brought it out frequently for his benefit with success. It was the soliloquy of a drunken man who affects the character of sobriety.

HALL, THE ORIGINAL LOCKIT.

John Hall was originally a dancing-master, who had acquired some money by his profession, and afterwards became a proprietor in Old Smock Alley Theatre about the beginning of the reign of George the First, along with John Leigh, a person of some education, and whose figure and address gained him the appellation of *Handsome Leigh*. Not profiting much by the trade of Managers, Hall and he came over to England, and got an engagement at the New Theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, under the management of Mr. Rich. Leigh made his first appearance in *Captain Plume*, in *The Recruiting Officer*, but not with any great success, it we may judge of the taste of the town by the following couplet on the second night of his performance,

" 'Tis right to raise recruits, for faith
they're wanted, [granted.]
For not one acting soldier's here—'tis

Of Hall we hear nothing till he figured away in Lockit, which from his figure, rather inclined to the corpulent, a knowledge of the *slang of the garden* (as it was then called), and a proficiency in music, acquired him great reputation.

His quondam Brother Manager Leigh, though no very great Actor, figured away as an occasional Play writer and Ballad-monger; and the Author of the ballad which ridiculed Walker took the opportunity to have a sling at Hall, whom he thus describes in the following stanzas:

" Jack Hall, who was then just awakened from sleep,

Said, turning about to Grace Moffet *,

" 'Twould vex any dog to see pudding thus creep,

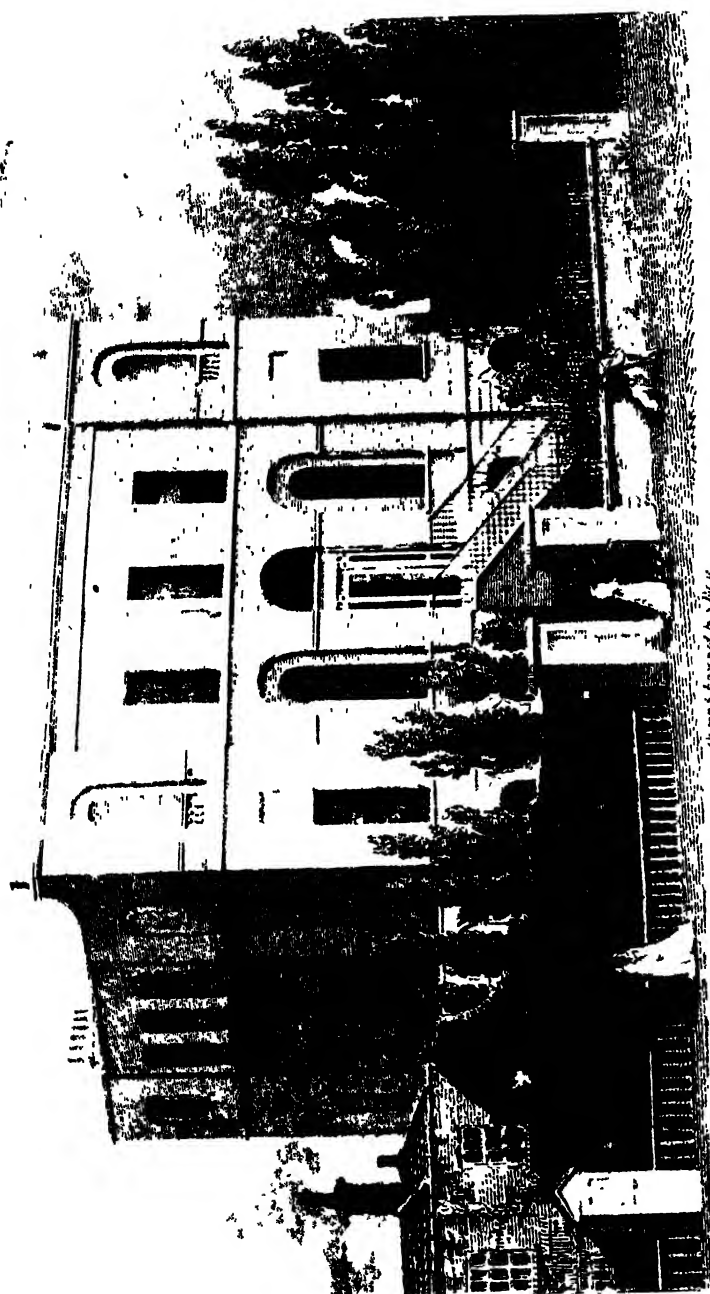
And not have a share in the profit."

" If you have not," says Grace, "you're not Mr. Hall ;"

" And if I have not, it shall cost me a fall,
For half a loaf's better than no bread at all;
And to I'll call out for Will Thomas,

Will Thomas."

* Grace Moffet, daughter to Mr. Hall's second wife, that kept the Bell and Dragon, in Portugal-Street.



Thomson & Farnham N.Y. 1870

THE ERLINSON'S CHARITY SCHOOL IN ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS

"Go, tell my young Lord I can teach him to dance,
 Altho' I'm no very great talker;
 I'll shew him good manners just landed from France;
 That's more than he'll learn from Tom Walker!

I am a rare judge of good eating—and sense;
 And then as for English—I understand French."
 "I'll tell him so, Sir," says Will Thomas,
 Will Thomas."
 (To be continued.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FREE-MASONRY CHARITY FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

(WITH A VIEW.)

NEVER was the spirit of benevolence more universally or more efficaciously exerted than at present; provision for the aged, the poor, and the infirm, being abundantly found in this hospitable country. *Freemasonry*, however, though pre-eminent by its charities, had not, before this Institution, extended its beneficence to *female objects*, however urgent their necessities. The purpose of this Institution was, therefore, to preserve the *female children and orphans, of indigent Brethren* from the dangers and misfortunes to which a distressed situation might expose them; they are accordingly maintained, clothed, and educated; trained in the knowledge of virtue and religion, and in an early detestation of vice and its unhappy consequences; made familiar with habits of industry, as necessary to their condition; and strongly impressed with a due sense of subordination, true humility, and obedience to their superiors.

To the benevolent exertions of Chevalier Balthazar Rulpini the Fraternity were first indebted for this establishment; and it has since obtained the patronage of the Royal Family, as well as of great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry of both Sexes.

On the 12th of January, 1789, *eleven* children were taken into a house provided for the purpose at Somers Town, near St. Pancras: but since that time, by the liberal encouragement which the Charity has received from the Fraternity in India as well as in England, the

Governors have been enabled to augment the number of children at different periods to *fifty-four*.

In 1793, the Governors, anxious still farther to extend the benefits of this Institution, hired on lease a piece of ground in St. George's Fields, belonging to the City of London, on which they have erected a commodious and spacious school-house, at the expence of upwards of 2500*l*. [See the annexed ENGRAVING *.] in which the children are now placed. This building is sufficiently extensive to accommodate a hundred children; and, from the exertions of the Fraternity at home and abroad, there is reason to suppose, that the Governors will soon have it in their power to provide for that number.

The following are some of the general regulations for the management of this school:

Every child who is admitted into the school must be the daughter of a Free-Mason who has been initiated into the Society three years, and registered in the books of the Grand Lodge; and such child, at the time of application, must be between the age of five and ten years; not weak, sickly, or afflicted with any disorder or infirmity; must have had the small pox, and be free from any defect in her eyes or limbs. There is no restriction as to her parental settlement, whether it be in town or country.

Children continue in the school till they attain the age of fifteen years, dur-

* Since the PLATE was printed off, there have been added, as ornaments to the front of the building, statues representing the three Theological Virtues, *Faith, Hope, and Charity*; the two former in niches at each side of the front; the latter on the top of the structure. They were presented to the Charity by Messrs. Van Spargen and Co.

ing which time they are carefully instructed in every domestic employment; and when they quit the school are placed out either as apprentices to trades, or to be domestic servants, as may be found most suitable to their respective capacities.

This Charity is under the immediate benevolent care of her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Cumberland, Patroness; their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Frederick of Orange, the Patrons; Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspoli, the Institutor, the Right Hon. Earl of Moira, Sir William Aldington, Knt. James Hefeltine and James Galloway, Esqrs. the Trustees; and Sir Peter Parker, Bart. and William Forbstein, Esq. the Treasurers.

To the benevolent and indefatigable exertions also of William Forbstein, Anthony Ten Broeke, David Gordon, William Preston, Henry Spicer, Daniel Nantes, the late Adam Gordon, and the late George Downing, Esqrs. with a few other respectable Brethren, the Society are principally indebted for the complete establishment of this truly laudable Institution; and such have been the care and pains bestowed on the education of the children, that the sums arising from their work, for several years past, have exceeded 200l. annually.

On the 10th of February 1790, the Grand Lodge voted an annual subscription of twenty five guineas to this Charity, and particularly recommended it to the Lodges as deserving encouragement; in consequence of which considerable sums have been raised for its support; and among the liberal subscriptions from the Lodges, the Shakespear Lodge, No. 131, at Covent Garden, under William Forbstein, Esq. is particularly distinguished, having as a Lodge, and from individuals belonging to it, paid *above a thousand pounds* to the Charity.

The qualification and privileges of a Governor are as follow:

1. Every person subscribing one guinea annually is deemed a Governor, or Governess, during the time such subscription is continued.

2. Every subscriber of ten guineas, or upwards, is deemed a Governor, or Governess, for life; and such Governor is a Member of the General Committee.

3. The Master for the time being of any Lodge subscribing one guinea annually, is deemed a Governor during that time.

4. The Master for the time being of any Lodge subscribing ten guineas, is a Member of the Committee for fifteen years; and on such Lodge paying the further sum of ten guineas within the space of ten years, such Master for the time being is a Governor, and Member of the Committee, so long as such Lodge exists.

5. The Master for the time being of any Lodge subscribing twenty guineas, is a perpetual Governor, so long as such Lodge exists.

6. Any subscriber who has already made a benefaction of ten guineas, or the Master of any Lodge that has contributed twenty guineas, and chooses to repeat such donation, is entitled to the privilege of a second vote on all questions relative to the Charity.

7. The executor of any person paying a legacy of one hundred pounds for the use of this Charity, is deemed a Governor for life; and in case a legacy of two hundred pounds, or upwards, be paid for the use of this Charity, then all the executors proving the will are deemed Governors for life.

8. Every Governor has a right to vote at all Quarterly and Special Courts; and every Nobleman, Member of Parliament, Lady, Master of a Country Lodge, and Governor not residing within the bills of mortality, have a right to vote by proxy, at all ballots and elections; but no person, being an annual Governor, can be permitted to vote at any election until the subscription for the current year (and arrears, if any) are paid to the Treasurer.

9. Any Governor supplying this Institution with any article, wherefrom any emolument may arise, shall not vote on any question relative thereto; nor can such Governor be a Member of any Committee whatever during the time he serves the Charity.

PEER MUNGA; OR, VALLEY OF ALLIGATORS.

THE following description of Peer Munga, a place distant about twelve miles westerly from Currachee, in Seind, we extract from the Journal of a young Gentleman who lately explored that province, hitherto but little known to modern travellers :—

Peer Munga is the burial-place of a saint, and a Mahomedan place of worship of great celebrity : it is also much frequented by the Hindoos, who assert, that it originally belonged to them, and was then called Lalla Jassrojee. It is remarkable for two hot springs, issuing from a rock, at the bottom of the mountain ; but a great number of alligators kept there and regularly fed by Fakiers, more particularly attracts the attention of a stranger. The Fakiers constantly reside here for the purpose of feeding these animals, about two hundred in number, some of them of an enormous size and very great age. The priests have names for each of them, and wish to impress travellers with a notion that they possess great command over them ; but the experience of the few Journalists who have made any observations on these priests and their congregation, agree that this is an imposition ; for the latter neither acknowledge the names, nor the authority which bestowed them. Several sheep and goats are, however, killed every day for the use of these monsters ; and as the vicinity of their retreat is always covered with a delightful verdure, asses and other cattle are often attracted that way, and fall a prey to them. The fathers affect to distinguish from the others the oldest, whom they call *the king*, and always offer him, by way of preference, the head of a goat, which he formerly devoured greedily, to the great joy and exultation of his patrons, who considered this as a token that they were in high favour with him ; he has not, however, of late years, enjoyed this delicacy with the *gout* he did formerly, perhaps owing to his great age diminishing the powers of digestion ; and the priests have noticed this change with sorrow, as foreboding some calamity to the colony. There is neither record or tradition regarding the first settlement of these Fakiers in this place, but it is supposed to be very remote. One of

them traces his pedigree for twenty-three generations.

This Valley of Alligators, constantly watered by a spring in the neighbourhood, interspersed with ever-green trees, and covered with herds of cattle, presents an interesting prospect in the descending a pass through the adjoining mountains, at the eastern extremity of it is a grove of trees, through which are seen the domes of two mosques, and the huts where the Fakiers reside, the whole forming a pleasing contrast with the rugged, rocky, and barren surrounding mountains, and superior to any other view in Seind. A cistern built of stone and chunam receives the water from the spring ; it is an excellent bathing-place, and the water is supposed to possess properties that may be useful in the cure of some diseases ; but the robbers which infest the road to it will probably prevent its being resorted to for that purpose. Not long ago, a caravan of thirty camels, attended by twelve men, was attacked on its way from Currachee to Calot by one of these mountain tribes. Eight of the men were killed in defending the property, and the camels, with the whole of their lading, consisting of merchandise to a large amount, were carried off. These mountains have been noted for many centuries past as the haunts of robbers, and their difficulty of access has hitherto forbad all attempt to remove or destroy their inhabitants. This danger renders the road over the Balrorchee mountains almost forsaken by travellers, and a circuitous route along the western banks of the Indus is preferred ; here exorbitant contributions are levied in every district, and travelling impracticable three or four months of the year, owing to a suffocating wind that prevails.

Calot is described to be a large and populous city, the residence of Nusser Cawn, a Prince who possesses a very extensive territory and a tributary to Zemaun Shah ; it has a very considerable commerce with Currachee, which is frequently intercepted by robbers who carry their audacity so far as to plunder sometimes in the skirts of Currachee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your Magazine for April last, the *Origin of Shenstone's Ballad of Jemmy Dawson*, which is there traced to a Ballad, entitled *Dawson's Lament*, I beg leave to remark, that, in the first part of LYRIC HARMONY, a collection of songs set to music by old Dr. Arne, there is the following Ballad, very strongly resembling *Dawson's Lament*, but entitled *The Generous Distressed*. If this Ballad be unknown to your fair Correspondent in Scotland, she will not, I am persuaded, be displeased to peruse it here: nor will your readers in general, perhaps, listen, without some attention, to these simple strains.

I.

Blow ye bleak winds around my head,
And soothe my heart-corroding care;
Flash round my brows ye lightnings red,
And blast the laurels planted there:
But may the maid, where-e'er she be,
Think not of my distress nor me.

II.

May all the traces of our love
Be ever blotted from her mind;
May from her breast my vows remove,
And no remembrance leave behind:
But may the maid, where-e'er she be,
Think not of my distress nor me.

III.

O, may I ne'er behold her more;
For she has robb'd my soul of rest:
Wisdom's assistance is too poor,
To calm the tempest in my breast.
But may the maid, where-e'er she be,
Think not of my distress nor me.

IV.

Come, Death; O come, thou friendly
sleep,
And with my sorrows lay me low;
And, should the gentle virgin weep,
Nor sharp nor lasting be her woe:
But may she think, where-e'er she be,
No more of my distress nor me.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR AUGUST 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Natural History of Volcanoes: including Submarine Volcanoes and other analogous Phenomena. By the ABBÉ ORDINAIRE, formerly Canon of St. Amable, at *Riom*, in *Auvergne*. Translated from the original French Manuscript, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 8vo. 7s. Cadell and Davies.

WE have many partial enquiries and observations on volcanoes, but hitherto no Naturalist has undertaken to treat the subject of this grand phenomenon completely, in all its parts. That delightful branch of science, natural history, was in want of such a work, and the Author, who has now given it to us, very justly expresses his surprise that the task has remained so long neglected; for, as he observes in

his Preface, "besides that there is not a grander or more astonishing sight in the world than a volcano during an eruption, there is, perhaps, no branch of natural history of which the study is more attractive." Truths, of which he who reads this interesting performance cannot fail to be convinced.

It is really extraordinary, that the Abbé Ordinaire has been able in so small a compass to display, in the most satisfactory

satisfactory manner, the causes and effects of this prodigy, to explain all that is analogous to it, and to adduce, in support of his arguments, a multitude of curious facts, taken from acknowledged authorities. It is the production of a reflecting, methodical, and well informed mind: and we are not surprised to find that Sir William Hamilton did not think there was any danger of discrediting his long-established literary reputation, and particularly in this part of natural history, by accepting the dedication of this work. Sir William's knowledge of the subject naturally pointed him out as the proper patron for it, and enabled him, above others, to estimate the value of the offering.

Another very great recommendation of the work is its precision and perspicuity. As the subject is of a nature to create a general interest, it is treated in a manner adapted to all readers: *indocti discant, et eruditæ meminisse periti*, a saying so often abused, is truly applicable to it; the reader who is but little acquainted with this subject may inform himself fully, in an agreeable manner; and he who is master of it will meet with reflections and enquiries on which he will be gratified to dwell.

It is easier to appreciate Treatises of this kind than to analyse them. Finding, therefore, an admirable summary in the Author's Preface, we have taken the liberty to extract it, in order to give our readers an idea of the importance and object of the work.

"The mind delights to investigate the original causes by which such mighty fires were kindled in the cold and tranquil bottoms of the loftiest mountains; the inexhaustible means by which they keep themselves alive for so long a series of ages; the incitements of their paroxysms; the source of those never-failing emissions of lava, and the power that can raise that lava bodily from the bottom of the abyss where it is melted. We are interested in the history of their revolutions; we wish to know how volcanoes become extinguished; how sometimes they only slumber; and in what case their revival may be apprehended.

"These questions, which involve many others, are by no means peculiar to volcanoes on land; most of them equally relate to *submarine volcanoes*: indeed, the investigation of the latter is attended with discussions still stimulating to curiosity. The existence of a moun-

tain retaining its fires, although absolutely buried in the sea, and opening and shutting from time to time in that critical situation, is a phenomenon so marvellous, that to believe it we must have it authenticated by a regular history of its eruptions. When the fact is established, we are led to require a reason for the singular contrast of position between this volcano, which is sunk below the level of the ocean, and a volcano on land, which always occupies lofty summits, and generally the loftiest on the earth. We wish to know how a burning gulf can remain open in the bosom of the ocean for months without being inundated; and to learn the manner in which, amidst frightful conflicts, this opened abyss is at length closed."

The learned and ingenious Author has illustrated all these points, and the reader may imagine how many interesting scenes are involved in them. The work is divided into forty chapters, several of which display a profound erudition: such is that, in which the Abbé, enquiring whether an extinguished volcano can rekindle, proves it by the history of Vesuvius for more than three thousand years; such is that in which he establishes the existence of the maritime volcano of *Santon* (an island in the Archipelago to the north of Candia), by an account of nine eruptions that have taken place there in the course of one-and-twenty centuries.

The last of these eruptions being the most remarkable, and attended with many curious circumstances, we give the narrative as a specimen of the nature of the subjects discussed in this volume.

"The eruption of 1767 began in the month of June. The earth, after being violently shaken for some days by the action of fire, raised the sea in such a manner as to occasion a dread of its swallowing up all the islands thereabouts. A thick black smoke darkened the air, and infected it with so strong a stench of sulphur that many people and animals were suffocated by it. Black ashes resembling gunpowder fell all around. Torrents of flame, issuing from the sea, and waving on it to the height of several feet, lighted, at intervals, this horrible scene. The frightful mixture of different sounds produced by all the elements in fury, froze every heart with a dread of the horrors that every instant might be the result of their conflict."

"At length, after a labour of ten or twelve days, nature paused, and the effect of her agitation was discovered in a new island, which had risen near the little *Kameni* (which had itself made a similar appearance after a former eruption). No time was lost in going to examine it. Many parts of it were still burning. It was, a shapeless mass of baked substances amalgamated by a lava, which appeared to the eye like the crumb of fine bread. But the very next day the engineers were compelled to relinquish this hasty curiosity. They felt the new soil moving; it rose in some places and sunk in others, when they betook themselves to flight. The earth, sea, and sky, soon returned their formidable appearance. The symptoms appeared even to spread wider and to threaten worse. The boiling sea several times changed colour: flames following one another without intermission issued as from a vast furnace, but accompanied with ashes and pumice. The frightful noise of subterranean thunders was heard. It seemed as if enormous rocks darting from the bottom of the abyss beat against the vaults above it, and were alternately repelled and thrown up again, the repetition of their blows was distinctly heard. Some of them making or finding a passage, were seen flying up red hot into the air, and again falling into the sea, from whence they had been just ejected. Masses were produced, held together for some days, and then disappeared. In this general disorder, large portions of the little *Kameni* were swallowed up. Mean while the labour of the volcano took a larger surface, its ejections became prodigiously abundant, and a new island was seen forming. By successive additions, continued for near four months, it made a junction with that produced in June. It was named the *Black Island*, from the colour of the soil. It is nearly twice as large as the little *Kameni*, and is separated from it by a very narrow

strait. The volcano continued creating alarm till the end of May in the following year, frequently shaking the earth and sea, and causing frightful noises. It even opened again, but only for a moment, on the 15th of April, and threw out a multitude of large burning rocks, which fell at the distance of two miles."

The names and situations of all the burning Volcanoes on the face of the globe. The observations on the Giants' Causeway, the Mud Volcanoes of Maccalouba Keicha, and Taman, the Hydropyric Volcanoes of England, and on many other subjects, are no less curious and entertaining.

Where the Abbé differs in opinion from other writers, he discusses the questions in dispute with that moderation and politeness which distinguish the real philosopher, and always conciliates the reader. We are informed, from good authority, that he is at present employed in completing two more works, one on *the Sea*, the other on *Meteors*. From the manner in which he has treated the *Natural History of Volcanoes*, we shall be anxious for their appearance; and we trust, he will receive from British patronage the encouragement his talents and learning deserve. It is pleasing to see an unfortunate man, driven from his country for the sake of his religion, devoting his time and abilities to the Public, or rather to mankind: but, on the other hand, when we reflect that the difficulties of his present situation may exclude many of the means and opportunities necessary for completing his labour speedily, regret cannot but mingle with our pleasure.

Of the translation we shall only observe, that it is from the pen of the Author of "*Percival*," reviewed in our last, who has given several proofs of his complete knowledge of the French language in former translations.

M.

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances. Intended as a Companion to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. By Thomas Moore, Esq. Longman and Rees. 8vo. 9s. Boards.

(Concluded from Page 35.)

AGREEABLE to promise, we now proceed to a review of the second general subject of these lectures, in which we consider the Author as treading up-

on very delicate ground; and had we not very early discovered, that he confines himself to incontrovertible principles, and makes only fair deductions from

from them, without entering into tedious, and what is usually known under the denomination of political disputation, we should have been alarmed for the reputation of a veteran Author, who, if we are rightly informed, has hitherto taken care, in his different publications, not to incur critical reprehension. His own sentiments are delivered with becoming modesty, but, at the same time, with manly freedom and firmness, and he has been very sparing of them, choosing, it should seem, rather to state in regular order, and exhibit in full force, those Elements of Politics which have been handed down to us by the wisest Legislators, and the most able Statesmen, as the surest guides to youth, on their entrance into public life, and which can neither be narrowed, altered, or done away, by those erroneous modern maxims which have unfortunately had too great an influence in producing the revolutions and convulsions that we have witnessed in some of the nations of Europe, and the unprincipled conduct of others.

Dismemberment of ancient, powerful Kingdoms, whose independency was secured by the most solemn treaties; wars between civilized nations, without the usual declarations which formerly distinguished them from barbarians and piratical States; desertion of allies; and combinations, falsely called alliances, to undermine and subvert national rights and privileges, acknowledged and practised through successive ages, would not have disgraced the annals of the eighteenth century, if the true principles of the Law of Nature and of Nations, on which the best constituted forms of government, and more particularly the British, were instituted, had been duly observed.

It is a laudable design, then, to remind Princes and their Ministers of these first principles; and our Author has given such solid reasons for passing them in review before the higher classes of the people at present, that we think cannot but be acceptable to our readers. They are comprised in the following exordium to the first Lecture.

"The unprecedented Revolution which took place in France in the year 1789; the horrid catastrophes it produced; the succession of tyrannical usurpers whom it has since raised to supreme authority in that unfortunate kingdom; and the predatory war

which it has unjustly occasioned; having alarmed most of the ancient Governments of Europe for the safety and independence of their respective Constitutions; there never could be a crisis when it was so essentially necessary as at the commencement of the present century, to study the principles upon which the best systems of policy have been established, and the governments founded upon them have flourished for many ages."

The candid contemplator of the horrors which have spread devastation through several, and totally subverted some of those governments, whilst it endangered others, will find no difficulty in attributing these national calamities, in a great degree, to false notions of political liberty, and of the elements not only of *Polity*, or domestic government, but of *Politics* at large. Notions zealously fomented and propagated by party-leaders and their adherents, and made the basis of popular discontents, of seditious publications, and of tumultuous assemblies, which have required the most vigilant attention, and the most active exertions of our own well-regulated Government to suppress.—The early study of political wisdom is, therefore, essentially necessary for all persons who have the most distant prospect of filling any office of confidential trust and importance in the State; and I shall endeavour, in the course of these Lectures, to point out the utility of this study to every private individual of society who has the least spark of *amor patriæ* in his breast, or any property in the world on which he sets any real value.

"All authors, both ancient and modern, who have written on the establishment and government of nations, however widely they have differed in their sentiments concerning the best systems of administration, have been unanimous in this opinion.—That without a due observance of certain, invariable principles of sound policy, which, in their very nature, are incontrovertible, it would have been impossible ever to have brought mankind together in society, or to have established that harmony and union amongst them which was indispensably necessary to render their associations, for the common benefit, peaceful and permanent.—What those principles are, and from whence derived, must be our next subject of enquiry."

Accordingly, after giving a clear definition

definition of the appropriate terms of the science, such as *Policy* generally applied—*Polity*, a more limited term—*Political Arithmetic*—and *Politician*, *Statesmen*, and *Statist*—our Author derives the fixed, invariable principles of sound policy from three sources.

1. The Divine, Natural Law; commonly called common right, or the Law of Nature.

2. The inspired written Law.

3. Civil Codes of human Institution.

These being distinctly explained, he demonstrates, that the Law of Nature is founded on religion, self-love, and sociability. The deductions from these principles, upon which he expatiates with great strength of reasoning are,—First, That we cannot possibly be Atheists—Secondly, That we must not be suicide; and on this point he merits not only the attention, but the thanks of every good man—Thirdly, That we have no right to be idlers—Fourthly, That we did not come into the world to be Hermits.

The Law of Nations is the subject of Lecture II.; and it is thus defined by our author on the evidence of those great authorities, Puffendorf, Barbeyrac, Wölfe, Montesquieu, Hobbs, and Vattel—"Natural law, and the law of nations, are in reality one and the same thing, and differ only by an external denomination. We must therefore say, that the law of nations, properly so called, and considered as a law proceeding from the Deity, is nothing else but the law of nature itself; not applied to men simply, as such, but to nations, states, and their chiefs, in the relation they have together, and the several interests they have to manage with each other.

"One would imagine this rational deduction or the origin of the law of nations to be so obvious to the meanest capacity, that it could not have met with opponent; but what law is sacred, what maxim so clear, that the passions of men, under the influence of the passions of ambition or interest, will not attempt to obscure, or to explain away the force of it, by unnatural interpretations?—As the result of the foregoing deduction is the establishment of certain natural obligations on nations which they cannot dispense with, for the laws of nature are immutable and eternal, yet of interested writers, in our time, have endeavoured, because they could not reconcile the conduct

of some of the powerful States of Europe with the just and equitable maxims of natural law—to maintain, that there is no such thing as an immutable, obligatory law of nations. To countenance the violations of the rights of whole kingdoms, Sovereigns and their Ministers, and Republican Chiefs, have substituted political necessity, and reasons of State, in the place of the law of nature; and to give some colour to this alteration, the following doctrine has been warmly contended for, and powerfully supported—"That the law of nations is arbitrary, and founded only on express or tacit convention." The refutation of this convenient evasion of the true law of nations carries our Lecturer into a wide field of important discussion, in which the general obligations of civil societies to each other are stated with precision, but we apprehend with a bias to the rules of equity which will be considered rather as moral instruction than as political doctrine, by ambitious Princes and venal Statesmen.

Lecture III. On the Origin of Governments, is of such importance, that we strongly recommend it to the attention of those restless members of society who, from imbibing and propagating false ideas of natural and civil liberty, lead themselves and others into fatal errors.

"The freedom of individuals, secured by the wisdom and integrity of the community, was the first object of all wise and honest Legislators; but many errors of conduct having arisen in the best regulated societies, from false ideas of civil liberty, which ignorant men often confound with natural liberty, it became essentially necessary to give an ample explanation of both, previous to entering upon another extensive subject in Lecture IV. which passes in review, the different forms of government that have generally prevailed in the world, *viz.* MONARCHY, of which there are three kinds, *absolute*, *limited*, and *mixed*—ARISTOCRACY—DEMOCRACY. Referring our readers, who may be so disposed, to the work itself for information respecting these three forms of government, we shall only notice one of our Author's own remarks, given by way of introduction—"Every form of government has its advantages and inconveniences inseparably attached to its constitution. It is in vain to seek for a government absolutely perfect; for

for however any one may appear so in speculation, yet, when reduced to practice, it will ever partake of the frailties and imperfections of human nature."

An Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of these Forms of Government follows in Lecture V. and they are defined as *simple governments*.

"No other" were known till the final subversion of the Roman Empire. Soon after that great event, compound governments were introduced generally into all parts of Europe; and to one of these we are indebted for the outlines of the British Constitution.—"The origin of this Constitution is the subject of Lecture VI. In the next, the peculiar advantages of the British Constitution are stated; and the question, Which is the Constitution that approaches nearest to the perfection delineated by *Burlesque* in the following terms, is decided in favour of our own government.

"The height of human felicity and prudence is to know how to guard against those two enemies to civil liberty, *tyranny* and *licentiousness*; the only method is, to have a well constituted government, framed with such precautions as to banish licentiousness, and yet be no way introductive of tyranny." Such is the British Constitution; "and though," says our Author, "the human imagination incessantly hunts after novelties, and visionary schemes of policy attract and flatter it more than any that ever did, or can exist in any State, yet even with the fairest of those productions of fancy, fabricated in the studies of the learned in different ages and countries, it may be compared; and as a model of public liberty and sovereign authority conjoined, and guarded from excess on either part by the strongest political limitations, it will be found to rival the best of them."

Three more Lectures—"On the Prerogatives and Obligations of the Kings of Great Britain;"—"On the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects;" and on the Duty they owe to their Sovereigns and to their Country;" with "A Sketch of the Accomplishments requisite to form a Constitutional Member of the British Imperial Parliament," complete the Elements of Politics.

The Lectures on the Elements of Finances are more concise than the two preceding divisions of this *didactic* work. The subjects of them are so intricate, that they must be carefully read to be thoroughly understood, for

no abstract can do justice to a subject so generally interesting, in which persons of almost all descriptions are concerned, either as stockholders, or as contributors, by the payment of taxes, to the discharge of the half-yearly interests that regularly become due on the capitals of the public funds.

We deem it sufficient to notice the principal heads of these Lectures.

In Lecture I. The origin is traced, to remote times; of all aids, subsidies, grants, and taxes, contributed or paid either voluntarily, or by compulsion, to the Sovereign, or other rulers of nations, for the public service: so far is a subject of curiosity; but from this historical review, the Author deduces some of the elementary principles of modern finance systems, particularly the establishment of *public credit*. A question of the first importance here presents itself to our most serious investigation.

Whether the public credit of Great Britain, and its funding system founded thereon, proceeds on true or false principles? In other words, Whether it will still continue to be the prime source of our national security and prosperity; or in the end be productive of some dreadful pecuniary revolution. The celebrated *David Hume*, in his *political essays*, asserted, that the nation would become bankrupt whenever the public debt amounted to *One Hundred Millions*. We have long since witnessed the fallacy of that prediction; and the next Lecture, on the nature, solidity, extent, and national advantages of the public credit and funding system of Great Britain, will probably convince the impartial reader of the folly and mischievous tendency of similar predictions. Lecture III. states the progress of the national debt. Lecture IV. On Stock-jobbing, considered as a consequence of the Funding System. "This," says our Author, "is an evil of the first magnitude, yet it has been found hitherto impracticable to apply an adequate remedy, without injuring the public credit of the funds, by checking the operations of the open market for them at the Stock Exchange." Lecture V. contains an account of the Sinking Fund, and other schemes for paying off or diminishing the National Debt. The sixth and last Lecture consists of miscellaneous remarks on *taxation*, and a final statement of the national debt at the commencement of the present year.

Sermons on various Subjects. By Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D. President of the College of New Jersey, America. 8vo. Mawman. 1801. 7s. 6d.

It is justly observed by this Author, that no species of composition is more difficult than that before us to execute well; so as at once to edify and please, to give the grace of novelty to old and true truths, and to add the decent and lawful embellishments of art to the simplicity of the gospel. Arduous as the task is, we think the Preacher has succeeded. His models appear to be the French Divines who flourished at the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, and particularly Massillon. The language has energy without enthusiasm, and force without bombast. It is correct and perspicuous, elegant and impressive, and seems well calculated to alarm and convince the obstinate and careless. The subjects are, The Causes of Inidelity. On the Dangers of Pleasure. The Rich Man and Lazarus. The penitent Woman at the Feet of Jesus. On Industry. The Lord's Supper a Memorial of Christ. The united Influence of Reflection and fictitious reading in cultivating and purifying the Morals. The Forgiveness of Injuries, and the Excellence and Reasonableness of this Duty. On the Pleasures of Religion. On Secret Faults. On public Vices. On Death. On the last Judgment; and on the Happiness of Good Men in a future State. The Author professes to have studied to unite the simplicity that becomes the pulpit with a portion of that elegance which is now so loudly demanded in every kind of writing, and with the variety of his subjects to have endeavoured to adapt a correspondent variety of style.

Sermons sur le Culte Public, par Louis Mercier, Pasteur de l'Eglise Françoise de Londres. 2 Vols. 8vo. Eimley, &c. 1801.

In times like the present, when the activity of false philosophy is exerting itself to weaken the influence of religion on the minds of the people at large, it is particularly incumbent on the Clergy, in their several stations, to resist the adversary, and repel his efforts to introduce vice and irreligion in the place of morality, and a pious dependence on the Supreme Being. Mr. Mercier has ably stated and enforced the duty

of public worship; a duty without which, as we have frequently observed, the obligations of religion soon lose their hold on the careless and superficial.

A Reply to the Animadversions of the Dean of Carlisle on the succinct and impartial History of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. Dr. Haweis. 8vo. Mawman. 1801. 6d.

Dr. Haweis, in this pamphlet, calmly expostulates with the Dean of Carlisle on a charge of misrepresentations of the Rev. Mr. Milner's sentiments and expressions. He vindicates himself in a manner which we deem satisfactory, and which we suppose will content his adversary, who through the whole is treated with great respect.

The German Theatrical translated by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. 6 Vols. 8vo. Vernor and Hood.

In our Magazine for April 1800 we announced the commencement of this publication, which is now completed. To those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the beauties or defects of the German Stage, it will afford ample satisfaction. The talents of the Translator appear in a very favourable point of view, and the selection of the Dramas seems to be made with judgment, and without partiality. Several of them have already been represented with success on the British Theatre. For the information of our readers, we shall enumerate the several pieces as they stand in the volumes now before us, from which they may form a judgment of the entertainment they are likely to receive. Vol. I. The Life of Kotzebue. The Stranger. The Virgin of the Sun. Pizarro. Vol. II. Lover's Vows. Adelaide of Wulfsingen. Count Benyowsky. Vol. III. Deaf and Dumb. The Indian Exiles. False Delicacy. The Happy Family. Vol. IV. Otto of Wittelsbach. Dagobert. Conscience. Vol. V. The Robbers. Don Carlos. Vol. VI. The Ensign. Count Koenigsmark. Stella and Emilia. Galotti.

JUVENILIA: or, A Collection of Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen, by J. H. L. Hudt, late of the Grammar School of Christ's Hospital. 1800. Rivington, &c. 6s.

As the productions of so young a person as the title-page of the work declares

clares the Author to be, we have read these poems sometimes with admiration, and generally with satisfaction. We are not, however, friendly to early publications. At a more mature age, it is probable Mr. Hunt may not view the present performance with the regard he does at this time. The Palace of Pleasure, in imitation of Spenser, exhibits, however, both genius and imagination; and the whole collection is not undeserving of the great encouragement which the numerous list of subscribers shews the Author to have experienced.

Decisions of the High Court of Admiralty during the Time of Sir George Hay and of Sir James Marriott, late Judges of that Court. Vol. I. from Michaelmas Term 1776 to Hilary Term 1779. 8vo. Bickerstaff. 9s. 1801.

This publication, which we find was made at the desire and at the expence of Government, "may tend, with former precedents, to convince the world that the Government of Great Britain has done and does justice in the fullest and most open manner to neutrals in war as well as to its own subjects." It is to be lamented, that so solid a defence of the Admiralty Court as these Reports exhibit should have been withheld so long. They are sufficient to cover with confusion the calumniators of our civil judicature, and we hope will be further continued by the same hand to whom we are indebted for the present collection.

Memoire Justificatif de la Conduite de la Grand Bretagne, en Arrêtant les Navires Etrangers, et les Munitions de Guerre destinées aux Insurgens de l'Amérique. 8vo. Bickerstaff. 1801.

This Memoire Justificatif, by Sir James Marriott, was formerly printed at the expence of his Majesty's then Government: it was never published to be sold, but only circulated by the late Lord Dover, then Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, and to all the Maritime Neutral Courts, with great success. At the time it was heretofore circulated, it produced a considerable effect; and the Grand Pensionary of Holland admitted, in very coarse language, that it was damned strong, and that it was damned true. "It paved the way and laid a foundation," says the Author, "for better sentiments; if it were possible to satisfy commercial people, but that

seems impossible." The question now, we hope, will be no more agitated.

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Foot, concisely described; with practical Observations on Shoeing; together with the Symptoms of, and most approved Remedies for, the Diseases of Horses. By James White, Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty's First or Royal Dragoon. 12mo. Chapman. 1801.

The art of which this Treatise is the subject is yet in its infancy. The Author, therefore, "has not attempted to write systematically upon the subject; he has merely described those diseases which have fallen under his own observation, and has pointed out the remedies he has found the most effectual." This is certainly the method most likely to answer the end proposed, that of rendering "the most useful of animals still more useful, and at the same time encourage the gratifying reflection, that the immense labours of the horse may be performed with more ease to himself, and under less pressure of disease or cruelty than they have hitherto been."

Introduction to the English Reader; or, A Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, calculated to improve the younger Classes of Learners in Reading; and to imbue their Minds with the Love of Virtue. With Rules and Observations for assisting Children to read with Propriety. By Lindley Murray. 12mo. Longman and Kees. 1801.

We have on former occasions given our opinion of Mr. Murray's compilations, which the present volume has not altered or diminished. The selection here offered to the public is made with judgment, and we doubt not will be useful to those for whose instruction it is designed.

Exercises on the Globes; interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information; on a new Plan: Designed for the Use of Young Ladies. By William Butler, Teacher of Writing, Accounts, and Geography, in Ladies Schools, and in private Families. Small 8vo. Mawman.

In a judicious manner this Author has here, as in his former productions, contrived to blend amusement with instruction. The Problems are more numerous than in any book of the kind

that we have before seen, and the definitions are precise and easy of comprehension. But, with a manner that we think peculiar to himself, Mr. B. has contrived to intersperse so much miscellaneous information among the scientific parts of his work, as must necessarily cultivate the mind and enlarge the ideas of the fair pupil on general subjects, while she seems to be studying geography only. To the main work is added, A Brief Chronological Table of remarkable Events that have occurred on every Day of the Year mentioned in the Problems.

On the whole, we think these "Exercises" a very desirable accession to the stock of school literature.

Lucinda; or, Virtue Triumphant: A Moral Tale. Designed for the Instruction of Youth. By the Rev. Thomas Smith. 12mo. 2s. Newbery.

It is highly creditable to the heart of this Clergyman, whoever he be, that he condescends to exercise his pen in the service of juvenile readers; for to them with special propriety may be applied the well-known dictum:

"Example strikes where precept fails,
And sermons are less read than tales."

Lucinda is a well-drawn character. An orphan taken under the protection

of a Lady, her virtues are put to the strongest test by the machinations of a wilful girl, who tries all kinds of stratagems to fasten guilt upon her, with the wicked hope of supplanting her in Mrs. Manor's esteem. But, from all the trials her innocence rises triumphant, and is finally rewarded; while the iniquity of her enemy overwhelms its author in confusion, and subjects her to deserved punishment.

Pleasant Tales, to improve the Mind and correct the Morals of Youth. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

Honesty, filial duty, and religious observances, are here strongly inculcated, through the medium of domestic incidents and conversations.

Lessons of Virtue; or, The Book of Happiness: intended for Youth. 12mo. 2s. Newbery.

Pleasing and instructive tales and precepts, from a grandfather to his young visitors, round a Christmas fire-side.

Sketches from Nature, intended for the Use of Young Persons. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

A successful effort of reason and benevolence toward forming the minds of the rising generation.

REMARKS ON THE CLERGY OF ENGLAND, AND ON RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

[FROM A FRENCH JOURNAL.]

THE Clergy of England are well informed, hospitable, and generous—they love their country, and are a powerful support to the laws. Notwithstanding the difference of opinions, they received the French Clergy with a truly Christian charity. The University of Oxford caused an edition of the New Testament in Latin, according to the Roman version, to be printed at its own expence, and distributed gratis to these poor men, with this inscription—"For the use of the Catholic Clergy exiled for religion." Nothing can be more delicate, or more pleasing; it is, indeed, a noble sight for philosophy to behold, at the end of the eighteenth century, the Clergy of the Church of England offer a hospitable reception to Popish Priests, permitting the public exercise of their worship, and even the establishment of some

religious societies. How strange are the vicissitudes of human affairs! The cry of a Pope! a Pope! caused a revolution in the time of Charles the First, and James the Second lost his Crown by being attached to the Catholic religion. Those who are frightened by the title of a religion alone, are ignorant of the human mind: they always behold that religion such as it was in the ages of fanaticism and barbarity, without reflecting that, like every other institution, it assumes the character of the age through which it passes.

Yet the Clergy of England are not without their faults. Many of them are too inattentive to the duties of their office, too much devoted to pleasure—they mingle too much in balls and parties, and the amusements of the world. Nothing is more offensive to a stranger than to see a Clergyman handing

handing a pretty girl through the two files of a country dance—a Clergyman should be entirely a divine—an air of virtue and mystery should reign around him—he should live retired in the darkness of the temple, and rarely appear among men—he should shew himself only at distant intervals, in order to relieve the unfortunate and comfort the afflicted. It is by these means that the Clergy obtain respect and confidence. They will soon lose the one and the other, if they sit down to the feast in the midst of us; if they suffer themselves to become familiar with us; if they appear infected with the vices of the times; and if, even for a moment, we can suspect them of being weak and frail like other men.

The English display great pomp in their religious festivals. They even begin to ornament their temples with pictures. They have at length begun to perceive, that a religion without worship is but the dream of a cold enthusiast; and that the imagination of man is a faculty which should be nourished as well as his reason. The emigration of the French Clergy has contributed much to the propagation of these ideas; and it may be remarked, that, by a natural relapse towards the institutions of their ancestors, the English have, for a long time, taken pleasure in exhibiting on the stage, and in their books, scenes taken from the Roman Catholic religion.

In these later times, the Catholicism introduced at London by the Priests who were exiled from France, presents itself to the English precisely as it does in their romances, encircled with all the enchantment of ruins, and supported by all the charms of recollected impressions. Every person was anxious to hear the funeral sermon of a daughter of France pronounced in a stable* at London by an emigrant Bishop. The Church of England has particularly preferred to the dead the greater part of the honours which the Church of Rome bestows on them. In all the great towns of England, there is a class of men called undertakers, who assume the management of funerals. One frequently reads on their doors, "Coffin-maker to his Majesty," or, "Funerals performed." For a long time there is only the *affortation* of grief to be seen among us; and tears must be bought when no one can be found to bestow them on our remains. The last duties which are rendered to man would be extremely afflictive, if they were stripped of these marks of religion—religion had its birth in the grave, and the grave cannot dispense with it. It is pleasing that the voice of hope should cry from the coffin! It is pleasing that the Priest of the living God should convey the ashes of man to their last asylum!—It is immortality, as it were, taking precedence of death!

THE CORN TRADE.

UPON examination of the accounts respecting Corn, &c. which were printed, and laid before Parliament in November 1800, it appears that, during the present War, viz. from 1793 to 1800, both inclusive, which is a period of eight years, the imports of wheat exceed the exports of that article by at least four million quarters; but that in the seven years immediately preceding, in which period was included the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland, viz. from 1776 to 1792, both inclusive, the imports of wheat do not exceed the exports by more than 250,000 quarters.

And in the period of twenty-eight years preceding the present War, which goes back to the year 1763 (when the general importation of wheat into this country commenced), the imports do not exceed the exports

by more than one million and an half of quarters.

It is worthy of remark, that in five years of the above period of twenty-eight years, viz. in 1785, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the exports exceeded the imports by nearly 200,000 quarters; and that in four of the years out of those five, there is an excess of exports; from which circumstance it may fairly be inferred that, at no very remote period, this country must have produced wheat at least sufficient for its own consumption.

The excess of four million quarters of wheat imported, as above stated, is immense. This is, on an average, 500,000 quarters in each year, for eight years in succession, and is as large a quantity as appears to have been generally imported, even in the most unfavourable seasons, previous to the pre-

* We know not to what this alludes.

sent War; and it is reasonable to suppose, that some of these unfavourable years were not less so than the years 1799 and 1800.

To the four million quarters of wheat above mentioned daily added between 6 and 700,000 quarters which have been imported since September last; and we shall now very soon receive a further supply of 170,000 barrels of wheat flour which have been shipped off from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and *which* would be fully adequate to the consumption of the metropolis for half a year—and from Albany, and the inland country adjacent, above four million bushels of wheat have been sent to New York, to be shipped off for England; so that the importations of foreign wheat and wheat flour alone, from September 1800 to September 1801, will cost this country a sum not less than ten millions sterling, exclusive of bounty.

Whatever inducement there might have been in 1795 and 1796 (years when there was a pretended scarcity) to export wheat clandestinely, *if that indeed were possible*, and to import the same, in order to take advantage of the bounty; yet it is not probable that this was the case last year (which was the year of by much the greatest importation that appears ever to have been made into this country), as the price of wheat was, *very nearly the whole of the time*, above the indemnifying bounty price; so that it may be concluded, that either there ought to be a very considerable quantity of wheat at this time in the country, or that the population of the country has very much increased during this War, which is not very likely; or indeed that there must have been a less quantity of wheat annually grown during this War than prior to it, which is as little likely, since the high price of wheat in 1795 and 1796 (almost at the commencement of the War) would rather be an inducement to extend than to diminish the cultivation of that article. It may perhaps be urged, that an alteration has lately taken place in the mode of living, and that wheat is now more generally consumed than it was in the years 1785, 6, 7, 8, and 9, above-mentioned. In answer to this it may be observed, that the economy in the use of bread, with other regulations which have, for the most part, been adopted throughout the kingdom during the apparent scarcity of wheat,

must, in a great degree, have acted as a counterbalance in this respect, without taking into the account the very great disproportion, which has already been stated, between the amount of the imports of wheat during this war, and the imports at any other period whatever.

What has been already stated is a matter of great national concern. It is not a speculative notion, but a substantial fact, and it most certainly is a subject which not only demands the most serious attention, and minute investigation, but calls for the most vigorous exertion and direct interference of Government; and if they could *possibly* purchase up all the fine flour that is now coming from America, and any other grain, and bring it regularly to market, it would be productive of the greatest good to the community; and as the harvest is so near, such a measure could not be attended with any bad consequences, if even some of the millers were to withhold their flour. The factors, and dealers in grain, now regularly assemble, and settle the price of grain before the market begins; and this they are enabled to do, and also to keep back their grain as long as they please, from their extensive capitals, and the immense riches they have already acquired, and exultingly speak of every advance in the price of grain, and seem determined to keep up the price.

The farmer best knows how to cultivate the land to the most advantage, and will certainly do it; so that, before any step be taken, either by bounty or otherwise, with a view of encouraging and promoting the further cultivation of grain, which probably might interfere with the produce of other necessary articles of subsistence, except indeed of waste lands, it would be desirable to ascertain, if possible, whether there actually is or is not a scarcity of grain now in this kingdom; and, consequently, what is become of the immense importation above stated.

A survey of the grain in the country could not at any time be taken with greater ease, and with a greater degree of accuracy, or be productive of more beneficial consequences, than before the ensuing harvest, which promises great abundance. The stock of grain in the country being thus known, a better and more correct judgment could be formed, how far a plentiful harvest is adequate

adequate to the consumption of the country. It is, besides, very proper that the country should know what degree of proportion the surplus of the old stock bears to the quantity which will have been imported from September 1800 to September 1801, in order that they may be enabled to determine how far the farmers and dealers in corn, who must, or ought to have known the state of the country with respect to corn, can be justified for having raised the price of grain, so as to render it an act of indispensable necessity that Government should, by every possible exertion, encourage the importation of foreign grain of every kind, by which the sum of at least twelve millions sterling will be incurred in one year, and very probably the major part of this immense sum will be paid to those nations who have lately coalesced professedly with a view to join our natural enemy in their efforts to subvert the Government and Constitution of this Country, and destroy our national independence. These twelve millions will operate in a two-fold manner against Great Britain.—They operate first, by the sum being principally raised from the lower and middle ranks of society (for their daily bread), who compose the stamina of the nation, and who are already sufficiently taxed by the exigencies of the times. Secondly, They operate to strengthen the hands of Foreign Governments, by enriching the same order of people in those countries, and thus enabling them to prosecute the War with additional vigour. Were three times the amount of twelve millions to be raised from the Public, issued by Government, and circulated among our own Countrymen, the Nation at large would not be so much injured, as it would be by the above twelve millions being paid to Foreigners. This sufficiently proves, that the monopolizers of grain, who withhold it from the present markets, are not friends to the community.

The following mode of taking such survey is submitted for consideration, viz.

It is proposed, that (within the bills of mortality) every dealer in any kind of grain from which bread is made, shall be obliged to deliver in on oath to the Lord Mayor, or any other person that may be appointed by Government, an account of whatever stock he may hold, of flour, wheat, rye, barley,

oats, and oatmeal; and that any other person, having in his possession more than for private consumption, shall be subject to the same return on oath within a limited time.

It is presumed that this survey may be accomplished in a few days.

To ascertain the real state of the grain in the country, it will be requisite to adopt the like plan in every parish throughout Great Britain, in causing every farmer, dealer, or holder of grain, to make a return on oath to the nearest Magistrate.

Such part of the corn as may be unthreshed at the time of the survey (which cannot be supposed to be much at this period) shall be estimated by the proprietor, and a return made of that also to the best of his knowledge and belief of what it will produce.

For the more effectually carrying this plan into execution, it appears requisite, that a printed notice be delivered to every dealer in, and grower of, corn in Great Britain, with proper directions for the manner in which Government requires the survey to be taken; and, to prevent any farmer or dealer from pleading ignorance in case of not receiving such printed notice, it may be advisable, that a copy of the printed notice be inserted in the London Gazette, and also that hand-bills to the same effect be put up in every city and market town throughout the kingdom.

The returns made to the different Magistrates to be transmitted by them to the Board of Agriculture, or whatever Government may deem most proper.

It may perhaps be urged, that in every day there is a vast quantity of corn and flour in transit from one place to another, by which the same may be subject to be returned by two parties. To obviate, however, any difficulty of this kind, Government has only to fix the same day for the survey to be made in all places; and it seems most proper that such day be specified in the printed notice. If every farmer or dealer, therefore, make his return of what he holds on that day, whether deposited on his own premises, or elsewhere, or on its passage to any other place, whether by sea or land, no inaccuracy can arise in the returns.

With a view of preventing in future foreigners from taking advantage of a scarcity of grain in this kingdom, it is proposed that every farmer shall in the month

month of April, in every year, make a return to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of the quantity of the several sorts of grain he has sown for the ensuing harvest, distinguishing each sort, and stating the number of acres of land sown with each sort, by which means Government would be enabled to lay in a quantity of foreign grain, before the probability of a scarcity could be known abroad. The returns made to the Lord Lieutenant of the County to be transmitted from him to wherever Government may deem most proper.

It appears that Parliament was con-

vened earlier than it otherwise would have been, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the very high price as well of bread as of other necessities of life; yet, it seems, their efforts have been frustrated by some means still enveloped in mystery. It is to be regretted, that the Corporation of London, as well as all other Corporations in the kingdom, do not immediately apply by Petition to Parliament, that a survey may be forthwith taken, which in all human probability would unravel the mystery that has already much too long existed.

FRAS. GARRATT.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

WE do not remember a season in which so little dramatic novelty has been produced at the Summer Theatre as in the present; and yet never, perhaps, was the concern more liberally encouraged by full audiences.

We have hitherto only had to announce the production of one Musical Farce of indifferent merit; and have now merely to add that of a Ballet Pantomime on the 29th July, under the title of "THE CORSAIR; OR, THE ITALIAN NUPTIALS;" of the business of which the following outline was printed, to help the understandings of the audience:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Tomar, the Corsair,	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Gagliardo, the	} Mr. FARLEY.
Bridegroom	
Rugoso, Father to	} Mr. HOWELL.
Fiorita	
Julio,	} Sons
Frederico,	
Asperazzio,	} Ru-
Leggiardo,	
Quieto, Slave to the	} Mr. J. PALMER.
Corsair	
Franchio,	} Fisher-
Gamberio,	
Fiorita, the Bride	} Mr. CAULFIELD.
Spoliata	
Corsairs, Villagers, Fishermen, &c.	} Miss B. MENAGE.

ACT I.

Scene I. An Italian Vintage; with a distant view of Mount Vesuvius—sunrise. Fiorita (the bride) decorating a nuptial bower; Rugosa (her father) introducing his sons in the art of war. Gagliardo's (the bridegroom's) arrival, with a rustic party; mirth and rejoic-

ings of the villagers; and their departure with the young couple to church; the appearance of Tomar (the Corsair); his love for Fiorita; and his resolution to bear her away to his castle.

Scene II. The Sea; the vessel of Tomar (the Corsair) lying at anchor; his castle at a distance, built on a rock, in which rock there is a cavern. Tomar (the Corsair) collecting his crew; their energy in swearing to assist him in carrying off Fiorita; their departure with the Corsair to accomplish their purpose.

Scene III. The same view as the first scene, but its effects varied by the setting sun. A village festival, to celebrate the nuptials; peasantry conducting the married pair to the cottage of their father; and (on the conclusion of the festival) the Corsair's secret entrance into the cottage.

Scene IV. A Room in the Cottage. Fiorita retiring to rest; Rugoso's (Fiorita's father's) dower with his daughter to the bridegroom, Gagliardo.

Scene V. Another interior part of the Cottage. The Corsair lurking in search of Fiorita, whom he surprises; the alarm of the family, and Fiorita forcibly carried out of the house by the Corsair and his crew.

Scene VI. The Sea, and vessel at anchor, as before. The Corsair hurrying Fiorita to the vessel; Gagliardo (the bridegroom) made prisoner by the Corsair; death of Fiorita's father, Rugoso.

Scene VII. Interior of the Cavern on which the Corsair's Castle is built. The Corsair and his crew confine the lovers in the cavern; their escape effected by Quieto, the Black Slave of the Corsairs.

ACT

ACT II.

Scene I. A romantic View, with part of a Lake, and Mount Vesuvius. Fishermen rejoicing; the arrival of Gagliardo, Fiorita, and Queto; their meeting with Julio (Fiorita's brother); Julio's account of Rugoso's death; the Lovers surprised by the Corsair, Julio's peril; and Fiorita's escape from her pursuer.

Scene II. A Landscape. Combat of Gagliardo and Queto with the Corsair's party; Julio's information of the recapture of Fiorita; preparation for her rescue.

Scene III. A distant Mountain. Fiorita flying from her pursuers; her rescue by Queto from two Corsairs, who have drawn lots to decide which of them shall possess her.

Scene IV. A romantic Landscape. The Corsair's meeting with Fiorita; his obstinate battle with Queto; Queto overcomes; Fiorita captured.

Scene V. Hills, and Water. Gagliardo and the fishermen preparing to recover the Boats.

Scene Last. The Interior of Tomu's Cottage. Arrival of the Corsair with Fiorita, a notice of Fiorita's father's demolition of the castle, ascension of the S-moke, death of the Corsair; and reunion of Gagliardo and Fiorita.

The piece was well received; though the story possesses very little novelty to distinguish it from many which have been dramatized before; like all other things of a similar description, it depends for its success on the excellence of the music, the agility of the actors, the ingenuity of the mechanist, and the splendor of the scenery and decorations.

It is to be regretted, that Mr. Colman, Mr. Prince Hoare, or other of the dramatists to whom the Haymarket audiences have been so largely indebted for amusement, should not have made some exertion during the close of the Winter Theatres, *Vehicles* (as they are called) for music, and "inexplicable dumb-show," are sorry substitutes for the legitimate drama in a Theatre Royal!

POETIC ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mr. ELLISTON, at the late Fete given by her Majesty, at Weymouth.

(TO THE KING.)

WELCOME, my Liege! my ever honour'd Lord!

Oh! were it mine, in action as in word,
VOL. XL. AUG. 1801.

My zeal, my loyalty, my dutious love,
To thee, support of all the world, to prove!

Bless'd be the Pow'r, eternally ador'd,
Who, to our prayers, our King, our shield, restor'd!

See ev'ry speaking countenance reveals
The lively transport which the bottom feels;

See, the flush'd cheek, so lately pale
Receives the first sul, th' ecstatic tear;
The quivering lip, now trembling with delight,

Fain would articulate, define aright,
How deep affection's root still stronger grows.

Which, to thy worth, progressive firm—
To teach to all mankind what man can be,

Triumphant trials were reserv'd for thee:
Oh! that thy Herculean strength were unconfin'd,

Extended o'er thy body as thy generous mind;

Or that thy health and precious life to shield,

Each subject of his own a share might yield—

Had pow'r, as will, a portion to bestow!
I speak but what I feel, and what I know.

As o'er the countless riches of the main
Thy conqu'ring Navy rides with proud disdain;

In search of treasures which it values
So doth thy noble spirit greatly soar

'bove earthly glories and 'bove earthly place;

Though still Friend, Father, of the hu-

(TO THE COMPANY, AND PEOPLE.)

Pour forth your raptures, loudly sweep
the lyre,

With all your spirit, energy, and fire;
The heart's responsive chords shall strike
as loud!

In measures full, exultant, bold, and proud.

Call on the hovering shades of Minden's
• plume, • main,

Or NELSON's heroes, victors on the
They'll join, they'll swell the animated lay—

This day they conquer'd, this all-glorious day,

Auspicious, blest, when BRUNSWICK'S
line appear'd,

Check'd fear, mistrust—and fading hope
appear'd:

Long may its virtues save; long, long, prevail!

Long may we cry, "Oh, Prop of Eng-
land, hail!"

R

POETRY.

POETRY.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORDVISCOUNT CHARLEVILLE,
OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

ON THE BIRTH OF A SON AND HEIR,
APRIL 23^d 1801.

WRITTEN IN MAY.

I.

THE Muse from Southern climes afar,
Where Phœbus mounts the North at
noon,

From ARAUCANIAN * cries of war,
And ambu cade beneath the moon,
Where CHILI's sons with Spain contend,
With joy returns to hail her friend.

II.

To different strains the breath of May
Awakes her native wood notes wild,
When joy and friendship hail the day
That gave to light her favour'd child,
And sweet scents in every vale
Seem to perfume the vernal gale.

III.

His tribute from an hundred hills
The jocund river pours along,
And winding down the concert fills
With deeper harmony of song,
The woods that shade his mazy bed
A lotter umbrage o'er him shed.

IV.

The light-wing'd clouds that hover'd
long

Descend at length in welcome rain,
Refresh with hope the languid throng,
And scatter plenty o'er the plain :
Sweet Flora's gifts Pomona hails,
And Ceres smiles along the vales.

V.

Thus oft to heaven the poor man's pray'r,
Like grateful incense, wing'd its way,
And seem'd, like clouds in morning air,
Dispersing in the beam of day.
The boon is giv'n, and joy at last
Forgets her disappointments past.

VI.

A gracious and expanded mind
The boy from either parent claims ;
Pure intellect and taste refin'd,
Exalted thoughts and noble aims.

Such pledges of illustrious birth
Detain Adrea stul on earth.

VII.

Not the victorious fleet that waves
Upon the Baltic breeze afar,
Nor Mem his with her swarthy slaves,
If rescued from the plague of war,
So loudly speaks the care of Heaven
As sons to worthy parents given.

VIII.

For these the noble race prolong,
Grac'd by the virtuous, good, and just ;
For them Bellona fires the throng,
And hostile squadrons bite the dust,
Or, whelm'd beneath the floods that lave
Our islands, find a wat'ry grave.

IX.

Were they extinguish'd, same no more
The glories of our isles would tell ;
Nor Triton sound from shore to shore
A requiem loud to those that fell.—
† A friend to arts, a friend to arms,
Your spirit blaz'd at war's alarms.

X.

When Faction rais'd her hydra head,
And hiss'd along our turbid sky,
Free from your bounds the demon fled,
And shunn'd in night your watchful
eye.

‡ We saw her fly, by dread compell'd,
As if Ithuriel's spear you held.

XI.

But happy in the arts of peace,
And happier far in general love,
Long may you live in letter'd ease,
And long the tender mind improve ;
And wake his lineal worth anew,
By precept and example due.

XII.

No hyacinths, nor lilies fair,
We boast, his cradle to adorn ;
No woodbine blossoms scent the air ;
No roses hide the naked thorn ;
No Dryad's pendent wreath is here ;
No Floras paint the varied year.

* The Author being employed in translating the Araucana of Alonso di Ercilla.

† Lord Charleville, being in Dublin at the commencement of the insurrection in Ireland, made his way to the King's County through a rebellious country at the risque of his life, and afterwards kept that country perfectly quiet, by his vigilance and good conduct. Such instances, had they been more common, would have prevented much of the mischief and bloodshed that laid waste the Island.

‡ The Author then resided in his Lordship's neighbourhood, but since has removed to a remote part of the North of Ireland, to which the twelfth stanza alludes.

XIII.

Yet these were transient, were they found ;
But I will seek the silent vale,
Where stood the boy *, in awe profound,
Immers'd in cold, by moonlight pale,
When more than shadowy shapes were
seen,

And more than fairies tripp'd the green ;

XIV.

When from the Syren's drowy charm
His spirit, like a lion, woke ;
When, at the Seraph's loud alarm,
The lenient talisman was broke ;
And all the virtues in her rear
Came gliding on the moon-beam clear.

XV.

And there, poetic annals say,
Her ancient footsteps still are seen ;
Transplanted from the walks of day,
There flowers Elysian deck the green,
And scents on midnight breezes sail,
Such as no earthly blooms exhale.

XVI.

Thence, when the stormy winds are laid,
And balmy dews from heaven distil,
When no rude passion haunts the glade
To mar the music of the rill,
 Oft-times the gitted hand may bring
The treasures of a better spring.

XVII.

May these around the infant's head,
By hands aerial oft be shown,
And by their gentle pressure led,
Oft may he wander, not alone,
To meet the soul-enchancing fair,
Whole touch dissolv'd the deadly snare.

H. BOYD.

THE RETREAT TO THE CO- TAGE OF MON KEOS.

A PASTORAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

EPISTLE III.

From *John, to his Friend, describing the
Situation of his Retreat.*

LIFE'S prospects lurk in endless night,
Where could I urge my weary flight ?
Where, from surrounding blessings turn,
Forbade to touch, yet doom'd to burn ?
Reflection now, and now despair,
Alternately my bosom share.
Reflection cried, "Why linger here
To drop the unavailing tear ?
In shades remote, go'st thou away
The remnant of thy useless day !
In wilds repeat thy plaintive tale,
And mix the murmurs with the gale."
When thus Despair, in grief-possess'd,
I held her dagger to my breast :

"Wretch ! mingle with the senseless
dead,

And hide, from all, thy fated head :
For why prolong the anguish'd sigh ?
Why dim with burning tears thine eye ?
Nor flowing tears, nor pray'rs, nor
sighs,

Avert the rigour of the skies !"

Full oft a victim to her pow'r,
I trembled thro' the midnight hour ;
But soon as morn restor'd the light,
The hideous phantom fled my sight.

Reason prevail'd—I fix'd my plan,
And vow'd to fly the haunts of man,
Where little could my hand supply
To wipe the tea from Sorrow's eye ;
Where little, in the hour of glee,
I added to society :

Where little bielling, little blest,
My bosom sigh'd alone for rest.

Resolv'd to go—I knew not where ?
I fled, in hopes to lose my care,
To nature, silence, and repose,
The sweetest brothers of our woes !

Was Fate, or Chance, the angry pow'r
That led me to the banks of Stour ?
To a bleak cottage, on a plain
Of marshes, drown'd by every rain ;
Late haunt of poverty and care,
Whole floors were brick'd, whose walls
were bare ;

Whole broken casements, unconfin'd,
Admitted every breath of wind,
Which, echoed by each chink-fall door,
Mimicked the ocean's hoarse roar ?
Here logs on fogs diurnal pile,
And dim the lustre of the fires !

A little Delta round whose shores
The pregnant stream its retentive pouts !

Bred in Adversity's rough school,
I scorn'd to add the whining tool ;
But calling Reason to my aid,
Smoothing my brow, I calmly said,
Why in this little voyage thro' life,
Why longer be with Fate at strife ?
Away my toils ! I'll strive no more
To gain some hospitable shore,
But trust my frail bark to the wind,
And leave Hope's golden groves behind ;
Where'er we land, where'er we sail,
With fair or unpropitious gale,
Whether we glide 'neath smiling skies,
Or howling tempests round us rise,
Avails but little when 'tis past !
The destined bark must sink at last !
Thus did Philosophy impart
Her lenient aid, and calm my heart.

Assembling workmen from around,
I trac'd my plan, and mark'd my
ground ;

• Alluding to the choice of Hercules.

R 2

With

With planken floors my rooms were warm'd ;
 My diamond panes to fash transform'd ;
 My mildew'd walls with wainfcent lin'd,
 And new made doors the winds confin'd.
 With carpets, paperings, every room
 Began cancanets to assume.
 In fine, convenience only wanted
 Time, and I me call that comfort granted ;
 And lo ! my once-detested seat
 Is chang'd to a snug retreat ;
 Yet still creates some little pain,
 For ah ! the togs, the swamps remain !

JOHN, THE HERMIT.
 (To be continued.)

LINES ON PENRICE CASTLE, IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(THE SEAT OF THOMAS MANSUEL TALBOT, ESQ.)

WRITTEN ON THE SPOT IN JUNE 1801.

IF various nature can the mind delight,
 Where all the rural beauties catch the sight,
 Where *sea* and *land* contrasting scenes
 To charm the sense, and captivate the eye,
Penrice in prospect leads the Mute along,
 Lost in a wilderness of sweets her tongue !
 No mimic *summits* clays, no levile art,
 These winding *coasters*, and those *woods*
 impart ;

Rude rise the *rocks*, with fragrant *flowers*
 between † ;
 Terrific *ruins* nodding o'er the scene † !
 Here *single* trees, and there the *frusling*
 grove
 Creeps to the summit of the mount above ;
 The deep green umbrage from th' em-
 bracing boughs [h'ws,
 O'er the south'd senses cool refreshment
 When Sol's meridian beams would pierce
 the shade, [vade.
 And *fainting* Nature's sacred bowers in-
 hute *Villas*, arch'd, excel the painted
 dome ; [f Rome ;
 There new-raisd *Isles* & surpass the arts
 While from the lengthening lake the feat-
 er'd choir [mire !
 Teach us with songs their *Maker* to ad-
 Exotic plants yon *Paradise* adorn ;
 While there expands *Britannia's* *whiten-*
 ing thorn † ; [role,
 And near, with modest blush, the *native*
 Thro' all the waste of air its odour
 throws. [eale *
 Whence came this rural elegance and
 Yon classic *marble* † speaks amidst the
 trees— [shore,
 The *Graces* taught them on the Italian
 And light-wing'd *Mercury* improv'd the
 lore ; [rise ;
 What fruits of *Eden* thro' the *pebbles* **
 Arabian incense here perfumes the skies !
 While

* The whole demefine seems as if it was recently the complete improvement of a wilderness, with a bold view of the *Sea* through the valley, eastward

† The unexpected appearance of flowers in great variety, planted in the crevices of the rocks, or between segments of them, where nothing so luxuriant could be supposed to vegetate, surpris'd the spectator in various places.

‡ Several precipices seem to hang over our heads, to as to diversify the scene with objects of terror, which make those of pleasure the more agreeable when we meet them ; but the *first* entrance into the garden, after you pass the shrubbery or numerous beds of flowers on the terrace under the rocks, so besutifully disposed by a female fancy, gives you such an idea of *antiquity*, that you cannot help thinking there stands before you a rude relique of the superstition of the *Druids*, or the entrance into one of their temples. It is a heap of large unpolished stones, as if thrown together, in a kind of regular confusion, by a giant's hand, and which compote the covering and sides of a door.

§ Out of the river or lake, which descends into the sea, and was lately formed out of the lap of the valley, and abounds with fish from the ocean, several little islands are seen to advantage, that serve as aviaries for the most animating part of the creation, and as umbrellas for the *silent* inhabitants of the waters.

|| The fine spect, or collyflower cap of white blossoms, which, at this season of the year, presents itself to the eye from many a full-grown tree of thorn at Penrice, especially that noble one near the stables, has a fine effect in contrast with the green-leaved scenery all around.

¶ Mr. Talbot has procured from Italy a very ancient marble monument or tomb of one of the Emperors, decorated with images of the *Graces* and *Mercury*, finely sculptured. It is placed under the shade of one of the trees in the avenue to the garden on the right hand side.

** The soil of a great part of the garden seems composed of *pebbles* ; but by the management of the ingenious director of it, and the natural warmth of the climate

While reddening peaches there expand
 their bloom, [home!
 And fruits from *India* * and a grateful
 Who scoop'd the hollow from the *foliou'd*
 moss? [grass! fl or?
 Who drain'd the *marfch*, and smooth'd the
 Who bark'd the *flow*, and stop'd the
 briny flood? [good?
 Whorear's? you *manjion* † for the Church's
 Who finds *employ* for all the poor †
 around?

Whose *house* with *hospitallity* § is crown'd?
 That *chryſt'd* rock, where *neatneſs* vies
 with *ſtate*, [gate;
 And *Parian* marble glitters o'er the
 Where on the mellow *tarp* a *Hank* ||
 plays
 And melts in air the sorrows of his days ;

Whence on yon hillock, peeping o'er the
 plain,
 As if to tell us " all *before* is vain,"
 The village-temple strikes the wandering
 eye, [high!
 And from the thinking soul compels a
 Who *patroniſes* virtue in the shade?
 Who lends the *riſing* race ſubſtantial aid?
 Ye *Nobles*, blush, who aim at baſer fame,
 " Hide your diſmiſh'd heads!" - a d
 blush at *Talbot's* name! W. C.

INDUSTRY AND LEARNING. GROCER'S BOY AND SCHOLAR.

BY MR O'KEEFE.

NATURE, tho' charming, doats on fine
 array, [guy's
 She loves to dight herself in garments

and soil, vegetation rather improves than suffers from this circumstance. The soil of St. David's, in Pembrokeſhire, is almost concealed from the eye by the quantity of small ſtones ſpread over it; and yet it abounds with large crops of barley. In fact, the Land of Gower in general, lying on a lime-ſtone, ſeems, what it is far from being, barren; the experience of agricultural improvements, begun in the country by Mr. Talbot and an Engliſh farmer, who deſerves much praife for his example of industry and ingenuity, proves the land to be fruitful beyond the imagination of a ſtranger, who views it as yet moſtly unredeemed from the wild uncultivated ſtate which marked the rude age of its old *Fienſh* inhabitants.

* It is plain from experience, in this as well as in other ſoutherly parts of the Iſland, that trees and plants which are *natural* to a much warmer climate may, by management and expence, bear well, and add to the riches of our ſoil: but no good reſon can be given by the inhabitants of the *Iſle* of Glynorgan, why they do not cultivate *orchards*, which, when they meet with fruitful ſeſſions, are ſo abundantly profitable, and yet require very little management and expence, in compariſon with the grapes, the pine-apples, and the oranges of India.

† The living of Oxwich has been lately improved by a new, neat, and roomy brick parſonage-houſe, ſuited to the number of the incumbent's fine family. It was erected at Mr. Talbot's expence, and is delightfully ſituated on the ſhore near the ſea, ſo as to command an awful proſpect of its expaſive ſurface, calculated to excite in the reverend paſtor of a flock, and the riſing olive-branches round his table, daily ſenſations of wonder and filial obedience towards the Creator of the *Great Deep*!—Near this manſion lies an extenſive *Marſh*, over which Mr. Talbot is extending his improvements, and which was an unwholeſome nuſance to the neighbourhood. A part of it is already rendered rich land, and the reſt, at a very great expence, is now nearly divided and drained by a long, winding, and capacious bed or lake of water; and at the north-eaſt extremity of the marſh, a great tract of land has been recovered from the ſea by a bank.

‡ The great number of induſtrious poor who muſt have been annually employed by the *Genus* of the place, in theſe beneficial improvements, deſigned on a ſcale worthy of his talents and fortune, cannot be overlooked by a painter of the ſcene ſuſceptible of any humane reflection.

§ That paſſionous *avarice*, which the political as well as fashionable vices of the times has created in ſome places, and increaſed in others, ſo as to exclude too much the old *Engliſh* hoſpitality and manners, has not reached Penrice, where the rich are entertained with taſte, and the poor with plenty.

- || One who has ſeen better days, and now enjoys placid contentment, even with the loſs of ſight, entertains himſelf and all his *friends* around him in this comfortable ſylum, with the harmony of the treble harp—

" Acroſs the harp a careleſs hand he ſings,
 " And nobly looks into the trembling ſtrings!"

And

And this the cause, that on her vesture
green [are seen.

Those varied, rich, and beauteous tints
Thro' wintry chills her brilliant fancy
flows,

In crystal gems and in her virgin snows ;
But lump ; seems her gala of the year,
For then she looks most splendid to ap-
pear,

And all is symmetry, and all is grace ;
Where Art would mend, it surely marr'd
that place.

But middling Art left Nature here alone,
And here each charm of Nature was her
own.

All lovely wild the landscape open lay,
Where crots the twain the striking took
his way,

And with the laik his gamesome carrol
troll'd. [roll'd,

As from next town the youth his barrow
For I look'd on him with a burning
eye ; [set ;

He sought no shade, altho' a shade was
But in the path his barrow down he lets,
And on the handle down himself he lets.
Turd are his limbs ; but yet his active
mind [find.

Can sweet refreshment in the prospect
Nature's full joys to hearing and to
sight [light

Entranc'd his senses in that pure de-
Which health, employ, and innocence
bellow,

And Nature's simple children only know.
Now all his coming humors he revolves ;
Complex it is ; and yet he soon resolves,
When reach'd the village, where he first
should call,

And of his cutlers how serve them all,
Their various orders if he rightly had.
The grocer's 'prentice was this honest lad,
Close by the path a meagre figure crawls,
And after it the jovial 'prentice bawls.

Boy. Holl ! good fellow I whither do
you go ;

Do turn about and speak to one ; hollo !
Stop, let us of your viage take a view.
Gracious defend us ! tell me, Who are
you ?

Scholar. Upon your smiling face I
read confess'd, [a jest.

You would not of a poor boy make
Boys. When I ask for a curie fall on my
head,

And may I vainly ask a bit of bread ;
From water's door may I be turn'd with
blame ; [blame.

And woe may I deserve the show'ring
Pity, Hail thou had a trade ? Do tell me
how [low.

A young man could be brought so very

Scholar. I am a scholar, and my learn-
ing great ;

Of lofty soul, tho' object is my fate.
These feet were wash'd with clear Parnas-
sian dew,

These feet to mangled, and without a shoe ;
And tho' an athen bough now fills my
hand, [mand ;

The rod of Hermes I could once com-
And the parch'd tongue that to my palate
clings, [springs ;

Quaff'd liquid chrystal at Castalian
Lips that Hyblaen honey did appoint
These twelve moons have not touch'd a
roasted joint ;

The bay entwinn'd the hair that's now a
mat. [a hat ;

And fragrant wreaths the head that wants
Lyceum thunder swell'd this shirtless
throat ; [coat ;

Like Atlas stood this back without a
Before the Delphic shrine have bent in
pray'r [hare ;

Thole knees so sharp, so tawney, and so
In Paphian bow'rs, on rules I have slept,
Lan night on straw into a barn I crept ;
Tho' oft a victor in Olympic race,
The crickets sang, and mice danc'd o'er
my face ;

Instead of Hebe's cup, and Ceres' horn,
I pick'd the grain from ears of standing
corn ; [gale,

Falernian grapes have been my rich re-
I scarce remember now the taste of ale ;
Yet thirsting still for knowledge, seldom
look [book.

Beyond the means that just supply a
Give me, ye Gods, a book I've never
read, [bread.

And cram the sordid slaves with daily
Like great Aeneas, I my tale have told,
And in return thyself to me unfold.

Boy. Then use thine eyes, and let thy
tongue lie still, [mach fill.

And with this bread and cheese thy Ro-
You see, my clothes are good from top to
toe ; [crow ;

My hat is black, and shines like any
Upon my coat appears no speck of dirt ;
Smooth is my neck-cloth, not less white
my shirt ; [mace ;

Sleek comb'd my hair, its colour of the
And just three times a day I wash my
face ; [whole ;

My stockings, tho' of worsted, yet are
Wax leather are my shoes, and thick the
sole ; [done ;

My business without such could not be
I walk ten miles each day I put them
on ;

My master and my mistress are so kind,
Because I do their business to their mind ;
Smooth

Smooth as my barrow all their movements
roll ;

They're never in a passion with a soul.
But when I say they're Quakers, surely
you

Can easily believe my story true.

Scholar. Oh ! wou'd my father had a
Quaker been,

And I a Latin Grammar ne'er had seen.
He dying left me only his good name,
But fancied treasures in my deathless
fame. [broke ;

My patron promis'd, then that promise
His words were serious, but his deeds a
joke.

With spirit high, self-dignity I pris'd ;
I scorn'd to ask again where I despis'd.
Let panders take of man the golden mead,
I trust to him who does the raven feed.
Wou'd to some useful calling I'd been
bound ; [pound ;

My learning cost my father many a
To indutry my views had then been
turn'd, [spurn'd.

And not an outcast thus by Fortune
To what a pass am I by knowledge
brought ; [and taught.

I've only learn'd, but you've been fed
Quakers a sect are all good men approve,
Their principles are pure fraternal love.
Combine to starve the poor ! and so hu-
mane. [stain.

Candour and truth discharge the stand'rous
Nor partial wealth, nor poverty is theirs,
But indutry gives competence in shares.
'Thrice happy youth ! thy countenance
displays

The fairest volume in the Quakers praise.
I wish, like thine, the sum of all my cares
Was but to trundle round their honest
wares, [learn,

That what I knew I wish I could un-
My only lore, my wholesome meal to earn ;
Like theirs, my days were one perennial
spring ; [sing.

Like thee, my matins with the lark I'd
By independence every blessing's sent,
With earthly joys of heaven in sweet
content.

A useless thing am I. Why should I live ?
Oblivion only sure relief can give.

Clear stream ! Oh ! take me to your
peaceful bed ; [head ;

Low in your depth I lay my wearied
The path of life whilst you, kind boy,
roll on,

Here is my goal, for my career is done.

Boy. For shame ! have courage ; come,
it's not so bad ;

I recollect my master wants a lad ;
His business has so much increas'd of late,
Because our goods we don't adulterate,

That all I cannot serve ; so, dearest
friend, [mend.

To him thy piteous case I'll recom-
Scholar. But will he take me ? No !
my prospects fly ;

I am no Quaker,

Boy. Nor no more am I.
Opinions cannot make his friendship less ;
Enough to know that you are in distress.

Scholar. An angel I have met ; thy
barr'w'len I, [friend.

I'll ease thee of thy labour, heavenly

Boy. Can trade so vulgar with my reel-
ings scoop, [scoop.

Candles to sell, and tea, and starch, and
Scholar. The spheric climes I leave to
Lydian pipes ; [types ;

To Thebes and Calmus all his magic
I'll relish mutton without Attic salt ;
Jove drink thy nectar, give me juice of
malt. [idle !

Oh, gracious Commerce ! Genius of our
In thy full plenty let thy 'ervant smile,
Learning farewell, but that which brings
the pence ; [non sense.

One language mine, and that plain com-
Fixt are the plants, and thrive in rain
and wind,

But animals their health in action
find ;

That man should gain his food by ac-
tion 'twas design'd. }

Boy. Then wheel my cargo thro' that
shaded lane ;

If overfet, you pick it up again.
But in this stream yourself first wash and
cool, [cool.

And think no more of drowning, like a
Whilst so employed, I'll read my orders
o'er ;

Then we're prepar'd to ring at ev'ry
door.

VERSES,

TO FRIENDSHIP.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

FRIENDSHIP, thou envied gift of life,
Conceiv'd by some blest pow'r above,
By thee we learn to vanquish strife,
And taste the sweets of mutual love ;
Thy chaste endearments pleas'd we hold,
Tho' not to ev'ry creature giv'n ;
For few thy virtues can unfold,
So bright,—and near allied to Heav'n !

While Hatred, with revengeful face
Morosely slabs his patron's breast,
Thy soothing charms with joy we trace,
And with the mildest passion rest !

Thy

Thy blissful smiles, which naught can
buy,

Are not to princely courts confin'd ;
No titles lure the tranquil eye.
Nor scepter'd Kings thy power can bind.

The poorest wretch that moves on earth
May well thy many bounties share,
Thou' Fortune mak'd obscure his birth,
And fix'd him in the vale of Care !

In every clime thy form appears,
Celestial Friendship ! Ever sweet ;
Thou dry'st the mourning widow's tears,
And giv'st her heart an offering meet !
No veil thy excellence can hide,
No time impairs such charms divine ;
No FOOL can bend thee to his side,
Nor VILLAIN claim the boon that's
thine !

Then, FRIENDSHIP, come ! And let me
share

Thy tender joys, so widely giv'n ;
In necks come, O Queen ! Not spare
To make my little earth—an Heav'n !

THE OLD CLOTHES MAN AND THE LAWYER.

A JIU D'ESPRIT.

BY ANDROSE PIRMAN, ESQ.

THROUGH Lincoln's Inn as MORDE-
CAI was crying, *[fell old clothes,*
" *Old clothes, old clothes, clothes, clothes to*
It chance that DOUBLED LIFE that way
was paying.

In other words--was belov'ing his nose.

Beneath his arm was hung the trusty bag,
The given deposit of his law books and
speeches ; *[bag ;*

Which made the Jew Man cry--(in cry)
" *Any old clothes to sell, floss, hats, or
breakers ?*"

" *Old clothes !*" (with tury gushing from
his eyes) *[thou worst of harts,*

" *Old clothes !*" quoth DOUBLED LIFE,
(Snatching his papers from his law books,
cries *[thou worst of harts,*

" *Mischievous money,* they are all
June 30, 1801.

TO THE MEMORY OF

A YOUNG LADY

WHO DIED AT DEDFORD 1795, OF A
BROKEN HEART.

Gentle shade! to blissful regions fly,
Where the sad tear is wip'd from
every eye,

Where thy poor beating heart at length
finds rest, *[guess.*

And sorrow-angels hail their blooming
Yet oft shall fond remembrance prompt
the sigh, *[eye,*

And heart-relieving tears gush from the

For thee, Olivia ! O, too early lost,
The victim of a virtuous passion cross'd.
SINNED.

EPITAPH

ON

THEO. AYLWARD, Mus. D.

GRESHAM PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Who died 27th Feb. 1801, aged 70 Years.

AYLWARD adieu ! my pleasing, gentle
soul !

Requiesce and honour on thy grave attend ;
Thy rapid hand harmonious skill possess'd,
And in tal harmony enrich'd the breast ;
For Heaven most freely to thy lute assign'd
Benevolence, the music of the mind ;
Mild as thy nature, all thy moral scene,
Thy death was easy as thy life serene.

W. HAYLEY.

EPITAPH

ON

MR. T. A. HAMILTON,

IN THE CHURCH YARD OF NEWPORT-
PAGNELL.

By the late WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.

PAUSE here, and think. A monitory
rhyme

Demands one moment of thy fleeting time,
Consult life's silent clock, thy bounding
vein ; *[to reign ?*

Seems it to say--" Health here has long
Halt thou the vigour of thy youth ?--an
eye *[to sigh ?*

That beams delight--a heart untroubled
Yet fear, Youth ofttimes, healthful and
of care,

Anticipates a day it never sees ;
And many a tomb, like HAMILTON's,
is shut *[shroud !*

Exclaims, " Prepare thee for an early

EPITAPH

IN THE CHURCH OF BEDDINGTON,
" FKKL.

Mors super cineres montes.

THOMAS GREYSTOCK, herne and
bachelor in the famous university of Oxon,
Bachelor of Arts, and sometime Student
Magd Coll. Stev and to the Noble Knight
Sir Nica Carew of Beddington, who de-
ceased Sept 17 day 1614.

Under thy feet interr'd is here
A native born in Oxfordshire ;
First life and learning Oxford gave ;
Sorrow him his death and grave ;
He once a Hill was fresh and Greene,
Now withered is not to be scene ;
Faith in earth shov'd up is shut ;
A Hill into a Hole is put ;
But darksome earth, by Power divine,
Bright at last as the sun may shine.

Sic ut Aurora--Sic vita.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*(Concluded from Page 18.)*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

A GREAT number of Bills, public and private, received the Royal Assent by Commission. The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Walsingham.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

The Irish Martial Law Bill, and the Clerical Eligibility Bill, passed.

Lord Hobart presented the Irish Indemnity Bill; a Bill to indemnify the Irish Administration, and its Agents, in the apprehending and detaining persons for treasonable practices, on the principle of the similar Bill recently passed; it was then read a first and second time.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

The Royal Assent was given, under the authority of a Commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, together with other public and a few private Bills.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Their Lordships proceeded to the interrogation of evidence in Crewe's Divorce Case.

The interrogatories were extremely close and minute, apparently suggested by doubts on the part of some of their Lordships, whether there was not much less of adulterous criminality, than of collusion between the parties.

A chambermaid in the house where Sir Harry Englefield and Mrs. Crewe had repeatedly lodged, at a public bathing-place, deposed, that she had seen Mrs. Crewe at the usual time of going to bed enter the bed-room of Sir Harry Englefield, loosely attired in her night-gown, and remain there an hour, and had heard them in conversation, which seemed to proceed from that part of the room where the bed lay. That she had seen Sir Harry more than once enter the apartment when Mrs. Crewe was in bed, in his night-gown, and remain there above an hour; that

she slept in an apartment immediately over that of her mistress, and often heard Sir H. Englefield, after all the rest of the family were in bed, enter her mistress's bed-room, and remain with her several hours; that on those occasions she has heard them in conversation, loud enough to be able to distinguish their voices, but without being able to hear what they said; that the voices on those occasions seemed to be in that part of the room where Mrs. Crewe's bed was.

A housemaid who had been in Mrs. Crewe's service at the same time and place, was now further examined, and deposed, that Sir Harry Englefield constantly visited her mistress, and staid with her till very late hours at night. That on two nights particularly, her mistress retired to bed, whither the witness attended her, to assist her to undress, and that when in bed, she sent witness to let Sir Harry Englefield know she was in bed, in consequence of which Sir Harry went into the bed-room, and remained with her more than an hour, and after he went away, she was called by her mistress to settle the bed. The rest of this witness's evidence went to prove, that both the beds of Mrs. Crewe and Sir Harry had been touched when they had been together, and that the maid was always called to settle them.

The further hearing of evidence was then deferred.

The Clergy Residence Bill, and several others from the Commons, were brought up, and read a first time.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

In the further proceedings on Crewe's Divorce Bill, a woman was called to the Bar, who said she was waiting-maid to Mrs. Crewe. She was closely examined by the Lord Chancellor, and gave an account of the several places where that lady

Lady lived between the year 1795 and 1799, namely, London, Richmond, Brighton, Bath, Cheltenham, Clifton, &c. In most of these places she was followed or accompanied by Sir Harry Englefield. At Bath he used to come privately to visit her, while Mr. Crewe was absent, and sit with her to a very late hour. In London Mr. and Mrs. Crewe lived for about six weeks in Sloane Terrace, at which time Mr. Crewe used to dine out about three times a week, and not come home till a very late hour, so late that he had ordered the servants not to wait up for him, and had a key to let himself in by. On these occasions Sir H. Englefield used constantly to be with Mrs. Crewe. After the witness had related a number of other facts of a similar kind, a general impression seemed to prevail with their Lordships that the fact of adultery had not been sufficiently proved: when the Duke of Clarence, who had entered the House while the witness was under examination, asked her several questions, from the answers to which it appeared, that while Mrs. Crewe was at Bath, she and Sir H. Englefield went away together from that place to Clifton, and stopped there for three or four days. They lived at a hotel, the witness being with her sister there. They slept separately, but during the greater part of the day and of the night they were together, either in a drawing room or in Mrs. Crewe's bed chamber; and the witness frequently saw the bed appear as if two persons had stretched upon it. In consequence of questions put by his Royal Highness, the witness still further stated, that the cause of Mr. Crewe's desiring the servants not to sit up for him at his house in London was that on his leaving, a little before made a considerable reduction in his establishment. On the motion for the second reading of the Bill,

The Duke of Clarence said, that during the former stages of this Bill he had objected himself from the House merely through a point of delicacy, because he was intimately acquainted both with Mr. Crewe and Sir Harry Englefield; but understanding that doubts had remained on their Lordships' minds as to whether the adultery had been proved, he came down in consequence of information he had received, to endeavour to establish that fact; and if any doubts still remained on that head, he

hoped their Lordships would suffer further evidence to be gone into on a future day.

The Bill being read a second time, The Lord Chancellor observed, that, by a very wise and judicious order of the House, every person applying for a Bill of this kind was liable to be examined at the Bar. The Committee was the stage in which this was to be done, if it should appear necessary; but as it was not on every occasion that the House put this order in force, he thought it would be proper for the House to take time to consider, first—as to the necessity of adopting this harsh proceeding towards the Gentleman in question; and in the next place, what sort of questions it would be proper to put to him. For these reasons, and in order that he himself might consider the subject, he wished the Committee might be postponed. He confessed that he had entertained considerable doubts as to any act of adultery being proved. The impression on his mind had been, that the parties had carried on the appearance of an adulterous intercourse without actually committing the crime, in order that a Bill of Divorce might be obtained for the accommodation of the different persons named in the Bill. By the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court, a divorce might be obtained *a mensa et thoro*, upon evidence shewing the probability of a criminal intercourse, though not sufficient to prove the adultery. But as to the mock trial, in a Court of Enquiry before an Under Sheriff, it was impossible to pass over, without notice, the circumstance of Mr. Crewe having obtained a verdict of 300*l.* damages. If that cause had been tried before one of the Judges, it is impossible such a verdict could have been given; it must have appeared in evidence, as it did at the Bar of that House, that this Gentleman had totally neglected his wife; that three times in the week he used to absent himself from her for a whole day and a night together. His Lordship thought, in addition to the point that House had already taken to watch over the morals of the public, by the vigilance it had exercised as to the conduct of parties suing for Bills of Divorce, it would be highly proper to make a standing order not to receive any Bill of the kind unless a trial had previously taken place, and damages to a certain amount had been given before one of the Judges of the Courts below.

Whatever

Whatever might be said in contradiction to his opinion, he must confess that he entertained those old-fashioned maxims, that the surest way of guarding the virtue of wives and daughters was for the husbands to stay at home as often as possible, to continue in the company of his wife, and to pay her attention. It appeared, however, in this case, that the husband neglected his wife to such a degree as to make it necessary for their Lordships to pause awhile before they sanctioned a Bill that went to grant the extraordinary indulgence of enabling him to marry again. His Lordship then moved, that the Bill be committed for Monday next. —Ordered.

The Duke of Clarence said, he concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolfack, and hoped that by Monday next he should be able to give the House further information on this subject. He could assure their Lordships, that the reason why Sir Harry Englefield had let judgment go by default was, the terror of the large damages which he had understood were generally given in the Court of King's Bench.

RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

On the 15th of the Day for the second reading of the Clergy Residence Bill,

The Bishop of Rochester regretted there was not a fuller attendance on the present discussion. He did not mean to oppose the Bill, because on the whole it met with his approbation, as a measure of temporary expediency. But it was necessary to remove the erroneous opinion which many of the Clergy and the public formed of the Bill: they supposed its object was to enable Clergymen to be absent from their parishes, whereas it only meant to suspend for a time certain suits which to some of the Clergy appeared as great hardships. He must, however, take that opportunity of declaring, that the practice of Clergymen absenting themselves from their parishes had been carried to an extent the most shameful and scandalous that could be conceived, and which, if not put a stop to, would overturn the Established Church, and destroy the Christian religion in this country. It was necessary that either the incumbent or a curate should always remain in the parish. This practice in numberless instances had been withheld; and it was high time

to compel their attendance. But what must the public say, if it should be understood that the evil had grown to great as to make it necessary to pass a law for its continuance—to protect the non-resident Clergy against penal actions on account of their numbers. It must go forth, however, that this was the object of the present Bill. He thought a revision of the Statute of Henry the Eighth was actually necessary, as well as a law to enforce the residence of the Clergy. It was true that many Clergymen who regularly did the duty of their parishes could not reside in them on account of the glebe houses being in a state of decay; these persons were therefore entitled to the protection of Parliament. But the ruinous state of those houses was only an additional proof of the shameful practice; because if the Clergymen had always resided in their parishes, the houses would not have fallen into decay.

The Lord Chancellor said, the Bill went no farther than to stay and suspend all penal actions against Clergymen for non-residence, until the 25th of March next; and he fully concurred in the propriety of such a measure, because the Statute of Henry VIII. did not provide against the evil now existing, and was very unequal in its operation. When he presided in the Common Pleas, he tried actions founded on that Statute, in which, though the law went against the Clergymen, their case was the most severe and cruel that could be conceived. Something was therefore necessary to be done to relieve such persons, at the same time he perfectly agreed with the Reverend Prelate in every thing he said upon the subject of non-residence. He believed the shameful manner in which Clergymen neglected their parochial duties was one of the principal causes of that dissipation and sedition that had spread through the country, so much so as to render it necessary for Parliament at different times to adopt strong measures to check its progress, and in all places where Clergymen attended to their duty, there were none of those prodigal and mischievous principles to be met with.

Lord Alvanley supported the Bill, which was read a second time.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to thirty-five Bills, which were chiefly of a private or local description,

among the public Acts were the Two Million Loan Bill, the two Exchequer Bills, the Consolidated Fund Bill, with other Revenue Bills, and the Insolvent Debtors Bill.

Mr. Withers brought up from the Commons the Hull Navigation Bill.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

Heard Counsel on both sides on the *Sturdmare and Bowes* appeal cause.

Lord Howland spoke against it.

The Lord of Rosslyn in favour of it; and on the question being put, it was carried on affirmation of the decree, which is in favour of Mr. Bowes.

The Bill for suspending Provisions for Non-Residence of the Parochial Clergy, was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

The General Indenture Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Some few Bills were received from the Commons.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

The attendance of the Commons was commended in the House of Peers, to have the Royal Commissions read; the one for giving the Royal Assent to the public and private Bills that remained, the other for proroguing the Parliament.

When the Commons were assembled, the Royal Assent was declared to the Stamp Duty Bill, the Mail Trade Bill, and to the other public and private Bills. The Lord Chancellor then delivered from the Woolsack the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in Command from His Majesty to acquaint you, that on account of the advanced period of the season, and the state of Public Business, he is inclined to relieve you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty has, by his commands the wisdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked his proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the assiduity and zeal with which you have pursued the consideration of the important subjects now before your consideration, and the success of the severe pressure sustained by the high Price of Corn, and the effects of the measures taken for the alleviation of the distress. He has afforded His Majesty's affection, and he has the satisfaction in indulging the people, under the favour of Providence, that plagues or plenty will be

relieved by the produce of the ensuing harvest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to return you his particular thanks, for the liberal provision which you have made for the various branches of the public service. While he regrets the necessity of Supplies so large, it is a relief to his Majesty to observe, that the resources and continued prosperity of the country have enabled you to distribute the public burdens in such a manner as to press with as little severity as possible on his faithful subjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and repeated successes of his Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his Majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and steady perseverance which distinguish the national character; and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home. Events so honourable to the British name derive, at the present moment, peculiar value in his Majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of Peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish at the same time an additional pledge, that if the sentiment of moderation and justice which will ever govern his Majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing, in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his Enemies, the spirit and firmness of his People will continue to be manifested by such efforts and sacrifices as may be necessary for asserting the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and for maintaining the permanent interests of the Empire."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 6th day of August next, to be then held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of August next."

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

An account was ordered to be laid before the House of all the grain and rice imported into Great Britain since the 7th of January 1801 to the present period.

The Two Millions Supply Bill, the Letter of Marque Revenue Cutters Bill, the Three Millions Exchequer Bill, the Six Millions and a Half Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Newfoundland Fishery Bill, the Hair Powder Licence Bill, the Transfer Bill, and the Irish Sugar Drawback Bill, were reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Irish Militia Pay Bill, the Judges Accommodation Bill, Hop Duty Bill, and the Stamp Duty Bill, were committed. Reports to be received on Monday.

The Bill to facilitate the Trade between Ireland and America was read a first time.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

The Notary Public Regulation Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice that he would, early in the next Session of Parliament, bring forward a Motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He begged leave to assure all those who took an interest in this subject, that his sentiments upon it remained unaltered. Circumstances had prevented him from making any attempt this Session, but he was determined to take the very first opportunity to renew his exertions in the cause of humanity.

The Irish Tax Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Scots Militia Bill were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Vote of Credit Bill, and the two Exchequer Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Mainwaring, the Order for the second reading of the Bill to prevent and punish the stealing of Cabbages, Turnips, Onions, &c. was discharged. The Honourable Gentleman afterwards said a few words, which were not audible in the gallery.

Mr. Sheridan came into the House a few minutes after, and observed, that he had heard the Worthy Magistrate had said something about bringing forward the Bill next Session of Parlia-

ment. If he believed this really to be his intention, he should move that the Order be revoked. He was sure that the Bill would be almost unanimously rejected, and the Worthy Magistrate would be taught that the House would not countenance such a pack of shaman nonsense.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to call the attention of the House to several Resolutions with regard to Finance, which he had given notice of his intention to bring forward. He allowed that those moved by the Honourable Gentleman over-against him (Mr. Tierney) were in general accurate and fair. They had been drawn, like his own, from the papers before the House, and there was no material difference between the two. His chief object in again troubling the House with the subject was, to compare the difficulties of our situation with the means we have of surmounting them. He wished to give a detailed view of that system, by the operation of which our burdens would soon be lightened, and at last removed. He referred to the sinking fund, which, he was confident, would at no very distant period extinguish that debt which, whilst it remains, must abridge our comforts and impair our resources. He was the more strongly inclined to do this, as the part of the Honourable Gentleman's speech which referred to this point was what he chiefly disapproved. Instead of thinking, with the Honourable Gentleman, that the sinking fund could be better applied, as often as he looked to it he was filled with admiration and joy. It did infinite honour to the person who had proposed it, and to the Parliament who, in all the difficulties of the country, had held it sacred. It was this which would carry us through all our embarrassments, and render our prosperity progressive to the end of time. He did not wish that any debate should take place on the Resolutions to-day, but that a future day should be fixed expressly for the purpose of giving them a full consideration. After reading the first Resolution, which stated the amount of the funded debt in February 1793, he moved that the debate be adjourned till Friday next.

After a few words from Mr. Tierney, the motion was agreed to.

Tho

The Order of the Day being read for the further consideration of the Report of the Clergy Non-Residence and Farming Bill.

Mr. Dickenson moved, that the Bill be re-committed, and the motion being carried, the House went into a Committee upon it immediately.

It was then moved, that instead of the clause which gave the Clergy an unlimited licence to take farms, they should be allowed only to cultivate their glebe land, and where that was not enough, as much as would be sufficient to furnish food for the support of their families.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that by the old law the Clergy were allowed to do every one of these things, and that this clause therefore would not at all improve their situation. He thought it had been meant to prevent pettyfogging attorneys from erecting themselves into reformers of the Church.

Sir J. Mitford read and explained several clauses of the Act of Henry VIII. which it was meant to repeal. To the penalties inflicted by these, he said, there was scarcely a spiritual person in the kingdom, beneficed or unbeneficed, who was not liable.

Mr. Simeon, Mr. Dickenson, and Mr. Courtney, said a few words each.

Mr. Windham urged the arguments against this part of the Bill he had advanced on a former night.

Sir W. Scott delivered in favour of the Bill a speech replete with learning and argument. He shewed that the Act of Henry VIII. had been passed merely out of spleen to the Pope for hesitating to grant a divorce to this capricious tyrant; and the Act which stood by its side cancelled very large debts which the King had contracted, and had thus been the ruin of thousands. While we had a proper respect for the wisdom of our ancestors, he said, we ought not to reckon them infallible. This Act was unparalleled in the laws of this or of any country in Christendom. He contended, that while it would be highly improper to allow the Clergy to degenerate into mere farmers, the happiest consequences would be produced if they were permitted to indulge, to a certain extent, in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Nicholls rose from behind the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and delivered his sentiments at considerable length. He disapproved of most parts

of the Bill, but as some parts of it might be expedient, he thought it ought to be divided. He said, the Non-Residence in some parts of the country were completely organized; and that if the residence of the Clergy was at all dispensed with, they might do infinite mischief.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the Honourable Gentleman who had spoke from behind the Treasury Bench seemed to have changed his sentiments with his side of the House. Very lately he had disapproved of the Bill *in toto*, but he now wished to divide it. What the Honourable Gentleman might gain by making *divisions*, however, it was not easy to say. He had likewise become uneasy about a plot too, and talked of organized conspiracies! There was surely something quickening to the fight in the air of that side of the House, or perhaps the Honourable Gentleman had got some insight from spies and informers, whom he now seemed to have taken into favour. Mr. S. then proceeded to reply to some things which had fallen from Mr. Windham and Sir John Mitford; and after adverting to some other objections against the Bill, he intimated, that if no other Member thought it his duty to take up the business on a wider footing, he should consider himself under an obligation to bring the subject of a better provision for the Clergy before the House at a very early period of the next Session.

The conversation after this took a wide, but extremely desultory turn betwixt Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Windham, the Solicitor General, Mr. Simeon, Sir W. Elford, Mr. Calcraft, and the Speaker. In the course of this discussion, it was contended by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Windham, and the other friends of the clause, that some immediate provision being confessedly necessary to meet the inconveniences to which the Clergy under the present state of the law were exposed, the one offered to the House was the most exceptionable that could be devised under the pressure of circumstances, while it did not confer on them any unreasonable privileges.

By Sir William Scott, Mr. Calcraft, and the other opponents of the Bill, it was argued, that the clause was calculated to confer a right on the Clergy from which they were excluded equally by the duties of their sacred office, and the laws of the land.

Mr. Sheridan at length suggested, as a measure

a measure, which would reconcile the opinions of the generality of the House, that the actions brought under the Non-Residence Act should be suspended till the 25th of March next, the period of the duration of the Bill.

After this a variety of remarks and explanations took place, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Solicitor General, Mr. Simeon, Mr. Martin (Galway), Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Gregor, and Mr. C. Wynne, took a principal part.

Mr. Simeon threw out a hint that it should be left to the option of defendants, whether such a suspension should take place or not, after the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Horne Tooke rising, said, he had a very few words to address to the Committee. He did not feel himself authorised to enter fully into the discussion of the Bill, but he wished to apprise the Honourable Member, that as the Bill stood, this power was in full force; the Bill only empowered defendants, if they were so disposed, to claim such a suspension; but if they wished the actions to go forward, this was left to their own option, without any restraint. The clause proposed by Mr. Dickenson was then withdrawn, and the one proposed by Mr. Sheridan agreed to. The other clauses of the Bill were then gone through, and the House having returned, the Report was ordered for tomorrow.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

The House went into a Committee on the General Inclosure Consolidation Bill.

The following Bills were then read a third time, and passed, viz. Cards and Dice Duty Bill, Irish Militia Pay and Clothing Bill, and the Irish Judges Accommodation Bill.

Mr. Bagg brought up the Reports of the Excise Regulation Bill, of the Fisheries Bill, the Marble Duty Bill, and of the Bill granting a Duty upon playing Cards imported into Ireland.

These Reports were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

The Marble Duty Bill, the Clergymen's Residence Protection Bill, and the Playing Cards Duty Bill, were severally passed.

A Message from the Lords announced their Lordships' assent to the Constables Allowance Bill, Hair Powder, and the Armorial Bearings Transfer Duty Bills. Their Lordships also sent down to the

Commons a Bill for indemnifying all persons who, from the 25th March 1799, had acted in preservation of the public peace in Ireland, to which their Lordships desired the concurrence of the House, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

EAST INDIA FINANCE.

Mr. Jones, after complaining that the Order of the Day relative to the above subject, had been passed by, claimed the attention of the House.

Some conversation then arose between Mr. Jones and Mr. William Dundas, relative to the absence of a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. H. Dundas), at whose request, Mr. Jones said, he had postponed his motion, and who was now, he understood, in town, and would not attend; the whole of which was entirely denied by Mr. William Dundas.

Mr. Jones explained.

The Resolutions of the Committee relative to the Finance of India being read, on the question for agreeing with the first Resolution,

Mr. Jones entered into a variety of statements, endeavouring to prove, that the debt of the East India Company amounted to 20,000,000*l.* instead of 14,000,000*l.* as stated by Mr. Dundas on a former evening; and that the affairs of the Company were in a state very opposite to that stated by the Right Honourable Gentleman; and contending, that chaos appeared to have come again into the Company's affairs; that the sunshine of the Right Honourable Gentleman appeared to be turned into moonshine; and that not a shadow of the prosperity stated in the Resolutions before the House remained.

After a few words from Mr. Dent and Mr. Jones in explanation,

Mr. D. Scott replied to the statements brought forward by Mr. Jones, denying that the debt of the Company amounted to more than 14,000,000*l.* and contending that the affairs of the Company were at present in a much higher state of prosperity than they ever were before.

Sir Francis Baring could not agree with the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Jones) in all his statements, but thought the affairs of the Company were somewhat involved in difficulty.

Mr. W. Dundas said a very few words expressive of his conviction of the prosperity of the Company's affairs, and the accuracy of the statements brought forward by his Right Hon. Relation.

Mr.

Mr. Johnson said, that it had been admitted that the expenses of India had last year exceeded the Company's revenue by 50s. 6d. This he considered an alarming statement, since they had now no war in India. He contended that their situation was at present more dangerous than it was before Tippon's army was conquered. They had now a larger tract of country to defend, and to oppose the Mahrattas, who were before them in their neighbours, and still remained implacable foes, from whom every thing was to be apprehended. He contended, that the statement laid upon the table of the affairs of the Company, was not a true statement, and that, even glossed over as it was, every man who examined it must see with regret the increase of the Company's debt, to which, since the conclusion of peace in India, 600,000*l.* had been added. He thought, if something was not done to prevent this growing evil, if Parliament did not speedily interfere, the very worst consequences must ensue.

Mr. David Scott contended, that no danger was to be apprehended from the debt of the India Company having increased since the war. He asked the Honourable Gentleman if he meant to contend that India was in a state of profound peace. And he put it to the sense of the House, if they could agree, that as there was absolutely no war in India, it was to be considered in a state of profound peace, whilst the mother country was embarked in such a contest. He was ready to admit, that the Company's debt had increased since the conclusion of peace in India, but this was to be attributed to the war in which England was engaged. The Company were compelled to keep up large armies, and at this moment there were 7500 men in the Red Sea, sent perhaps to assist Great Britain in the conquest of Egypt. He concluded by assuring the House, that they had nothing to apprehend from the gloomy picture drawn by the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Jones supported his former arguments. He asserted, that the debt of the Company amounted to a sum not much short of 20,000,000*l.* and he was astonished how the affairs of the Company could be said to be in such a flourishing state as had been represented, while carrying such a burthen. He was glad to hear what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman relative to the army sent into the Red Sea. He

had repeatedly asked for information upon that subject, and never before could obtain any.

The Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

The New Forest Commission Bill, the General Inclosure Bill, and several Irish Bills, were passed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

Mr. Steele reported at the Bar, that the Commons had attended a conference with the Lords upon the amendments made on the Bill for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors by the Commons. That their Lordships had agreed to the two first amendments, but had not agreed to the others.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

On the motion of Mr. Abbott, an abstract was ordered to be laid before the House of the returns made pursuant to the Act of the 41st of the present reign, for ascertaining the population of Great Britain, so far as the same has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, up to June 1801.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

Mr. Addington rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to take a review of the financial Resolutions of an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) which had been recently submitted to the House, and having entered into a most minute and close investigation thereof, he stated his own Resolutions upon the Finances, which were very long and circumstantial, and moved the previous question upon those of Mr. Tierney.

A conversation, tedious and dry in its nature, ensued. It hinged principally upon the accuracy of the statement of one party, and upon the inaccuracy of the other. At length Mr. Addington's motion was put and carried. His Resolutions were then read and agreed to.

The Alien Debtors Security Bill went through a Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. Denz gave notice, that next Session he should bring in a Bill to put Country Banks under certain legal Restrictions.

The House was then summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Commission read. Upon their return, the Speaker informed the House, that the Royal

Royal Assent had been given, by Commission, to fifty-three public and private Bills. He then read the Speech delivered by the Lord Commissioners under his Majesty's authority (for which see our Report of the House of Lords, page 131). Thus ended the first Session of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

STATE PAPERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. KING, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, WITH LORD HAWKESBURY.

Great Cumberland-place, March 13, 1801.
MY LORD,

THE decree of the Vice Admiralty Court of Nassau, a copy of which is annexed*, condemning the cargo of an American vessel going from the United States to a port in the Spanish colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandise composing the same, though *bona fide* neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been sanctioned, and the principles extended by the Prize Courts of the British islands, and particularly by the Court of Jamaica, has been deemed sufficient authority to the commanders of the ships of war and privateers cruising in those seas, to fall upon and capture all American vessels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

These captures, which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to distress his enemy by interrupting the supplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the strongest and most serious complaints among the American merchants, who have seen, with indignation, a reason assigned for the capture and confiscation of their property, which is totally disregarded in the open trade carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, by British and Spanish subjects, in the very articles, the supply of which, by neutral merchants, is unjustly interrupted.

The law of nations, acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of

an enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces those of a friend to be free.

Whilst the United States take no measures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to resist, with firmness, every attempt to extend them, at the expence of the equally incontestible rights of nations, which find their interest and duty in living in peace with the rest of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is observed, which protects the innocent merchandise of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exists, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war; the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral, than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern glosses, that fixed and precise rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent states.

This subject is of such importance, and the essential interests of the United States, whose policy is that of peace, are so deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the present war, have been set up, in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of those of neutrals, that I shall, without loss of time, submit to your Lordship's consideration such farther reflections respecting the same, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the decisions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the prosecution of appeals, be speedily reversed, and as the effect of those decrees will continue to be the unjust and ruinous interruption of the

* In the case of the American brigantine *Leopard*, *Ropes*, master, laden in part with Malaga wines. The cargo, so far as it consisted of wines, though regularly imported into the United States, was condemned by Judge Kenil, 20th October, 1800, "the same being productions of the Spanish Territory in Europe, and bound to the transatlantic parts of that Empire."

American

American commerce in the West India seas, it is my duty to require that precise instructions shall, without delay, be dispatched to the proper officers in the West Indies and Nova Scotia, to correct the abuses which have arisen out of these illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are waging the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation.

With great consideration and respect,
I have the honour to be
Your Lordship's most obedient, and
Most humble servant,

RUFUS KING.

Lord Hawkebury, &c. &c.

Downing-street, 12, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of last month, and to inform you, that in consequence of the representation contained in it, a letter has been written, by his Majesty's command, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; a copy of which I herewith inclose to you for the information of the Government of the United States.

I have the honour to be, with great truth,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, Esq. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 30th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

I transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of the decree of the Vice Admiralty Court of Nassau, condemning the cargo of an American vessel going from the United States to a port in the Spanish Colonies; and the said decree having been referred to the consideration of the King's Advocate General, your Lordships will perceive from his report, an extract from which I inclose, that it is his opinion, that the sentence of the Vice Admiralty Court is erroneous, and founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the High Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order, therefore, to put a stop to the inconveniences arising from these erroneous sentences of the Vice Admiralty Courts, I have the honour to signify to your Lordships the King's pleasure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the said report should be im-

mediately made by your Lordships to the several Judges presiding in them, setting forth what is held to be the law upon the subject by the superior tribunals for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

EXTRACT OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT, DATED MARCH 16, 1801.

I have the honour to report, that the sentence of the Vice-Admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle respecting the colonial trade has, in the course of the present war, been to a certain degree relaxed in consideration of the present state of commerce. It is now distinctly understood, and it has been repeatedly so decided by the High Court of Appeal, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence even to the mother country of such colony; and, in like manner, the produce and manufactures of the mother country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies. The direct trade, however, between the mother country and its colonies, has not, I apprehend, been recognised as legal, either by his Majesty's Government, or by his tribunals.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may some time be a question of some difficulty.—A general definition of either, applicable to all cases, cannot well be laid down. The question must depend upon the particular circumstances of each case. Perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country to take fresh clearances may properly be considered as a fraudulent evasion, and is, in effect, the direct trade, but the High Court of Admiralty has expressly decided (and I feel no reason to expect that the Court of Appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is such an importation as legalises the trade, although the goods be re-shipped in the same vessel, and on account of the same neutral pro-

prietary, and be forwarded for sale to the mother country or the colony.

A true copy from the files of the Department of State.

JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"We, by God's grace, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. make known to all our faithful subjects, that we, by the immutable councils of the Most High Ruler of all earth, kingdoms, having ascended the hereditary throne of our fathers, and wholly dedicated ourselves to the promotion of the worship of God, and the happiness of our subjects, have resolved, after the example of our ancestors, of blessed memory, to receive holy unction, and have the Crown placed on our head, in which sacred act our beloved Consort the Empress Elizabeth Alexejevna will participate with us;—by this notification of this our purpose, which, with the Divine assistance, we will carry into effect in the month of September of this present year, 1801, in our capital of Moscow, we invite all our faithful subjects to unite their prayers with ours to the Most High, that with the sacred oil he may pour forth his blessing on us and our government, and that this mysterious act may be a sign and pledge of his benevolence towards us; as also the seal of love which binds us to the faithful sons of our country, to advance whose glory and welfare we declare our most sacred duty, in the presence of Almighty God, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice."

Given at St. Petersburg, the 30th of May (June 1), in the one thousand eight hundred and first year after the birth of Christ, and the first year of our reign.

(In the original signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand)

"ALEXANDER."

NOTE PRESENTED BY COUNT KALITCHEFF AT PARIS.

The undersigned hastens to communicate to Citizen Talleyrand the commands he has just received from his Court.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, relying upon the Chief Consul's love of justice, by which he has obtained so great and so merited a reputation, entertains the hope, that he will fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with the late Emperor, not to insist upon

the hard conditions to which the King of Naples had been obliged to submit. The undersigned thinks it his duty to remind Citizen Talleyrand that the admission of the five articles, presented to the French Government by way of answer to its pressing representations for opening a negotiation with Russia, was the only motive for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions direct him to insist, that the said five articles, which had been agreed upon as the basis of the negotiation, should receive their speedy execution. By these articles the two Powers agreed that the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Sardinia, should be again put in possession of the respective States which they possessed before the irruption of the French troops into Italy. Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been authorized repeatedly to give the assurance, that the five articles were agreed to, and that they would be carried into effect.

As, however, it has been seen that by force of arms the King of Naples has been compelled to agree to other terms; and as, in defiance of the most solemn promises to conclude a definitive Peace with the King of Sardinia, by which he was again to be established in his dominions, it is evident that the latter is excluded from his territories, there is every reason to suspect and believe, that unforeseen circumstances have changed the intentions of the French Government, and inspired it with other views and intentions; repugnant to the above articles and measures which had been taken with his Majesty;

The undersigned is commanded to represent to Citizen Talleyrand, that without positive certainty of the five articles alluded to being carried into effect, and which were acceded to by the French Government as preliminaries, there can be no restoration of harmony between the two countries; and he therefore declares, that neither the Armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions which in the first instance were presented to the Marquis de Gallo, and which afterwards, on the refusal of the latter to agree to them, were transmitted to General Murat, to be signed by the Chevalier Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by the Emperor, and that they must ever be considered as directly inconsistent with the promises made by the Chief Consul.

This is the substance of the commands which the undersigned has received, and which he has been directed to communicate

cate to the French Government. He must also add, that the views which the Chief Consul announced, and his moderation, which was held out as directed to promote a general Peace, were the only grounds, on which all Europe entertained the hope that the moment of that Peace was at no great distance; that it would be permitted to look forward to the future with tranquillity; and that the system of robbery taken up by the Directory no longer existed. These were the only reasons that induced his Majesty the Emperor to send a Plenipotentiary to Paris, and through whom it was expected that the relations of amity with the French Government would be restored. The undersigned flattered himself that the Chief Consul in his wisdom would consider that his fame is concerned in fulfilling the promises he had made, and the hopes he had raised, as it will depend upon him, by the re-establishment of a general Peace, to give repose to all Europe. He therefore requests Citizen Talleyrand to make known the contents of this Note to the Chief Consul, and, as soon as possible, to communicate to the undersigned the resolution which the French Government shall adopt.

The undersigned takes this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) KALITCHEFF.

As no answer was given to this Note, Count Kalitcheff, on the 1st of May, presented the following:

The undersigned reminds Citizen Talleyrand that he has yet received no answer respecting the objects on which he had the honour, by command of the Emperor, his master, to address him; and therefore he begs him to notify to the undersigned whether the French Government, agreeably to the admission of the five preliminary articles, intends to keep its promise concerning the integrity of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the re-establishment of the King of Sardinia in his dominions, as they were previous to the arrival of the French troops in Italy. The undersigned considers it unnecessary to make any farther observations respecting this affair, which has already been sufficiently discussed; and he hopes that Citizen Talleyrand will lay before the Chief Consul the contents of the present Note, and that he will communicate to him his resolutions agreeably thereto.

(Signed) KALITCHEFF.

LORD ST. HELEN'S CONVENTION.

The Convention concluded on the 17th June, between the Russian Government and Lord St. Helen's, consisting of ten articles, of which the following is the substance, has been published at Copenhagen—

Art. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the two Powers and their subjects.

Art. II. Both of the high contracting parties engage to abide by the ordinances prohibiting any trade in commodities which are contraband of war, with the enemy against whom one of the two Powers makes war.

Art. III. The ships of the Neutral Powers shall sail without molestation to the harbours and coasts of Belligerent Nations. The effects found on board the ships of Neutral Powers, with the exception of such as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, shall be free; the raw or manufactured produce of the countries engaged in war, which the subjects of Neutral Powers shall have purchased, and are bringing away on their own account, shall also be free; the articles considered as contraband of war shall make no alteration in the particular stipulations of the treaties with other Powers. The Powers engaged to issue strict orders to the Captains of their ships to conceal no contraband commodities.

Art. IV. The right of search shall be possessed only by ships of war, and not by privateers. A ship of war belonging to the Belligerent Power which shall require to visit a merchant ship convoyed by a ship of war of a neutral nation, shall remain at the distance of a cannon shot, wherever the sea or the place of meeting does not render a nearer approach necessary. The Commander of the ship of war of the Belligerent Party shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, partly to ascertain that she is fully empowered to convoy the merchant ship, with her specific lading, to the port to which he is bound; and partly to be certain that the ship of war belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ships are in proper order, and there is no further ground for suspicion, no further visitation shall take place; but in the contrary case, the convoying ship shall detain the convoy the time necessary for visiting the ship, at which visiting one or more officers from the convoying

convoing ships shall be present. If the Commander of a ship of war shall think proper to visit a merchant ship for a reason which appears to him important, he shall send notice of his intention to the Commander of the convoing ship, who shall be at liberty to send an Officer on board to be present at the search. The merchant ship shall be carried into the nearest port of the Belligerent Power, and there be subjected to search with all possible care.

Art. V. The Commander of a ship of war of the Belligerent Parties, who shall detain one or more convoed ships, shall be answerable for the expenses and damage, and, in case he shall exceed his instructions, suffer punishment. On the other hand, a convoing ship shall under no pretence forcibly oppose the detention of one or more merchant ships, by the ships of war of the Belligerent Party.

Art. VI. This article relates to the judicial regulation which both parties engage to observe.

Art. VII. A ship is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whose flag it bears, if the Captain and half of the crew are not of the same nation.

Art. VIII. The principles and regulations established in this Treaty shall be applied to all naval wars in which one of the Powers may be engaged, while the other remains neuter. These stipulations shall, therefore, be considered as permanent, and be held as a constant rule to the two nations, with respect to commerce.

Art. IX. Denmark and Sweden shall receive back their ships and colonies when they accede to this Convention.

Art. X. This Convention shall be ratified within two months, or sooner, if possible.

NOTE FROM THE HANOVERIAN MINISTRY TO THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN DIRECTORIAL COUNSELLOR VON DOHM, RESPECTING THE WITHDRAWING OF THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS FROM THE ELECTORATE OF HANOVER.

Hannover, June 14.

His Majesty the King of Prussia having in the beginning of April of the present year, unexpectedly ordered that corps of his troops hitherto acting with the army of observation, formed for the general defence, to take possession of the districts in Germany belonging to his Britannic Majesty as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, the causes and motives, which induced his Majesty the King of Prussia

to resort to this extraordinary and unexpected measure, were stated to the German Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, in a written declaration of the 30th of March of the present year, on the part of his Prussian Majesty, by his Minister of State, of War, and of the Cabinet, Count Schulenburg, sent to Hanover for that purpose. These causes and motives were founded on the differences that had arisen between his Britannic Majesty and the Crown of Denmark and Sweden, on account of the Petersburg Convention of the 16th of December, 1806; on the proceedings of England against Denmark and Sweden; on the engagements of his Prussian Majesty for his allies, agreeably to his accession to the Petersburg Convention, and particularly on the circumstance that England would not resort to means for an amicable settlement of their differences. Hence his Prussian Majesty deduced his resolution "not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, and Ems, but also to take possession of the States of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, situated in Germany, and belonging to him as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg. His Prussian Majesty added, in his letter addressed to his Britannic Majesty's German Ministers at Hanover, "that the said declaration related to the differences that had arisen between England and the Northern Powers, and was to be considered merely as a necessary consequence of the disagreeable circumstances that had taken place." By the circumstances and causes, therefore, assigned as the reason on the part of Prussia, the agreement was relative, which his Britannic Majesty's German Ministry, together with the General commanding his German troops, were obliged to enter into on the 3d of April of the present year, and whereby, under the existing circumstances, the entrance of the Prussian troops and their maintenance by the King's German possessions were agreed to.—It is now well known, that the circumstances and causes formerly existing have been entirely changed and removed in the course of the month of April, and still more in the course of the month of May, so that circumstances at present are rather the reverse. Hostilities have ceased between England and the Northern Powers, and so far from rejecting means for an amicable settlement, immediate friendly missions have even taken place on both sides, and the Crown of Denmark and Sweden, imitating the

wife sentiments of his Majesty the present Emperor of Russia, are actually engaged in amicable settling the differences with the British Government. The happy issue of these peaceable Negotiations not being doubted by any of the parties, the British Government began rendering commerce free in the Baltic; Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, have restored the commercial intercourse by public declarations; and the embargo formerly laid on English ships in Russia is again taken off. His Majesty the King of Prussia having, during the course of these successive changes, permitted all commercial and other intercourse with his Britannic Majesty's subjects, which has likewise remained undisturbed by England, with respect to the Prussian States, it is evident that his Prussian Majesty has no longer any cause for allowing measures to be taken, on his part, against the Crown of England. But his Majesty the King of Prussia has also declared already that the measures which had been formerly taken, could now no longer be deemed applicable and expedient; so that on the part of Prussia, the shutting up of the rivers is entirely annulled, and the navigation of the Elbe and Weser has been declared free. His Majesty the King of Prussia, from the same consideration, has likewise demanded from the Crown of Denmark, and effected, the evacuation of Hamburg and Lubeck, and withdrawn the troops that had been stationed in the Duchy of Oldenburg, for the purpose of occupying the Left Banks of the Weser. It is impossible, therefore, that the occupation of his Britannic Majesty's dominions, which had been connected with the shutting up of the rivers, and grounded on the same causes, can alone remain and continue. On the contrary, it appears evidently, from the whole course of the proceedings, that the causes no longer any where exist which furnished the ground

for the letter addressed to the King's Ministry here by the King of Prussia, on the 30th of March, the declaration made by his Majesty in consequence thereof, and the agreement afterwards entered into. It is impossible to consider this agreeably to his Majesty's wisdom and justice, but as something which cannot be mistaken by him, and which, in the events already stated, has already been admitted and acknowledged by his Majesty. The sentiments which his Majesty the King of Prussia entertains for his Britannic Majesty, and the friendly relations subsisting between him and the Crown of England, will therefore leave no doubts on this subject, without being under the necessity of recurring to the nature of the Constitution of the German Empire, and the Union of its States with each other, with respect to this business, which relates entirely to a foreign kingdom, and which has always been, and will ever remain, foreign to the dominions which his Majesty possesses as Elector, and as a State of the German Empire. All this is grounded on the firm confidence which his Britannic Majesty here wishes to manifest, that his Majesty the King of Prussia will not hesitate to withdraw his troops from his Majesty's German dominions; and that maintenance will no longer be demanded for these troops, which has been so burdensome to the country.—The King's Ministry has, for this purpose, addressed this Note to the Prussian Directorial Counsellor, Von Dollin, entreating him, at the same time, to forward it to his Court, and to effect a speedy resolution in consequence.

(Signed)
L. S. By the ROYAL and ELECTORAL MINISTRY.

To the Royal Prussian Directorial Counsellor VON DOLLIN, at HAMBURG.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 23.
Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c., to Evan Nepean, Esq. and of Yacht, the 23d inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of inclosing, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter

from Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's Ship *Doris*, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Brest harbour, in which important service he has shown a great deal of zeal and enterprise. This daring exploit appears to me to stand as high in point of credit to his Majesty's arms, and glory to those brave Officers

Officers and men who have so nobly achieved it, as any of the kind ever performed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Doris, off *St. Matthew's*, July 22.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that a most daring and gallant enterprise was last night undertaken by the boats of his Majesty's ships *Doris*, *Beaulieu*, and *Uranie*, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieutenant Lofack, of the *Ville de Paris*, whose gallantry on the occasion is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French national ship *La Cheviotte*, mounting twenty guns, manned and completely prepared with three hundred and fifty men, under the batteries in the bay of Cameret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Any comments of mine would fall short of the merit due to those gallant Officers, seamen, and marines employed upon this service; it is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his Majesty's arms.

I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded, but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Captains Poyntz and Gage for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that Captain Jervis, of his Majesty's ship *Robust*, very handsomely sent his barge and pinnace on this service; likewise Lieutenant Spencer, who placed his Majesty's hired cutter *Telemachus* in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. BRISBANE.

A List of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robust.

Doris.—Lieutenant Burke, dangerously wounded; Mr. Crofton, Midshipman, and sixteen seamen wounded.

* *Ville de Paris*.—Lieutenant Lofack.

Doris.—Lieutenants Ross, Croft, Clarke, and Burke; Lieutenant Ross of the Marines.

Beaulieu.—Lieutenant Maxwell, Acting Lieutenant Pasley, Lieutenant Sinclair, of the Marines.

Uranie.—Lieutenant Neville, and several Midshipmen from the different ships.

Beaulieu.—Lieutenant Sinclair, of marines, six seamen, and two marines, killed.—Mr. Phillips, Master's Mate; Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Finoris, Midshipmen, with thirteen seamen, and two marines, wounded.

Uranie.—One seaman killed.—Lieutenant Neville and ten seamen, wounded; two dangerously (since dead); seven marines, wounded; one missing, supposed to be drowned in the boat that sunk.

Robust.—Mr. Warren, Midshipman, killed; and three seamen, wounded.

Total.—Eleven killed, sixty seven wounded, and one missing.

List of the killed and wounded on board La Cheviotte.

* First Captain, two Lieutenants, three Midshipmen, one Lieutenant of Troops, with eighty-five seamen and troops, killed.

One Lieutenant, four Midshipmen, with fifty-seven seamen and troops, wounded.

C. BRISBANE.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 1.

[This Gazette contains Letters, giving an account of the capture of the French national schooner *L'Egypte*, of 16 guns and 103 men, by his Majesty's ship *Heureux*, Captain Bland, belonging to Admiral Duckworth's Squadron in the Leeward Islands.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Esq., dated on-board his Majesty's Ship Cesar, at Gibraltar, the 6th of July, 1801.

SIR,

I have to request you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, conformably to my Letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Straits, with his Majesty's squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line-of-battle ships and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algieras; on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ships lay at a con-

considerable distance from the Enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of success in the attack.

I had previously directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the Squadron, which he executed with his accustomed gallantry, and although it was not intended he should anchor, he found himself under the necessity so to do, from the wind's failing (a circumstance so much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumstance I have to regret the want of success in this well-intended enterprise; Captain Stirling anchored opposite to the inner ship of the Enemy, and brought the Pomée to action in the most spirited and gallant manner, which was also followed by the Commanders of every ship in the Squadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a considerable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the most favourable prospect of being along-side one of the Enemy's ships, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordships, that after having made every possible effort with this ship and the Audacious, to cover her from the Enemy, I was under the necessity to make sail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the Enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the Captains, Officers, and Men under my orders; and although their endeavours have not been crowned with success, I trust the thousands of spectators from his Majesty's Garrison and also the surrounding coast, will do justice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that surround Algerias.

I feel it incumbent upon me to state to their Lordships the great merits of Captain Branton, of the Caesar, whose cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never surpassed. I also beg leave to recommend to their Lordships under my Flag Lieutenant, Mr. Philip Domareff, who has acted with me from the commencement of this war, and is a most deserving Officer. Mr. Lamborne and the other Lieutenants are also entitled to great praise, as well as Captain Maxwell of the Marines, and the Officers of his corps, serving on board the Caesar.

The Enemy's ships consisted of two of 24 guns, and one of 74, with a large frigate; two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unserviceable.

I cannot close this letter without rendering the most ample justice to the great bravery of Captain Ferris; the loss in his ship must have been very considerable both in officers and men; but I have the satisfaction to be informed, that his Majesty has not lost so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Capt. Dundas, of his Majesty's polacre the Calpe, made his vessel as useful as possible, and kept up a spirited fire on one of the Enemy's batteries. I have also to express my approbation of Lieutenant Janvein, commander of the gun boats, who having joined me with intelligence, served as Volunteer on board the Caesar.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board his Majesty's ship Caesar, Gibraltar Moir, 10th July, 1801, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

I herewith enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which I request you will please to lay before their Lordships; and I have only to express my deep regret, that his well meant endeavours to bring his ship to close action, should have occasioned so severe a loss.

J. SAUMAREZ.

SIR,

Algerias, July 7, 1801.

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majesty's ship Hannibal than yourself must have observed, only, that from the number of batteries, ships, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns soon got knocked up; and I found it was impossible to do any thing either for the preservation of the ship, or for the good of the service, our boats, sails, rigging, and springs being all shot away; and having to many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed list, I thought it prudent to strike, and thereby preserve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been successful in the view before me, previous to the ship's taking the ground, my praise of the conduct of my officers and ship's company, could not have exceeded their merits; but I have notwithstanding, the satisfaction to say that every order was observed and carried

ried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming British Officers and Seamen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) S. FERRIS.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez,
 &c. &c. &c.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. in the Attack of the French Squadron and Spanish Batteries, in Algiers Bay, the 6th of July, 1801.

Cæsar—William Graves, 6 seamen, 2 marines, killed; Geo. William Foster, boatwain, 17 seamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Bell, master's mate, 7 seamen missing. Total 42.

Pompée—Mr. Roxburgh, master, Mr. Steward, midshipman, 15 seamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheesman, Arthur Stapleton, and Thomas Innes, lieutenants, Mr. Curry and Mr. Hillier, master's mates, J. Hubbard, midshipman, 53 seamen, 15 marines, wounded. Total 84.

Spencer—R. Spencer, volunteer, (1st class), 5 seamen, killed; Jos. Chatterton, midshipman, 23 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Venerable—W. Gibbons, midshipman, 7 seamen, killed; Silvester Aultin and Martin Collins, midshipmen, 20 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 13.

Hannibal—J. D. Williams, first lieutenant of marines, David Lindsey, captain's clerk, 68 seamen, 4 marines, killed; Lieut. J. Turner, J. Wood, master, A. Dudgeon, midshipman, George Dunford, lieutenant of marines, 44 seamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 seamen missing. Total 143.

Audacious—8 Seamen killed; J. W. Day, lieutenant of marines, 15 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 40.

Total—375 killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 3.

Lieut. Philip Dumaresq, of his Majesty's ship Cæsar, arrived last night with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. of which the following are Copies:

Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

SIR,
 It has pleased the Almighty to crown the exertions of this Squadron with the

most decisive success over the enemies of their country.

The three French line of battle ships disabled in the action of the 6th inst. off Algaziras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a Squadron of five Spanish line of battle ships, under the command of Don Juan, Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ship of seventy four guns, wearing a broad pendant, besides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun boats and other vessels, and got under sail yesterday morning, together with his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which they had succeeded in getting off the shoal on which she struck.

I almost despaired of having a sufficient force in readiness to oppose to such numbers, but, through the great exertions of Capt. Brenton, the Officers and Men belonging to the Cæsar, the ship was in readiness to warp out of the Mole yesterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after, with all the Squadron, except the Pompée, which ship had not had time to get in her masts.

Considering in the zeal and intrepidity of the Officers and Men I had the happiness to serve with, I determined, if possible, to obstruct the passage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I observed the enemy's ships to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the Squadron to stand after them. His Majesty's ship Superb being stationed ahead of the Cæsar, I directed Capt. Keats to make sail, and attack the foremost ships in the enemy's rear, using his endeavour to keep in shore of them.—At eleven the Superb opened her fire close to the enemy's ships, and on the Cæsar's coming up and preparing to engage the decker that had hauled her wind, she was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ship to leeward of her, both were seen in a blaze, and presented a most awful sight. No possibility existing of offering the least assistance in to distressing a situation, the Cæsar passed to close with the ship engaged by the Superb; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which must ever reflect the highest credit on that ship, the enemy's ship was completely silenced, and soon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the Enemy, who were carrying a press of sail, standing out of the Straits, and lost sight

fight of them during the night. It blew excessively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ships in company were the Venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæsar, and one of the French ships at some distance from them, standing towards the Shoals of Conil, besides the Spencer a-stern coming up.

All the ships immediately made sail with a fresh breeze, but, as we approached, the wind suddenly falling, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the most gallant manner, and had nearly silenced the French ship, when his main-mast (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately shot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ship was enabled to get off, without any possibility of following her.

The highest praise is due to Captain Hood, the officers, and men, of the Venerable, for their spirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better success. The French ship was an eighty-four, with additional guns on the gun-wale.

This action was so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals, but was soon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loss of all her masts.

The Enemy's ships are now in sight to the Westward, standing in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ship, are also in sight, with the Carlotta Portuguese frigate, commanded by Captain Crawford Durcan, who very handsomely came out with the Squadron, and has been of the greatest assistance to Capt. Keats, in staying by the Enemy's ship captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the Squadron to Rosier Bay, and shall proceed the moment the ships are refitted to resume my station.

No praises that I can bestow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ships' companies of all the Squadron, particularly for their unremitting exertions in refitting the ships at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be ascribed the success of the Squadron against the Enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to close with the Enemy's ships.

My thanks are also due to Captain Holles, of the Thames, and to the Hon. Captain Dundas, of the Calpe, whose assistance was particularly useful to Cap-

tain Keats in securing the Enemy's ship, and enabling the Superb to stand after the Squadron, in case of having been enabled to renew the action.

I herewith enclose the names of the Enemy's ships.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

List of the Spanish Squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the Command of Don Joaquin de Moreno (Lieutenant General), as Vice Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July, 1801.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Esqueria.

San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Emparan.

San Fernando, of 94 guns, Captain Don J. Malina.

Argonaut, of 80 guns, Captain Don J. Hariera.

San Augustin, of 74 guns, Captain Don R. Jopete.

San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb.

Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ship the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ships that took fire and blew up.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 4.

SIR,

I herewith enclose, for their Lordships' further information, the statement I have received from Capt. Keats, to whom the greatest praise is due for his gallant conduct on the service alluded to.

Captain Hood's merits are held in too high estimation to receive additional lustre from any praises I can bestow; but I only do justice to my own feelings when I observe, that in no instance have I known superior bravery to that displayed by him on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

SIR,

Pursuant to your directions to state the particulars of the Superb's services last night, I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of your directions to make sail up to and engage the stern-most of the enemy's ships, at half past eleven I found myself abreast of a Spanish three-decked ship (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of some survivors), which, having

having brought in one with two other ships nearly line abreast, I opened my fire upon her at not more than three cables length; this evidently produced good effect, as well in this ship as the others abreast of her, which soon began firing on each other, and at times on the *Superb*.

In about a quarter of an hour I perceived the ship I was engaging, and which had lost her fore-top mast to be on fire, upon which we instantly ceased to molest her, and I proceeded on to the ship next at hand, which proved to be the *San Antonio*, of seventy-four guns, and seven hundred and thirty men, commanded by the *Capt de Division Le Rey*, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equal with French and Spanish seamen, and which, after some action (the Chief being wounded), struck her colours.

I learn from the very few survivors of the ships that caught fire and blew up (which in an open boat reached the *Superb* at the time she was taking possession of the *San Antonio*), that in the confusion of the action the *Hermenegilda* (a first rate ship), mistaking the *Real Carlos* for an enemy, ran on board her, and shared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without some loss, but though we have to lament that *Lieut. E. Waller*, and fourteen seamen and marines, have been wounded, most of them severely, still there is reason to rejoice that that is the extent of our loss.

I received able and active assistance from *Mr. Samuel Jackson*, the First Lieutenant, and it is my duty to represent to you, that the officers of all descriptions, seamen, and marines, conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart, Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 4.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Manley Dixon, of his Majesty's Ship *Generaux*, to E. Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

Fort Mahon, June 9.

I have the pleasure to transmit a copy of Lord Cochrane's Letter relative to the very spirited and brilliant action with a Spanish xebec frigate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

Specdy, off Barcelona, May 1801.

SIR, *Castile Point, N. four miles.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the ship I have the honour to command, after a mutual chase and warm action, has captured a Spanish xebec frigate, of 32 guns, (22 long twelve-pounders, eight nines, and two heavy carronades), named the *Gamo*, commanded by Don Francisco de Torriis, manned by 319 Naval Officers, Yeomen, supernumeraries, and marines.

The great disparity of force rendering it necessary to adopt some measure that might prove decisive, I resolved to board, and, with *Lieut. Parker*, the Hon. *Mr. Cochrane*, the Boatwain, and crew, boarded; when, by the impetuosity of the attack, we forced them instantly to strike their colours.

I have to lament in boarding the loss of one man only; the severe wounds received by *Lieut. Parker*, both from musketry and the sword, one wound received by the boatwain, and one seaman.

I must be permitted to say there could not be greater regularity nor more cool determined conduct shewn by men, than by the crew of the *Specdy*.

Lieut. Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice, as well as the Honourable *Mr. Cochrane*, deserve all the approbation that can be bestowed. The exertions and cool conduct of the Boatwain, Carpenter, and Petty Officers; I acknowledge with pleasure, as well as the skill and attention of *Mr. Guthrie*, the Surgeon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

M. Dixon, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Generaux.

List of Killed, Wounded, &c.

Specdy's Force at the commencement of the Action.

- 54 Officers, men, and boys.
- 3 Killed, and 3 wounded.
- 14 Four-pounders (guns).

Gamo's Force at the commencement of the Action.

- 274 Officers, seamen, boys, and supernumeraries;
- 45 Marines. Total 319.
- Don Francisco de Torriis, the Boatwain, and 13 men killed, and 41 wounded.

32 Guns.

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Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Off Ushant, July 31, 1801.*

I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's ship the *Immortalité*, acquainting me with his having captured the surmised French privateer therein mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Immortalité, at Sea, July 31,

SIR, 1801.

I have the honour to inform you, that at one o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant, in latitude 43 deg. 34 min. N. and longitude 11 deg. 42 min. W. I had the good fortune to fall in with, and at half past seven to capture, a remarkably fine and singularly constructed French privateer with four masts, named *L'Invention*, carrying 24 guns on a flush deck, and 270 men. She is quite new, had only left Bourdeaux nine days before on her first cruise, and had taken nothing. She is a beautiful vessel, on a plan entirely peculiar to herself, designed by her Commander, Mr. Thibaut, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 147 feet long, and 27 wide. Each mast is rigged in the usual manner, and she appears to me to answer perfectly well.

During the chase, at day light, his Majesty's ship *Archibut* was seen at a distance, who joined in the pursuit, and from her situation, greatly assisted me in capturing her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HOTHAM.

Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Off Tremate Islands, &c. the

Admiral, June 23.

I beg leave to enclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a Letter I have received from Captain Ricketts, of the *Corso*, as also of one from myself to Lord Keith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Es. Corso, off Manfredonia,

SIR, May 27.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at nine o'clock, we captured, off Manfredonia, the *C. rivelle*, a small vessel, mounting one brass gun, commanded by M. Bernard Du Bourdier,

Lieutenant of the *Revenéré*, who with another Officer was currying dispatches from Alexandria to Arcana.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. RICKETTS.

Capt. Rogers, &c.

Mercury, off the Tremate Islands, in the Adriatic, June 23.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship with the capture of a notorious French pirate, this afternoon, by the boats of the *Mercury* and *El Corso*. He had taken refuge in the morning, when chased by the *Corso*, among the rocks in the Tremate Islands, inhabited by a few renegadoes only; and upon the *Mercury's* appearance landed the greatest part of his crew, who posted themselves with a four-pounder and musquetry upon a hill to defend the vessel, close to which she lay a-ground with hawsers fast to the shore; notwithstanding this advantageous position, the boats, under the command of Lieut. Mather, of the *Mercury*, rowed in with great intrepidity, exposed to a smart fire of grape and musquetry from the vessel and the hill, while the *Mercury* and *Corso* awed the enemy by firing what guns could be brought to bear upon him; and we had the satisfaction to see our people very gallantly board the vessel, and land at the same time to drive the banditti from the hill, in which they torturously succeeded, without the loss of a man; and Lieutenant Wilson, with the party of marines, maintained the position, while the seamen hove the vessel off the rocks, and brought her out, with several prisoners taken upon the hill. She is a Tartan, called *Le Tigre*, fitted out at Sinigaglia; but last from Ancona, mounts eight and six twelve pounders, and had a crew of 60 French and Italians; the plunder found on board this vessel is sufficient evidence of her character, consisting of bales of cotton, and other goods taken from vessels of different nations.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

TH. ROGERS

Admiral Lord Keith, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated & bearing his Majesty's Ship Melusina, at Bonlogne, the 4th inst.

SIR,

The enemy's vessels, brigs, and frigates

(lugger rigged), and a schooner, 24 in number, were this morning, at day-light, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne. The wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the signal for them to weigh, and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the Captains placed their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk, and in the course of the morning six were on shore, evidently much damaged; at six in the evening, being high water, five of the vessels, which had been aground, hauled with difficulty into the Mole; the others remained under water. I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the pier but for want of water.—What damage the enemy have sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no farther consequence than to show the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports.

The Officers of Artillery threw the shells with great skill; and I am sorry to say that Captain Fyess, of the Royal Artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded. A flat gun-vessel, at this moment sunk.

I am, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, Commander of his Majesty's Ship La Conquerant, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 28th July, 1801.

SIR,

I beg you to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at ten yesterday morning, Cape Ortegal south four miles, a large brig and lugger hove round the point, tracing the shore within a quarter of a mile, running down before the wind. Relying on the Spanish charts I had in my possession, I ran to close to the Pirou Rocks, so to oblige them to run through the inner channel, both receiving the broadside as they passed. The Stork, which was beating up, stood into the bay, and by a well-directed fire obliged the brig to run on the rocks directly under a high cliff, which was defended by the militia of the country, who kept up a constant but ill-directed fire. Directly a part of this ship, with the several boats of the Stork, &c. gallantly pushed

in and hove her off without loss. She proved to be the El Cantara privateer, mounting 18 eighteen-pounders, and four sixes, with 120 men; had left Corunna the night before (with the lugger of ten guns, which I also captured), and had taken nothing.

I am, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Answer delivered by the First Consul to the Note presented to him by M. Kalitcheff.

—The First Consul of the French Republic acknowledges the receipt of the Convention of Petersburg of the 16th of June, and takes this opportunity to assure his Imperial Majesty of the lasting good disposition and sentiments of the French Government towards his Majesty's person and Government; and assures him, that he will do every thing that may be pleasing and agreeable to the Court of Russia; and that this end would have been attained sooner, if the negotiations with England, the situation of affairs in Italy and Egypt, and the war with Portugal, had not thrown certain invincible obstacles in the way of the business.

The Russian Minister at Berlin, in conjunction with Lord Crayston, has delivered a Memorial, insinuating upon the evacuation of Illynover. The King of Prussia, it is reported, is resolved to keep the Electorate as a pledge, until the definitive settlement of the affairs of the Empire.

The Russian Court has sent a circular letter to all its Diplomatic Ministers and Agents, apprising them that the Emperor is willing to reverse the usual course of connection with the French Government; and that it is no longer proper that his Ambassadors should continue to observe any distance towards the Ambassadors of the Republic.

The Statue of Suworow, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial Gardens, at Petersburg, in the presence of the Emperor, the Royal Family, and several regiments of his guards; it was accompanied by music. Prince Constantine made a speech upon the occasion.

Count Lowendahl, son to the Danish Ambassador at Russia, is immediately to proceed to St. Petersburg with an official notification of the accession of Denmark to the Convention concluded there between Lord St. Helen's and Count Palm.

Sweden having already signified its formal accession, the differences between Great Britain and the Northern Powers are now finally and happily adjusted.

A letter from Brun, dated July 25, states—"That Pashwan Oglou's retreat to Widdien was a feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the Grand Seignior have been either cut to pieces or dispersed. In execution of his plan, Pashwan Oglou sent over to the enemy a considerable number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a rally with the rest of the garrison, and while the Grand Seignior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Pashwan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner, that the greatest part were killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to a disorderly flight."

STRASBURGH, July 15.—Our Journals contain the following article:—"The dispatches, which the brig *Lodi* has brought from Egypt have as yet only been published by extracts. A letter has, however, been received here from a person belonging to the army on board the *Lodi*, in the road of Nice, which states, that the situation of affairs in Egypt is not the best possible, of which there are two principal causes:—First, the disagreements between several of the Generals, especially between Menou and Regnier; and, secondly, the plague which broke out in Cairo and Upper Egypt, a short time before the attack of the English, and prevented the necessary measures being taken to collect the whole army, and attack the English on every side before they had time to establish themselves on shore. Before the *Lodi* sailed, above 50,000 persons had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease. In Cairo nearly 1000 die daily. Many of the French have been carried off by this distemper, which is the more serious a loss, as the number of French troops is now greatly diminished. In Upper Egypt, Mourad Bey, five other inferior Beys, and 1200 Mamelukes, have died of the plague. The disagreement between the French Generals, was principally occasioned by the plan of operations against the English, which

Menou proposed, and Regnier decidedly disapproved. The consequences of this were a kind of schism, for Regnier, and several others of the Generals, would no longer take a part in the military operations, and at length Regnier embarked for France, where he has actually arrived, with General Damas, late Chief of the Staff of the Army of the East, under General Kleber, the General Inspector Dante, and several other persons of distinction.

The situation of Alexandria is said to be more than critical; it is greatly in want of water. Dispatches from the Commandant of Alexandria to the First Consul Bonaparte, found on board a ship taken by the English, fully confirm the distressed condition of Alexandria.

Extract of a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, dated Paris, 14th July, 1801, to Citizen Bacher.—"You will complain to the Dict, that the English are procuring recruits in every part of the Empire; a proceeding which is manifestly contrary to the spirit and text of the Treaty of Luneville: and you will insist that the most vigorous measures be taken to prevent such illicit recruiting.

(Signed) CAILLARD."

At Tu, in on the 12th ult. some soldiers who were ordered to march for Fuscani refused to set out till the arrears of their pay were discharged. Gen. Delmas appeared among them, and endeavoured to appease the tumult; but, at the sight of a soldier who spoke louder than the rest, and who threatened him with the musket, he was unable longer to restrain his indignation. The mutineers, intimidated by this action of their General, set out on their march. About mid-day, however, they returned to the town, and joined several other soldiers, who likewise demanded their pay, but without committing any other act of insubordination, and continuing to do duty. The first revolted proceeded to the citadel, into which they wished to enter, here was a new scuffle, in which one of the mutineers was killed, and the Commandant of the garrison also lost his life in the tumult. After this the whole garrison joined the mutineers. On the following day, Gen. Delmas wished to have a review, but he was forced to retire, the soldiers with loud shouts renewing the demands of their pay. Generals Jourdan and Colli

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at length succeeded in restoring tranquillity, and the troops were placed under the command of the latter. Gen. Jourdan has given orders for a contribution of 300,000 livres to be levied on the merchants, besides another ~~sum~~ on persons of property, for the payment of the troops. It was found necessary to defer the celebration of the Festival of the 14th of July.

A dreadful storm has recently occurred near Padua and Verona, which destroyed fourteen villages; and in a very wide extent has been productive of incredible mischief. At Montebello it is stated, that a hail stone, weighing sixteen pounds and a half, penetrated through the roof of a house, and actually made its way to the ground floor!

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE, June 9. — A vessel just arrived has informed us, that the British frigates Thetis and Topaze, and Luik sloop, while cruising off the Havannah, fell in with a Spanish ship of the line and three frigates, and, notwithstanding the vast disproportion of force, gave them battle; the engagement continued for a considerable time, when the enemy sheered off under a press of sail, and were chased into port by our gallant Squadron."

A letter from New Providence, dated the 30th June, announces the arrival there, on the preceding Wednesday, of the Topaze, of 38 guns, Capt. Church, with a Spanish brig of fourteen twelve-pounders, having a large sum of money and a very valuable cargo on board. We are happy in being able to correct the report of Captain Church having been wounded in the action with the Spanish ships off the Havannah. In this very gallant enterprise, the Spanish ship of 74 guns, to which the Topaze gave chase, was contented to fire her stern chasers, being unwilling to lose time by luffing up for a broadside. The appearance of the Thetis might possibly have contributed to impose this prudent line of conduct on the Spanish Commander; but it is a fact which we assert with pride, that the Topaze alone chased the enemy for several hours, greatly annoying him in the pursuit, and finally compelling him to seek safety in his harbour, and, as our people learned by a vessel from the Havannah, having killed and wounded several of his crew.

The runaway slaves in New Providence have lately become exceedingly

formidable to their masters, under the conduct of a Chief, who was known by the name of *King Caesar*. After many dangers, *King Caesar* has been killed. His death was celebrated as an occasion of general joy. He had been a Prince in Africa, and was obeyed as such by his fellows in New Providence.

A new mode of mounting window-sashes has been lately invented, and found a general adoption in America. It discards the troublesome apparatus of lines, weights, and pulleys. The new invention merely consists of this:—three or four holes are bored in each side of the ascending sash, into which common bottle corks are inserted, leaving a projection of one sixteenth of an inch beyond the surface. This simple contrivance is found to answer every purpose, as the elasticity of the cork is of itself sufficient to keep up the sash at any required height.

PETERSBURGH, July 30.—Citizen Duror, having failed in the objects of his mission at this Court, is about to leave Russia for Stockholm. Count Marcow, who is to succeed Count Kalitschew as Minister at Paris, left Petersburg on the 23d instant, but he is to pass some time on his estates for the arrangement of his private affairs.

By an Ukase, all games of hazard are prohibited, under severe penalties.

Several regulations have been made by the new Emperor of Russia, all tending to ameliorate the condition of the subject. Fifty thousand peasants were allotted, for instance, as vassals to support the different Orders of Military Knighthood. By a free Ukase, vassalage is completely destroyed.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, July 29.—A conspiracy was said to have been discovered at Malta, which had for its object the delivery of that Island to the French; but it is not sure by what means the project was to have been effected. Sir — Cramer has been appointed President of the Government of Malta, with a considerable salary.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED THE 20TH ULT. AT LONDON.

"Having, with the mercy of God, been enabled to put a stop to the effusion of human blood, who, by his all-powerful Providence, has craved the blessings of peace to succeed the horrors of war, consummated by the Divine Power

Power by a Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Bidjès on the 6th day of June of this present year, between me and the King of Spain, followed by the formal ratifications, ultimately exchanged in the fortified city of Bidjaj, by the said authorities, on the 16th of the same month of June, by virtue of which Treaty of Peace and its ratifications is re-established a sincere and constant amity and friendship between me and his Catholic Majesty, Don Charles IV. our heirs, successors, Kingdoms, States, provinces, and subjects (every condition whatever, without exception of persons or places. This we make known to our Supreme Council (Dilembargo de Pico), for them to promulgate the same throughout my Kingdom, that, from the day of this publication, after having retained thanks to the Almighty for so great a blessing, all my subjects, of every rank and condition whatever, are to abstain from every kind or act of hostility, and to prosecute no further hostilities against the persons and property of the said Court of Spain or its subjects; but, as heretofore, to renew an open communication, a sincere friendship, and reciprocal correspondence, and to use every means to attain the re-establishment of entire union. And whoever acts to the contrary will incur the penalties and punishments inflicted on the disturbers of the public peace.—We have caused this, by the means of our Council, to be publicly affixed, and to be made as public as possible.—Given at our Palace at Querétz, 20th July 1801.

(Signed) "PRINCE REGENT."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Official accounts have been received here of the surrender of Cairo to the British and Turkish forces, on the 20th of June. Most of the inhabitants of Cairo, dreading the resentment of the Turks, had joined the French standard, and in the commencement of the battle the Turks were thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss, but advantaged by superior numbers, and encouraged by the example of the British troops, they were at length victorious. The Grand Vizier entered Cairo on the 22d, in triumph; the duty of the garrison was divided between the Turks and English, and after leaving a force competent to this service, the Grand Vizier and General Hutchinson were, on the departure of the Turkish Messenger,

about to advance with 36,000 men against Alexandria.

The Grand Seignior had, in consequence of the victories of his troops, sent very valuable presents to the Grand Vizier, the Captain Pacha, Sir J. Hutchinson, and Lord Keith.

MANRARA.—The *Argo* of 44 guns, Carry-boat of 28, Falcon bomb, with the *Cygnet*, *Warrior*, *Alexander*, *Majestic*, and *Champion* transport, having on board the 85th regiment, comprising about sixteen hundred men, arrived off Inchall on the night of the 23d July.

Captain Bowen immediately sent a boat on shore for the purpose of announcing to the Governor the arrival of the Squadron, stating the object of its mission to be the defence of the colony against any probable attack from the enemies of her Faithful Majesty, and at the same time intimating that his orders directed the forcible possession of the place, if he, the Governor, in the least opposed the landing of the troops.

Arrangements were accordingly made during the night for the debarkation of the troops under either alternative, but our people were soon relieved from all solicitude by an assurance from the Governor that he regarded our people as friends and allies, and would give them appropriate reception. The troops were accordingly landed in the morning, and immediately assumed the garrison duty of the town in conjunction with the native soldiery.

INDIA.

Melancholy Accident.—A native schoolmaster, accompanied by twenty-one boys, his scholars, was passing a branch of the Palla River, not far from Wallahabad; at the time of their having reached the bank of the river, its bed was nearly dry, and they consequently expected to pass it without the smallest danger:—the late heavy rains, however, had accumulated into a large and extensive body of water, above the pass, which suddenly breaking through its embankment, rushed impetuously down, and overwhelmed the unsuspecting travellers with immediate destruction. Two boys, with their master, alone reached the opposite bank of the river, but one of them so much exhausted, that he died in a few minutes after he had touched the shore. The poor schoolmaster stood upon the bank, and gazed

gazed upon his dying pupils, in all the agonies of despair—"and *uho*," said he, "*shall tell this dreadful tale to the fathers and to the mothers of these children—I never can.*"—After this pathetic exclamation, he stood some few moments, exhibiting a speechless figure of oppressive grief, then plunged into the dood, and instantly perished. The surviving boy soon recovered, and carried the afflicting tale to the house of the school-malter; when his wife, with that desperation which sometimes marks the other wise mild character of the Asiatic, threw herself into a deep well, and was drowned before assistance could be given.

Regeneration of the Lama.—Two massy temples, the one of gold, the other of copper, were lately sent from Pekin with extraordinary ceremony, and set up over the body of the late Lama, at Degurthei.

Till within a few months, people of all descriptions were permitted to approach the hallowed shrine with prayers and offerings; and, under circumstances of peculiar indulgence, were, as the extent of sublunary blessing, allowed to touch the sacred coffin; but Priests having announced the speedy regeneration of the Lama, a circumstance firmly believed by all his devotees, a select number of holy men are alone suffered to approach the body, and the Emperor and all China wait with impatience for the news of this great event!

The present Sovereign of Persia is devoting himself with success to revive the trade of his empire, and has caused several large vessels to be built on the Caspian and Persian Seas. The alarm excited by the movements of the Russians having subsided, the cities of Gangi and Tiffig, which had been nearly deserted, are again in a flourishing state; and Aggai Mahommed Khan having retreated from Masbad, the capital of Kohraisan, to Tabran, tranquillity is generally restored. The Emperor, in compliment to the English, has prohibited the sale of horses throughout the Persian dominions, for exportation, to any other than the agents of the India Company.

The long-pending war between several of the native Powers of India, has at length commenced by an action between the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Jeypore. The latter having collected

a considerable force in the neighbourhood of his capital, and being joined by most of his allies, refused to pay the tribute which he formerly engaged to Scindea. The Mahratta army in consequence advanced, about the middle of January, towards Juggore, while the Rajah broke up from his encampments to meet it; the Mahrattas took post on the banks of a river, five coss from Jeypore, and for some time disputed its passage with the Rajah's troops, but soon retired to a neighbouring jungle, where they lay until about half the Jeypore troops had crossed the stream, when they sallied forth and commenced an impetuous attack before the others had time to form. The elephant on which the Rajah was seated was killed by a ball from a nine-pounder, and the supposed fall of their Chief increasing the confusion of his followers, they were put to the route with incredible slaughter, and pursued for upwards of two coss; the Rajah, however, rallied his troops, turned on his pursuers, and succeeded in forcing them to recross the river, but from the nature of the country, the extent of his loss, and the imposing position of the enemy, he was deterred from prosecuting his advantage farther. For several days, to the date of the last overland dispatches, the two armies lay almost within view of each other: reinforcements from all quarters were marching to each party, and each appeared resolved in their respective purposes; Scindea to enforce the tribute, the Rajah to defend his independence to the last extremity.

A strong corps of Mahratta horse, consisting of 700, have been surprised by the Seiks, as they endeavoured to pass the banks of the Cheluna. The Seiks were in an immense body, and thought this squadron of Mahratta horse were posted there with an intention to oppose their march. The attack was made at dusk, and the slaughter is stated to have been very great. The Mahrattas, it is said, were generally driven into the river, and were drowned, as well as their horses. The deposed Poligar of Comaraveddy, who escaped from Vellore, where he had been confined on suspicion of carrying on an unlawful intercourse with some rebel Chiefs, who had assembled on the frontiers of Myfore, has been retaken, and carried back to his former confinement. In the pursuit after this predatory Chief,

Chief, the late Poligar of Joomacootra, who has over-run the Pollams, and committed considerable ravages, was also secured, with the principal part of the plunder with which he had unlawfully possessed himself.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE MYSORE ARMY, Dec. 15.—We expected that the defeat of Doondeah would have terminated our toils, and that we should have been allowed leisure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which that bold adventurer had subjected us; but it seems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the suppression of one enemy is but the signal for some new opponent to start into the lists.

We are under orders to march against the Coticote Rajah. I do not know the entire occasion of hostilities, but from the extraordinary natural and artificial defences of the country, and the extensive preparations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardships.

Colonel Stevenson succeeded to the command in Mysore on the 20th ult. when Colonel Wellesley, our late very gallant leader, departed for the Carnatic on his route to Egypt.

This army is to be at Seringapatam on the 20th instant, and after a halt of three days proceeds to Coticote; a detachment from Bombay is to co-operate with us, and will, to a certain extent, influence our movements.

The enemy's country is excellently adapted to offensive warfare, abounding in lakes, and covered to such extent with jungle, that an invading army is subject to incessant fire almost without knowing from whence it issues; the Rajah too is known to have been long preparing for the war he has provoked.

The following are details of a very gallant exploit performed by the boats of the squadron under Capt. Hotham, cruising off the Isle of France, in cutting out of the inner harbour the ship *Sea Nymph*, under *Hamburgh* colours.

"This ship was discovered by the squadron early in the morning close under Cannonier's Point, with light airs of wind off the land; and notwithstanding every exertion of each ship, they could not prevent her from getting close under the batteries; although the *Lancaster* fired several

broadsides at her; she was supported by a number of shot from the shore, and the boats from the privateers in the harbour towed her into shelter about noon.

"Captain Hotham was determined not to part with her, notwithstanding they had succeeded so far as to get her into the inner harbour, protected by a chain of batteries and three privateers, ready for sea. At sun-set the boats of the squadron were hoisted out, well-manned and armed with volunteers; but notwithstanding every precaution was used to prevent the enemy from perceiving our intentions, it was soon made known to the Captain of the port, that the English had their boats out, and supposed for the purpose of cutting out this ship. In consequence of which a party of forty soldiers was sent on board her from the shore, and all the batteries manned, ready to prevent a surprise; at the same time three boats were ordered from port to tow her still farther up the harbour.

"It appears from the *Supercargo's* account, that he was ordered to go on board his ship by the Municipality, just as it was dark, when he found his ship in possession of French troops, and the boats in the act of towing her farther up; that he had not been on board more than six minutes, before six English boats were discovered close along-side, and a dreadful fire commenced on all sides immediately; but in a few minutes the British tars had possession of her, and most of the Frenchmen killed or wounded. They instantly cut the rope, by which the French boats were towing, and sent their own boats in their stead.

"They towed the ship's head round, and made sail on her, the wind being direct out; upon which a most tremendous fire was opened upon them, not only from the batteries, with shot and shells, but from the privateers which they had to pass within pistol-shot. By the bravery and good management of the British seamen, she was soon without their reach; although the ship was much disabled, and her masts and rigging cut to pieces, with the loss of eight seamen killed and wounded. The First Lieutenant of the *Lancaster* lost his arm; the slaughter among the French was great, even from their own guns. She has arrived at the Cape, with several other prizes of small value."

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty has been pleased to create Lord Nelson an English Baron, by the title of Baron Nelson, with remainders to his Lordship's father and two sisters, the Ladies of Thomas Bolton and George Matcham, Esqrs.

JULY 28. The following account of the escape of the prisoners from the jail of Newgate, in Dublin, on the 18th, perhaps can only, if at all, be paralleled by the history of Jack Shepherd's escape from the London Newgate, and may be relied on as authentic:—On the ground floor in the inner yard, twenty-eight prisoners were confined in four cells, to each of which there is an iron door leading to the upper apartments, at the foot of which there is also an iron door. On the 15th, about twelve o'clock, the prisoners perceiving that their cells were inspected by the turnkeys, conceived it to be a good time to effect their escape before the next inspection, and accordingly on that day, while they had the liberty of the yard, they agreed on their plan, which the want of a rope to descend by from the roof prevented the execution of on that night; but the next day one of their wives having contrived to convey them a rope, on that night they made the necessary breaches, which they effected between seven and nine o'clock, having been locked up at six. Their plan was to break a communication between the cells, and thence to the stairs, which they effected with no other instruments than one piece of iron about six inches long and their knives: with these they made their way through the thick walls that support the arches of the cells. On ascending the stairs, they were stopped by a door at the foot of the upper flight: this difficulty, however, they soon overcame, as a wall built in place of the hand railing is but four inches thick: they next had to encounter an iron grate in the chimney of an upper room, but by breaking the wall at the end of the grate they got above it. Having thus opened a passage to the roof, their next object was to get rid of the heavy irons with which some of them were bolted: they therefore waited till the next night. On their return to their cells, they stopped the

breaches with stones, and the next day the deputy-gaoler having an information that one of the prisoners had requested of a woman to bring him a rope for the purpose of escaping, he loaded him with irons, which, however, he contrived to file off, and escaped with the rest. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, sixteen of them got on the roof of the Session-house, at the end of which, next to Green-street, they raised the lead, and fastened a rope to one of the rafters, by which they descended to the waite ground between the Session-house and the Sheriff's prison. The last of the sixteen, named Traynor, alias Murphy, distinctly heard the only centinel in view (who was planted above one hundred yards from the place they descended) regularly challenge every man as he walked away; they answering "a friend," were suffered to pass into Green-street; but on Murphy's getting to the ground, the centinel, who by this time had approached the spot, after challenging, perceived the rope, and exclaimed, "You came down by that rope?" which the other acknowledged and surrendered. It is no more extraordinary than true, that one of the prisoners escaped with a single bolt on.

Private communications have enabled us to state the following circumstances of the capture of *La Chevette*, in addition to its being announced in the *Gazette*. On the night of Tuesday, twelve boats belonging to the in-shore squadron, led by Lieutenant Lofick, of the *Ville de Paris*, and manned with volunteers, got along side. Their coming had been apprehended, and they had to encounter a heavy fire from the ship, and the batteries on shore. The crew also, and some troops which were on board, stood three deep all round the ship, armed with boarding pikes, tomahawks, and a brace of pistols each; the British, however, rushed on board. The action became general on deck. Lieutenant Nevill, Second of the *Uranie*, ran the French Captain through the body, at the wheel. Lieutenant Sinclair, of the *Marines*, was killed in saving a Midshipman of the *Ebris*, who had been twice wounded in the attempt

to board. At last, after two hours and an half, the enemy were driven below; the deck being left covered with the killed and mangled. A Midshipman called down the hatchway to know if they yielded, and was answered in the affirmative. Previous to this, the cables had been cut, the sails loosed, and a light air springing up off shore, the vessel was under way. The whole was performed in presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Four French ships of the line moved from the outward road of Brest to the assistance of the corvette; but on perceiving our look-out Squadron standing in, they returned; and our gallant frigate towed out the prize in triumph, answering with huzzas the repeated discharges of the batteries from the shore. A few days previous to this action, an attempt was made by the boats of the Nile, armed cutter, under the command of Lieutenant T. Newton, to cut a vessel out from under one of the French batteries. The Lieutenant was killed in the outset; and, owing to this circumstance, the enterprise miscarried.

On examination of the French Officers of La Chevette (the Captain being killed), they pretended not to know their destination; but, on inspecting their papers, an order was found, directed to the French Captain, from the Intendant of Marine at Brest, to receive on board her and La Guippe, her consort (escaped into Brest), 400 French troops for the garrison of Senegal on the coast of Africa, and then to proceed to Guadaloupe with naval stores.

AUGUST 1. As the Marquis of Abercorn was driving the Marchioness and Lady Catharine Hamilton in a curicle, near Stanmore, the horses took fright, and set off at full speed: in the attempt to pull them up, the reins snapped. The Marquis embarrassed by the shrieks of the Ladies, and unsteady in his seat, from the circumstance of there being three in so small a carriage, jumped into the road, in hopes of being able to stop the horses; unfortunately he missed his footing, and broke his right thigh and left leg. The Ladies kept their seats until the coachman who was outrider saw a convenient place, when, by forcing the horses towards the ditch, he contrived to have them thrown out upon the bank without injury. The horses again set off. The Curate of Edgware coming along the road, made an attempt to stop

them, but unfortunately lost the cap of his knee by a blow of the pole. A surgeon set the Marquis's limbs upon the spot, and he was carried to the Priory, where he remains in as favourable a state as can be expected.

2. About three o'clock, a violent whirlwind took place in Dr. Lettsom's garden at Grove Hill. Its violence was so powerful, as to raise up the covers of the melon-frames nearly thirty feet high; the frames and glasses were shivered to pieces; two large bell-glasses shired the same fate. The gardeners near the spot escaped the shower of broken glass, &c. by making the quickest retreat. The hot and green-houses in the vicinity of the whirlwind suffered no injury.

5. The workmen employed in repairing the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, found under a stone opposite the pulpit of the outer church part of the bone of a human leg, encircled by a chain about thirty inches long, weighing about eleven drops, of fine gold, with circular rings, one of which was twisted and the other wedged, and alternately folded into each other. The bone was much blacker than the other human bones found in the same place, and the stone, which bore date 1599, was inscribed apparently with Old Saxon characters, but so indistinct as not to be legible.

8. As Sir William Leighton, and Mr. Selby, fishmonger, were driving on the Graveyard road, in a single horse chaise, one of the springs of the chaise gave way, which so frightened the horse, that he set off immediately on a gallop. In endeavouring to keep him in, the animal began to kick in a most violent manner. The chaise could not hold long together, and in the attempt to jump out, Sir William Leighton had a small bone broken near the ankle, and his other ankle is severely sprained. Mr. Selby's misfortune is still worse. He had three ribs on one side broken, and was otherwise so much bruised, that he was taken to the nearest house where the accident happened, at which place he remains dangerously ill. Sir William is in a fair way of recovery.

9. Some days since, the children of Mr. T. Parry, of Flint, were bathing in the river Dee; one of them, his eldest daughter, got beyond her depth, and was in danger of drowning, when Mr. Parry plunged in, and brought her out; but

but such was his agitation, that he fell into a fit, and instantly expired.

15. At a Special Sessions for the county of Surrey, held in Horsemonger-lane, before Lord Grantley and the Bench of Justices, for discharging insolvent Debtors under the late Act, a man of the name of *Park* applied to be delivered from thralldom; he was opposed by his creditor, *Martin*, who stated, that the transaction for which *Park* was imprisoned was of such a nature, that he was not entitled to the benefit of the Act; that he had formerly been a hop-merchant, but had hopped off in every body's debt; that he had since applied himself to the study of astronomy and magic, and had obtained great sums, by predicting the seasons to a certain foreteller of hops and his agents; that *Park* and himself had agreed to consolidate their knowledge, and publish a new system of astronomy, which was completely to refute all the absurd notions of *Sir Isaac Newton*. In furtherance of their plan, they invented a superb orrery, and engaged *Leicester-house* to exhibit it, but *Mr. Gedge*, the landlord, with profane hands, seized upon it for rent. In the mean time, the book went on; the price was to have been a guinea, and it was to have been published by subscription. *Park*, who undertook the task of receiving the subscriptions, put the money into his own pocket, sold the plates for a trifle, and thus defrauded his partner, the present plaintiff, of his share of the profits of their joint labours. He hoped the Court would take cognizance of such fraudulent conduct, and not suffer the defendant to be discharged. The Court remarked, that this was entirely a partnership transaction between two Conjurors; neither of whom much deserved the name; for the one ought to have foreseen that his knavery would have brought him to prison; and the other, that if he entrusted him to receive the cash, he would run away with it. The result was, the Astronomer was suffered to go about his business.

16. An opulent clothier in Yorkshire, named *Reckmondwicke*, was last week committed to *York Castle*, charged with giving poison to his reputed daughter, a fine girl, near four years old, and by which he occasioned the little innocent's death.

Jeremiah Aftew, an opulent tradesman

at *Yaxley*, near *Norman Cross*, was tried at the late *Huntingdon Assizes*, for having in his custody a quantity of paillasses, and other articles, marked with the broad arrow of Government, and obtained from the prisoners of war at *Norman Cross*. He was convicted, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at *Norman Cross*, and be kept for two years to hard labour in the House of Correction.

At the Quarter Sessions for *Westmoreland*, a settlement cause was tried respecting the family of one *Swain*, a pauper which had formerly been upon the parish of *Egreimont*. The result of the trial fixed them upon *Havertham* parish, with an expence of 100*l.* more than it would have incurred by affording the proper maintenance. There are frequent proofs of similar *parochial* economy.

At the *Easter Assizes* at *Shrewsbury*, a man charged with sheep-stealing affected to be dumb, and consequently unable to plead to the indictment. He was remanded to prison, and at the late Sessions again arraigned. He persisted in silence, when a Jury was empanelled to enquire into the cause, and finding that he was mute only with a view of evading trial, he was put to the bar, found guilty of the offence imputed to him, and left by the Judges for execution. After conviction, he implored for mercy, declaring, that he had been advised to feign dumbness as the means of escaping punishment.

At the Assizes at *Mudilton*, there was a cause which, from its novelty, excited an uncommon degree of attention; such a circumstance has not occurred for half a century: it was a trial of a writ of right, in which *Sir John Honeywood* was defendant against *Lord Gwydir*, to recover a piece of land. The Jury consisted of sixteen Knights. After a long discussion, a verdict was given in favour of *Sir John Honeywood*.

The late *Mr. Robinson*, of *Stockwell*, some months since, left 70,000*l.* for the formation of a botanical garden; some circumstances, however, occurring to defeat the intentions of the deceased, the executors made search for his lawful heirs, and found them to be a man in extreme indigence at *Chapton*, near *Woodbridge*, named *Bedwell*, and the wife of a poor labouring man at *Middleton*, sister to *Mr. Robinson*. The money has been divided between them.

20. The Bengal Indiaman recently arrived from India, lost Mr. Mitchell, her third Officer, shortly after her quitting England, on her outward-bound passage:—Mr. Mitchell, while employed in superintending the stowage of the cables in the tier, found himself much interrupted by the interference of the ship's poulterer, who, instead of repairing to his allotted station on the gun-deck, persisted in taking a share in duty for which he was by no means qualified. After various orders to quit the place, totally disregarded by the intruder, the Officer was proceeding to enforce them in a more compulsory mode, when the other, suddenly drawing his knife, aimed it with great vio-

lence at his heart; as it fell upon the ribs, the knife did not then penetrate; but he immediately made another and more successful stab, which entering the stomach proved mortal. The murderer was seized, and has been ever since in irons on board the Bengal.

The effects of the East India Company in England and afloat, consisting of annuities, cash in the treasury, goods sold and not paid for, goods untold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted in the year 1820 to 16,155,950*l*. The sales of the Company's goods, which in the year 1793 were estimated, on an average, to amount to 4,928,301*l*. amounted in the last year to 7,367,727*l*.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN HUBERT MOORE, of Shannon-Grove, in the county of Galway, esq. to Lady Dunboyne, widow of the late John Lord Dunboyne.

Edward Morritt, esq. to Miss Isabella Anne Cotton, niece to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton.

Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson, of the 49th regiment, to Miss Letitia Vaillant, youngest daughter of Paul Vaillant, of Pall-mall.

Thomas Grenville, esq. of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, to Miss Hornsby.

Edward Henry Columbine, esq. captain of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Curry, of Golport.

Philip Burrard, esq. to Miss Sarah Naylor, of Cambridge.

The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer to Miss Louisa Cail, second daughter to the late Sir John Cail.

At West Monkton Rectory-house, the Rev. Dr. Croftman to Miss H. More.

Lieutenant Colonel Little, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Sophia Chavasse.

Walter Blackett, esq. to Miss Keene.

The Rev. Francis Wingham, vicar of Hunmanby, to Miss Dolly Cayley.

Sir Edward Carington, of Ceylon, to Miss Paulina Beili, of Southampton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JULY 10.

THE Hon. and Rev. Philip Howard, rector of Handsworth, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk.

19. Mrs. Bagshaw, Duchess-street, Portland-square.

At Westbury, John Gawen, esq.

At Kensington, Thomas Finimore Sanders, esq. formerly of Exeter.

Lately, at Modbury, Devonshire, Elford Spauke Lingworth, esq.

20. At Turnham-green, Mr. John Lane, of Old Bond street.

Lately, at Farnham Royal, near Windsor, in his 43d year, J. Williamson, esq.

Author of "Advice to Officers of the

British Army," and other performances.

22. Dr. Fowler, of York.

23. At Bath, Harry Daniel Mander, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Gen. Alexander Campbell of Glendaniel.

14. William Oliver, esq. aged 72 years.

James Moubray, esq. of Burleigh-house, New Forest, Hanis.

At Blackheath, the Right Hon. William Legge, earl of Dartmouth, aged 72 years.

In Hatton street, Joseph Warner, esq.

F. R. S. aged 85.

At

26. At Walthamstow, the Rev. Francis Dixon, B. D. rector of the united parishes of Bencombe and Broadway, Dorsetshire.

Mr. John Lawrie, formerly writer in Edinburgh, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson and his biographer James Boswell, esq.

28. Mr. Thomas Sandford, many years a servant in the Admiralty.

Mr. George Nairne, of Bucklebury.

At Bath, Mrs. Bigland, wife of Ralph Bigland, esq.

Mr. John Gosham, surveyor and builder, King's-road, Bedford row.

At Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, aged 32, the Rev. Thomas Langley, M. A. rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire.

Lately, at Galway, in Ireland, Ronald Macdonnell, esq.

29. At Dorrington, near Shrewsbury, Benjamin Price, esq. of Bath.

30. At Wallington Park, the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, bart.

31. At Brighton, John Rice, esq. of Tooting, Surrey.

AUGUST 1. Mr. Peter Bureau, late of Clement's-lane, merchant.

2. Mr. George Compstone, of Howlin.

3. The Rev. Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, Gloucestershire, and vicar of Radway and Ratley, Warwickshire.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. James Watson, bookseller.

4. Mr. John Garford, of the Old Mills, Poplar.

Mr. George Giles, wine and brandy merchant, Thames-street.

At Edinburgh, John McNabb, esq. of Newton.

Lately, Mrs. Sellon, wife of the Rev. William Sellon, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

5. Mr. Robert Rowley, of Friday-street, aged 47.

Mrs. Waldron, wife of Thomas Waldron, esq. of Field-house, Staffordshire.

6. At Mitcham, Mr. John Bond, baker, in his 71st year.

In Dublin, Lord Rossmore.

7. William Bowles, esq. of Abingdon, aged 74 years.

8. At Southampton row, Bloomsbury, Joshua Wilson, esq. of Mount Prospect, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, a quaker.

10. At Liverpool, Mr. Wild, prompter of Covent Garden Theatre, in his 52d year.

James Edward Lewis, lieutenant in the navy, aged 25, eldest son of James Lewis, esq. of Powis-place.

At Clapham, Joseph Shrimpton, esq.

At Bath, Pierce Walth, esq.

Mr. George Gregory, stone-manufacturer, in Princes street, Lambeth. He fell into the river, and was drowned.

13. The Right Hon. George Gordon, earl of Aberdeen. His Lordship was made a colonel 19th February 1761, a major-general 25th May 1772, a lieutenant-general 21st August 1797, and a general 12th October 1798.

14. Richard Fairfield, esq. of Berners street.

By a fall from his horse, at Denton Park, James Ibbetson, esq. third son of the late Sir James Ibbetson.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, the Rev. J. Cleobury, D. D. almost fifty years vicar of that parish and of Woodburn, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Rathfriland, near Dublin, Mrs. Pender, formerly Miss Rose Ryder, daughter of Mr. Ryder, of Covent Garden Theatre, and many years manager in Dublin. She performed a few characters on Covent Garden stage.

15. At Weltham, Christopher Baston Metcalf, esq.

18. At Margate, George White, esq. late of Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane.

19. At Petersham, Charles Thomas Vaughan Bunt, esq.

Mr. Charles Heydinger, in Plumtree-street.

21. William Bishop, esq. late president of the island of Barbadoes.

Sir William Plomer, k. t. alderman of Billshaw Ward near thirty years. He was elected alderman in 1772, served the office of sheriff in 1775, and lord mayor in 1782.

Mr. George Harpin, body coachman to the Queen.

23. At Clapton, William Rix, esq. town-clerk of the city of London.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DEC. 24, 1800. At Calcutta, Robert Macfarlane, esq.

JUNE 19, 1801. Timothy Goodall, esq. of Lisbon, aged 72.

JULY 12, 1801. At Celigny, in Switzerland, Mons. Naville, chief magistrate of Geneva before the Revolution.

JUNE 2. At Jamaica, Lieut. Col. De la Beche.



1801. AUGUST PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH DAY.

Bank Stock	per C. Reduc	per C. Contols	per C. Contols	New 5 per C.	New Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Irish Omn.	Imp. 3 per C.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	New Navy.	Cable Bills.	English Loat. Tick.	Irish Tick.
77	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
167	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
165	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
166 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
167 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
168 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
169 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
170 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
171 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
172 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
173 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
174 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
175 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
176 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
177 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
178 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
179 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
180 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
181 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
182 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
183 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
184 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
185 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
186 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18	5 1/2	6 1/2	—	58 1/2	193 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
187 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	79	9 1/2	18										

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ABOO TALIB KHAN. And, 2. A VIEW of BATTERSEA RISE, with some MERRY MOURNERS regaling themselves at DEATH'S DOOR.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. DEBRET, REGGEBILLY.

VOL. XL. SEPTEMBER 1801.

Y

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are no friends to early publications. The youth in his fourteenth year will, at a more mature age, be thankful that we decline inserting his lines on the expedition against the French in Egypt.

George Kelly, Atterbury's friend's, letters are received, and shall be inserted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from September 12, to September 19.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	25	0	45	9	46	4	34	6	35	7
											Kent	26	3	00	0	40	6	22	7	38	6
											Suffex	29	10	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0
											Suffolk	29	8	50	0	49	0	29	4	39	12
											Cambrid.	29	9	56	4	48	0	23	7	40	0
											Northf.	31	4	46	0	44	1	27	0	00	0
											Lincoln	31	10	00	0	42	7	23	4	00	0
											York	24	7	51	10	47	10	25	10	50	6
											Durham	72	4	51	5	43	10	23	6	00	0
											Northum.	75	8	44	0	32	1	25	6	00	0
											Cumberl.	102	3	69	9	58	8	37	10	00	0
											Westmor.	99	7	70	0	54	0	38	4	00	0
											Lancash.	28	1	00	0	32	0	32	0	00	0
											Cheshire	26	8	00	0	00	0	33	8	00	0
											Gloucester	106	6	00	0	57	4	30	3	52	6
											Somerset	93	0	00	0	48	0	28	2	00	0
											Monmouth.	23	6	00	0	50	11	38	8	00	0
											Devon	91	10	00	0	45	11	25	7	00	0
											Cornwall	97	8	00	0	47	6	26	2	00	0
											Dorset	94	6	00	0	50	11	31	6	00	0
											Hants	98	4	00	0	50	3	35	10	58	2
											WALES.										
											N. Wales	79	0	60	0	49	4	30	0	00	0
											S. Wales	75	2	00	0	45	0	16	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
28	30.15	64	N.E.	10	29.80	60	N.		
29	30.10	63	E.	11	29.97	60	N.E.		
30	29.95	64	N.E.	12	30.06	62	S.W.		
31	29.80	65	N.W.	13	30.15	59	N.		
				14	30.28	60	E.		
				15	30.34	61	N.E.		
				16	30.39	60	N.		
				17	30.14	61	E.		
				18	29.60	65	S.		
				19	29.85	61	W.		
				20	29.91	62	S.		
				21	29.87	63	S.W.		
				22	29.90	60	N.E.		
				23	29.97	60	N.		
				24	30.00	62	N.W.		
				25	30.09	60	W.		
				26	30.10	61	S.E.		

SEPTEMBER.									
			W.						
1	29.71	64	W.	18	29.60	65	S.		
2	29.64	65	W.	19	29.85	61	W.		
3	29.60	64	W.	20	29.91	62	S.		
4	29.52	66	S.W.	21	29.87	63	S.W.		
5	29.60	64	E.	22	29.90	60	N.E.		
6	29.62	64	N.	23	29.97	60	N.		
7	29.69	61	N.E.	24	30.00	62	N.W.		
8	29.72	60	N.	25	30.09	60	W.		
9	29.76	61	S.E.	26	30.10	61	S.E.		

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1801.

ABOO TALIB KHAN.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE following account is extracted from a letter to one of our Correspondents, to whom we are obliged for it.

" This illustrious Gentleman was born at Lucknow, in Hindoostan, in the household of that celebrated Minister Bourhaun al Molk. His father, who was a native of Istahan, the capital of the Persian empire, held high rank, was Commander in Chief of the Army, and Governor of several provinces.

Aboo Talib Khan, who is now about fifty years of age, has been the friend of the English nation upwards of thirty years. At the commencement of the late Rohilla war, he received orders to take the field in favour of our countrymen, which he did, and rendered us essential services.

By reason of his steady attachment to the English, he was branded, by his

colleagues, with several opprobrious epithets, and was even suspected of traitorous intentions towards his country. There were, in fact, two parties; the one for uniting with the English *externally* and *internally* (of which party Aboo Talib Khan was the principal leader), and the other for joining with the English *externally*, but not *internally*. In the sequel, the latter became most powerful, and our friend was ejected from his ministerial office. His nation being at length happily quieted, the English becoming more and more beloved by his countrymen, and the voice of faction no longer disturbing the tranquillity of the people, stimulated him to visit that country in whose cause he had fought, and for whom he had conquered.

Accordingly he embarked on board the *Christiana*, Captain Nautilman, a *Hamburgher*, and sailed from Bengal the first of *Ramazān* *, anno *Hegiræ*

1213

* We may here observe, with Mr. Marsden, that the Arabs and other Mohammedan nations, in their computation of time, reckon by a year which is purely lunar. It has no reference to the solar revolutions, and is of course unconnected with the vicissitude of seasons. The purpose of its adoption appears to have been chiefly religious, for the regulation of fasts and ceremonies, rather than of the civil concerns of the people. The year of the Mohammedans consists of twelve lunar months; and no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period, the commencement of each successive lunar year anticipates the completion of the solar, and revolves through all its seasons, the months respectively preserving no correspondence. The vulgar method of reckoning is that which estimates the commencement of the year, or first day of the month *Mohānem*, from the *appearance* of the new moon on the evening of the first or second day after the conjunction, or from that time at which it might from its age be visible, if not obscured by the circumstances of the weather, which is scarcely ever so soon as twenty-four hours, and seldom later than forty-eight hours, after the actual change. This appearance is announced by persons placed on the pinnacles of the mosques, or other elevated situations, to the people below, who welcome it with

1213 (Feb. 6, 1799). He came with Captain Nautilman as far as the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the Christiana, because she was supposed to be not sea worthy. At the Cape he stopped three months, when he took his passage on board the Britannia, Captain Culloch, and arrived at Cork on the 29th of Jemady ulfany (Oct. 29) following, whence he went to Dublin, and paid his respects to the Marquis Cornwallis, with whom he was personally acquainted.

From Dublin our friend came to London, where he arrived on the 25th of Shaban, A. H. 1214 (Jan 22, 1799), and where his courteous behaviour and genteel deportment gains him the good will and esteem of all who have the honour to be ranked among his acquaintance. In short, his company is greatly courted by all ranks and degrees of men.

His curiosity, when viewing any particular machinery employed in our manufactories, evinces a highly-cultivated mind; for he does not rest satisfied with a mere sight of the machines before him, but he always enquires into the nature of those machines, and the manner in which they operate, so as to produce such and such effects. We remember to have been in his company at a gentleman's very curious and elegant astronomical observatory, in which were several instruments and machines, with the nature of which, although a good astronomer himself, he was not acquainted, there not being any thing of the kind in his own country. Here his inquisitive turn of mind, occasioned by his thirst after knowledge; and the obliging manner in which the instruments were described, convinced him, that the English are ever ready to communicate, and that they are gratified in the opportunity of explaining to enlightened foreigners

the nature and use of the complicated machines.

Besides an extensive knowledge of general learning, he possesses an admirable vein for poetical composition; many effusions of which nature have come within the observation of the writer of this essay. But, to convince his countrymen, on his return, that he has not spent his time in this nation in a vain or idle manner, he has composed, in his own tongue, an elaborate poem, describing the British Empire, together with London and the parts adjacent, in a very minute and masterly manner. The poem here spoken of consists of about twelve hundred lines, which is regularly divided into sections, each describing some particular curiosity. The contents of this poem being somewhat novel, we shall here enumerate them for the satisfaction of our readers:

Diffichs.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Of the praise of London generally, | 9 |
| 2. In praise of the beauty (stature and appearance) of the people of London | 19 |
| 3. Explanation of the great roads leading to and from London | 6 |
| 4. The capital streets of London enumerated | 10 |
| 5. The manner of the buildings, with a particular description of the ornaments (papering of rooms) and furniture | 11 |
| 6. Manner of living in the houses | 31 |
| 7. Description of the shops | 5 |
| 8. Of the picture shops | 15 |
| 9. Of the artificial flower shop | 4 |
| 10. Of the fruit shop | 10 |
| 11. Of the sweet-meat shop (confectioners) | 10 |
| 12. Of the milliners' shops | 6 |
| 13. Of the jeweller's shop | 9 |
| 14. Of the perfumers | 5 |
| 15. Of the china and glass shops | 6 |

the sound of instruments, firing of guns, and other demonstrations of respect and zeal. The salutations are more solemn or clamorous at the return of some months than of others, and particularly on the appearance which terminates the month of fasting, or Ramazan. The month thus commenced is computed to last till the new moon again becomes visible; and so of the remaining months, till she has completed her twelfth lunation, and, emerging from the sun's rays, marks the practical commencement of another year.

The year of the Hepira, 1213, in which Aboo Talib Khan left Bengal, commenced on the 15th of June 1798; the next year, 1214, commenced June 5, 1799; the next, 1215, commenced May 24, 1800; the next, 1216, which is the present year, commenced May 14, 1801; and the next, 1217, will commence May 3, 1802.

* Alexander Aubert, Esq. of Highbury House, Ilington.

	<i>Disfa.</i>		<i>Disfa.</i>
16. Of the machine shops	5	don and the country adja-	
17. Of the silversmith's shop	6	cent	18
18. Of the manner in which Lon-		40. Account of the City of London,	
don is lighted at night	8	India House, Bank, &c.	14
19. Description of the squares and		41. Account of the Borough	8
the intersections of the streets	12	42. Account of the Thames and the	
20. Description of the parks	11	ships	11
21. Account of the multitudes of		43. Of the three bridges	7
people	7	44. General description of England	11
22. Account of the coaches (as		45. General account of Wales	4
well gentlemen's carriages as		46. Description of the town of	
hackney coaches)	8	Chester	10
23. Account of the pickpockets	9	47. Description of Dublin	5
24. Account of the manner in which		48. General description of Scotland	
London is supplied with wa-		and Edinburgh	12
ter, and also the mode in		49. Description of Richmond	8
which the waste water is car-		50. Ditto of Windsor	6
ried off	7	51. Ditto of Kew and St. James	7
25. Account of the churches	14	52. Ditto of Chiswick, and the Duke	
26. Of the public buildings	18	of Devonshire's public break-	
27. Of the accommodations for		fast	40
strangers	14	53. Description of the Universities	
28. Account of the taverns, coffee-		of Cambridge and Oxford	8
houses, and brothels	19	54. Description of Bath	5
29. Of the Opera	19	Thus it appears, that this minutely	
30. Of the three playhouses	19	descriptive poem consists of 595 dithicks,	
31. Of Sadler's Wells	7	or 1190 lines; a work which no fo-	
32. Of Ranelagh	12	reigner ever attempted to execute be-	
33. Of Vauxhall	27	fore.	
34. Of Aitley's	9	We have to regret, that this enlight-	
35. Of the Lyceum, &c.	4	ened Eastern Gentleman does not in-	
36. Of the Museum, Panorama, &c.	12	tend to remain long in this country,	
37. Of the Exhibition	15	but has purposed to return to his natal	
38. Account of the curiosities which		spot by the following circuitous route	
he saw in London	38	of Paris, Vienna, Constantinople, Egypt,	
39. Account of the suburbs of Lon-		Mecca, to Lucknow.	

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The publication of Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon has led me to enquire into the origin and antiquity of these discourses; and the result of my search may perhaps not be disagreeable to the readers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

IN the year 1398, King Richard having procured from Rome confirmation of certain statutes and ordinances, he caused the said confirmation to be read at St. Paul's Cross and St. Mary Spital, in sermons before all the people. Philip Malpas, Sheriff, in 1439 (18 Hen. VII.), gave twenty shillings a year to the preachers at the Spital. Stephen Forster, Mayor, in 1454, gave forty shillings to the preachers at the Spital and at Paul's Cross. St. Mary Spital stood where Spital Square now is. A part of the church-yard belonging to this hospital was severed from the rest by a

brick-wall, with a pulpit-cross therein (somewhat like that in St. Paul's Church-Yard, then called *Paul's Cross*), and an adjoining house two stories high, for the Mayor, Aldermen, and persons of distinction, to hear the sermons preached in the Easter holidays. It was for a long time a custom, on Good Friday in the afternoon, for learned men, appointed by the Prelates, to preach a sermon at Paul's Cross, treat of Christ's Passion; and upon the three next Easter holidays, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, others used to preach in the forenoon at the aforesaid Spital,

Spital, on the article of Christ's Resurrection: On Low Sunday another learned person was to make selection of the four sermons, either commending or reproving them; and that done, he was to make one himself, which were in all five sermons in one. At these sermons, so severally preached, the Mayor and Aldermen were present, in their violets at St. Paul's on Good Friday; and in their scarlet, both they and their wives, at the Spital in the holidays, except Wednesday in violets; and the Mayor, with his brethren, on Low Sunday, in scarlet, at Paul's Cross. This pulpit was broken down in the grand rebellion. Since the Restoration, the Easter sermons have been continued by the name of Spital Sermons at St. Bride's.

With respect to the hospitals it appears, that immediately after the general suppression, the citizens of London endeavoured to procure some of the dissolved monasteries for the reception and relief of the poor. To this end, Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor in 1537, 29 Hen. VIII. applied by letter to the King for a grant of certain houses to be invested in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being. No mention of this circum-

stance occurs in history, but a copy of his letter is preserved in the British Museum. These houses were "*Seynt Maryes Spytell, Seynt Bartholmez, Spytell, Seynt Thomas Spytell, and The New Abbey of Tower Hyll, founded,*" says he, "of good devotion by auncient fader, and endowed with great possessions and rents onely for the relefe, comforte, and helpyng of the pore and impotent people, not being able to helpe themselves, and not to the mayntenance of Chynons, Preests, and Monks, to lyve in pleasure, nothing regarding the miserable people lyving in every streete, offensyng every cleane persone passyng by the wy with theyr lythy and nasty savours, &c." This *new Abbey of Tower Hyll* was St. Mary of Grace, built by Edward III. who having been in a tempest at sea, made a vow to build a monastery to the honour of God and our Lady of Grace, if God would grant him grace to come safe to land. At the general suppression, this house was surrendered to Hen. VIII. and, since that time, alas! alas! has been converted into a vile slaughter-house for oxen and hogs, and an enormous store-house for victuals, from whence it owes its present name of the *Victualling Office*.

G. H.

LETTER FROM BISHOP WARBURTON TO CAPEL BERRON, M. A. *

TO THE RIVEREND MR. BERRON.

REVEREND SIR, *11, Pall Mall.*

THE favour of your very learned book I was sent me down to this place. The idea of a *prevalence* has been espoused by many learned and ingenious men in every age, as bidding fair to resolve many difficulties.

The principles I have gone upon, in my endeavours to save revealed religion, are such only as I find explicitly taught in the Bible, according to what I understand to be the plain and literal sense. If I can serve the cause of religion within these limits, I shall think

myself happy; further I must not venture. But shall I condemn others who seek more extensive aids for the attaining this incalculable end? On the contrary, I shall always hold, that they who endeavour to promote our common cause, whatever route they chuse to take, have a just claim to the candour and benevolence of the public.

I am,

REVEREND SIR,

Your faithful and obedient humble servant,

W. GLOUCESTER.

* Rector of Rossington, Northamptonshire; Lecturer of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Wharf; and Chaplain to the Honourable Society of Judges and Serjeants at Serjeants Inn. He died 5th October 1782.

† Fourth. "A pre-existent Lapse of human souls demonstrated from Reason; shown to be the Opinion of the most eminent Writers of Antiquity, sacred and profane; proved to be the Ground-Work likewise of the Gospel Dispensation; and the Medium through which many material Topics relative thereto are set in a clear, rational, and consistent Light." 8vo. 1762.—E.

ANECDOTE.

UNDERTAKERS regaling themselves at DEATH'S DOOR Bournemouth Rise CURRY



Represent the Undertakers in "Bournemouth Rise Curry" -
 But up the well-placed fact we can see at the time
 which will show the property, which is
 By the whole with the title that, which is at

ANECDOTE.

GENERAL BAU, a German Officer in the service of Russia, who contributed essentially to the elevation of the great Catherine, had orders to march to Holstein with a body of troops, of which he had the command. He was a soldier of fortune, and no one knew either his family or native place. One day, as he was encamped near Husum, he invited the principal Officers to dinner. As they were sitting down to table, they saw a plump miller and his wife brought into the tent, whom the General had sent his Aid-du-Camp to seek. The poor miller and his wife approached trembling with apprehension. The General reconciled them to their situation, and made them sit down beside him to dinner; during which he asked them a number of questions about their family. The good man told him, that he was the eldest son of a miller like himself, and that he had two brothers in a

mercantile line, and a sister. "But," says the General, "had you not another brother besides the two whom you have mentioned?" The miller told him that he had another brother, but he went to the wars very young, and as they had never heard of him they supposed he was dead. The General reading in the eyes of the Officers that they were amused at his entertaining himself so long with questioning the poor man, turned to them, and said, "Gentlemen, you have always been curious to know from what family I sprung; I now tell you, and I am not ashamed of my origin, for I am the brother of this honest man; he has given you the history of my family." The General, after spending the day with his relations, in the felicity of which his Officers heartily joined, took measures to better their fortune.

BATTERSEA RISE.

[With an ENGRAVING, representing, some MERRY MOURNERS regaling themselves at DEATH'S DOOR.]

THAT eminent Artist (John Nixon, Esq. R. A.) has amused himself with a sort of graphic pun (if we may be allowed the expression) upon the honest host of the Falcon, at Battersea Rise, in the Wandsworth Road.

This house is situated at the corner of the lane leading from the Wandsworth road to Battersea Bridge, is kept by Mr. Robert DEATH, whose figure, indeed, but ill comports with his name, and whose name gave occasion to a few whimsical verses by a Correspondent, printed in the VIIIth Volume of our Magazine, p. 390. Another Gentleman has caught a similar idea, and favoured us with some lines that appear in page 252 of the present Number. With respect to the subject of the annexed ENGRAVING, we are given to understand, that it was actually sketched from the LIFE; and, indeed, though men of "mortal calling," we believe there are few professional persons who, when they "seek the shop," more merrily pass their moments than the worshipful fraternity of Undertakers. Many of our readers, no doubt, have been diverted by Sir Richard Steele's sketch of an Undertaker marshalling his mutes

in an excellent Comedy called *THE FUNERAL*; or, *Grief à la Mode*; to whom he says:

"Come, you that are to be mourners in this house put on your sad looks, and walk by me that I may sort you. Ha! you! a little more upon the dismal; [*forming their countenances*]—this fellow has a good morbid look—place him near the corpse. That wainscot face must be next to the shroud, that fellow's almost in a fright (that looks as if he were full of some strange misery) at the entrance of the hall—So—but I'll fix you all myself—*Let's have no laughing now on any provocation* [*making faces*] Look, wonder that idle well-looking puppy! You may get a scout-drel; Did not I pity you, took you out of a great man's service, and show you the pleasure of receiving wages? Did not I give you ten, then fifteen, now twenty shillings a week, to be sorrowful; and the more I give you, I think, the gladder you are?"

Again; "Look you now, you're all upon the sneer; let me have none but downright stupid countenances—I've a good mind to turn you all off and take people out of the play-house; but

hang

hang 'em, they are as ignorant of their parts as you are of your's; they never act but when they speak; when the chief indication of the mind is in the gesture, or indeed in case of sorrow in no gesture, except you were to act a widow, or so—But your's, you doits, is all in dumb show; Dumb show? I mean expective eloquent show: as who can see such a horrid ugly phiz as that fellow's, and not be shock'd, offended, and kill'd of all joy while he beholds it? But we must not loiter—ye stupid rogues, whom I have pick'd out of all the rubbish of mankind, and fed for your eminent worthlessness, attend and know, that I speak you this moment stiff and immutable to all sense of noise, mirth, or laughter: So they are pretty well—pretty well—[*Makes mouths at them as they pass by him to bring them to a constant countenance.*]"

Those of our readers who have humour themselves, or can relish it in others, will find subjects of mirth among the several objects in the unexecuted sketch; while we proceed to a short account of the scene of action.

The parish of Battersea stands in the hundred of Brixton, in Surrey, near the River Thames, and at about three miles distance from London; it is bounded on the east by Lambeth, on the south by Clapham, on the west by Wandsworth, and on the North by the Thames. The northern extremity of the parish is called Battersea rise; and, being admired for its open situation and fine prospect, is ornamented with several villas.

Battersea was a long time the residence, as well as the property, of the St. John's, the ancestors of the late Lord Bolingbroke, the greater part of whose house was pulled down about the year 1775; and on the site has been erected an horizontal air-mill of a new construction, and of very large dimensions, which Mr. Lysons (in his "*Environ's of London*") thus describes:

"The shape of the dome, or case, which contains the moveable machine, is that of a truncated cone; being circular, of 52 feet diameter at the bottom, and 45 at the top; the height of the main shaft is 120 feet; that is, 40 feet from the floor to the bottom of the dome, and 80 feet thence to the top. The moveable machine is of the same shape, and nearly of the same dimen-

sions, as the dome; having just space to turn round within it. The extremities of this machine are called floats, as in the wheel of a water-mill; the pieces of wood which connect them with the main shaft, are called the arms; there are 96 floats, and the same number of shutters in the dome, which, when open, admit, even when there is little wind, a sufficient current of air to turn the machine, and, by a particular contrivance, shut when the wind is so violent as to endanger the structure. This mill, at its first erection, was used for preparing of oil; it is now used as a corn-mill."

The Church, which stands on the banks of the Thames, is a modern brick building*, having a tower, with a conical spire, at the west end. It has neither aisles nor a chancel; but the communion-table stands in a recess at the east end of the church; and over it is an old window of painted glass, which, at the rebuilding of the church, was carefully preserved, as containing portraits of Henry the Seventh, his grandmother (Margaret Beauchamp), and Queen Elizabeth. Over the portraits are the royal arms in the central compartment; and on each side, the arms and quarterings of the St. Johns; the portraits are likewise surrounded with borders containing the arms of the families allied to them by marriage.

Of the land within the parish, above 300 acres are occupied by market-gardeners, who employ in the summer season a great number of labourers, both men and women. The latter of whom, for the most part travel on foot from Shropshire and North-Wales in the spring, labour for a weekly allowance of from 5s. to 7s.; live (as Mr. Lysons tells us he was credibly informed many of them do) upon 1s. 6d. a week, their diet consisting chiefly of the produce of the gardens, which they are allowed *gratis*; and return in the autumn to their own country richer than they left it! The soil of the gardeners' ground is sandy, and requires a great deal of rain; the vegetables which they raise, however, are, in general, very fine, and the asparagus, in particular, is far-famed.

By the custom of this manor, lands descend to the youngest sons; but, in default of sons, they are divided, in equal portions, among the daughters.

* It was built on the site of the former church, by an Act of 14 Geo. 3. and was opened Nov. 17, 1777.

DR. CLARKE AND MR. DODWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
The following letters, which you will see are originals in the hand-writing of Mr. Dodwell and Dr. Clarke, and have never been printed, may afford some entertainment to the readers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I therefore send them for insertion, and remain

Yours, &c.

C. D.

(COPY.)

SIR,
I DID not know that the copy of your book against me * was a present from the Author till my arrival at London. My bookseller who sent it sent no letter with it that might inform me that it was so. And I had no reason to expect that favour from a stranger so perfectly unknown to me. Yet if I be not misinformed, I knew an Uncle of yours in our Colleged in Dublin under Dr. Winter, our then Provost, in the next chamber to mine. He is, as I am told, dead many years since, and I am glad he has left behind him such an honour to his name. You might thereby have discerned how free I am from the prejudices with which you charge me. As for the crudeness of my thoughts, you cannot pretend to have bestowed more time on them than I have done. You may find them suggested in my second letter of advice for studies to Mr. John Lesley, brother to Mr. Charles, upon his leaving our Colleged. The first edition of those letters was, perhaps, before you were born. Yet the letters themselves were written some while before. What you pretend not to understand, I am sure you cannot pretend to confute. Yet the instances you give of my obscurity are not so convincing that

* Mr. Dodwell's book was entitled, "An Epistolary Discourse proving from the Scriptures and the first Fathers that the Soul is a Principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the Pleasure of God to Punishment or to Reward, by its Union with the divine baptismal Spirit: Wherein is proved, that none have the Power of giving this divine immortalizing Spirit since the Apostles only the Bishops." 8vo. 1706. Dr. Clarke's answer was entitled, "A Letter to Mr. Dodwell, wherein all the Arguments in his Epistolary Discourse against the Immortality of the Soul are particularly answered, and the Judgment of the Fathers concerning that Matter truly represented." 8vo. 1706. The mischievous tendency of Mr. Dodwell's doctrine, as it was backed by the great name of the Author in the learned world made it more necessary that an answer should be given to what from another hand might, perhaps, have been received as a designed banter upon both natural and revealed religion. Mr. Clarke was thought the most proper person for this work. "And he did it," says Dr. Hoadley, "in so excellent a manner, both with regard to the philosophical parts, and to the opinions of some of the primitive writers upon whom this doctrine was fixed, that it gave universal satisfaction."—EDITOR.

favourable

favourable application would not have made you master of my meaning; and till you make out the difficulty, you must excuse me if I be as unable to find it as you were to know my design in it. What you charge me with as to my integrity in my quotations, in that I am sure of the advantage of you. You cannot pretend to know my own thoughts better than I, though you may be more sagacious in finding out the sense of our Authors. Nor am I conscious of any overt acts by which you or any other can judge of my failing in that point of integrity. As to my personal disabilities, as I am sensible that no man ought, so I am conscious that none can have reason to think more mainly of them than myself. And so far as they are not sins nor scandals, I am willing to leave them to our readers, without troubling him with any apology. Yet you have shewn a strange inequality in your censures. What you have taken upon credit, in that you are favourable far beyond my merit. But you are most severe upon my book where you had less reason to depend on any man's judgment but your own. However, I am sensible of your good will in that favour, by how much I am the more conscious of not having deserved it. I like with all your zeal for religion in an age of so little zeal, and should not have been sorry for being the object of it if I had deserved it. Nor shall I be ashamed of contradicting myself again if you give me reason to do so, however you are pleased to stigmatize recantation by that unpleasant name. Perhaps you also may see reason not to imitate but to rival me: in doing so, God prosper your studies, and make them beneficial for his Church's good. I am, so far as you will be pleased to contribute thereto,

Your most unfeigned and hearty well-wisher,

HENRY DODWELL.

Oxford, May 22,

1706.

You may direct yours to me at Shotelbrook, by the Maidenhead post, in Berkshire.

For Mr. Samuel Clark,
at the Lord Bishop of
Norwich's.

SIR,

THE occasion of my publishing an answer to your discourse concerning

the natural mortality of the soul was not (I assure you) out of any disrespect to your person, whose great learning is well known to the world, and your piety not doubted by any that know you. But this last book of yours was judged by all serious men of all parties, and particularly by those whose judgment your opinions in some other matters should make you value most, to be of very dangerous consequence; and in the event it appeared notoriously, that the loose and profane people about the town, and elsewhere, embraced your notion with greediness, and boasted of it with great pleasure in all companies. You say indeed, *you know no Atleast in England that can take advantage of the doctrine of natural mortality, if I had assured him that you allow none such the benefit of actual mortality.* I never supposed, Sir, that you did allow them the benefit of actual mortality. But they have and will allow themselves more than you allow them; and when once you have granted them *natural* mortality, you can never persuade them that they shall not have the benefit of *actual*. Immortality to punishment has always been made use of by unbelievers as an objection against religion; and you have greatly strengthened that objection, because it is plainly more incredible that a good God should immortalize to punishment a mortal creature, than that he should condemn an immortal one to immortal punishment. The first part of your hypothesis all profane men embrace eagerly; and after you have given them encouragement to believe that, they will never be convinced of the truth of the second: This is the *evil* consequence of your doctrine; what *good* effect your publishing it could be expected, I profess seriously I cannot imagine; since it can affect only those who never heard of the Gospel, and the world is generally disposed to think favourably concerning them without advancing such a dangerous hypothesis.

If you intended your *Præmonition* as a correction of your book, it should have been signified to the world expressly. But (unless I have much mistaken your words) there are inconsistencies and indefensible opinions advanced in That as well as in the discourse itself.

One thing I cannot forbear mentioning here, which I did not think proper to enlarge upon in print. Some of your

your quotations out of the Fathers, particularly that long one out of Tertullian, page 52, should by all means have been spared. - Good men, as I am well informed, have it by heart, and repeat it with great satisfaction, to ridicule you and the Fathers, and indeed Religion itself. I therefore saying this to particularly as I do not, for the same reason that I wish you had omitted it.

Upon the whole, Sir, I desire you to believe me to have no design in the

world but the promoting true religion; and if I have in any particular mistaken your sense, or misrepresented it, I shall be very ready to beg your pardon, and will not continue to contend for contention sake; and I hope if you think fit to write again, you will not defend any thing merely because you have affirmed it before.

I am, Sir,

Your hearty and unfeigned well-wisher,

SAM. CLARKE.

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APPENDIX TO MACKLINIANA;

OR,

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

(Continued from Page 105.)

ORIGINAL POLLY PEACHUM.

THOSE persons who have risen to any height in their profession are generally objects of popular curiosity, and there are, amongst many other pleasing inducements to this curiosity, a desire to know by what progressive steps they have been conducted to this point of reputation. Hence biography becomes useful as well as amusing—it shews the humblest situations not only the possibility of their elevation, but excites them to trials and exertions, which, perhaps, without these occasional examples, they would never think of attempting.

The last century has not produced, perhaps, a greater instance of the change of fortune in an individual, than in the subject of these memoirs; it presents us with a woman, who, in the language of the law, *was no body's daughter*, bred up, in the early parts of her life, at the bar of a public coffee-house, afterwards introduced upon the stage; with a handsome person, and attractive accomplishments; and yet, with all these levels to seduction, conducting herself with that propriety and conduct, as to attain the first rank in the country, with the esteem and approbation of the public.

Lavinia Fenton (as she was commonly called from her childhood up to her marriage) was the daughter of a Mr. Belwick, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and was born in the year 1708. Not long after her birth, her mother married Mr. Fenton, who kept a coffee-house at Charing-cross, and who, perhaps, finding it more respectable to give her daughter the name of Fenton, than her real father's name—she was soon after the marriage known by no other name than that of Lavinia Fenton.

Her genius was almost entirely the gift of nature; she discovered a talent for singing almost coeval with her speaking; and she improved it to much by continual practice as she grew up, that at a very early age her adopted father took notice of it, and got her instructed by some of the best masters. She was said to have possessed a fine, simple, melodious voice; and as Italian singing was little cultivated at that time, and perhaps out of the reach of her father's finances, she was principally educated to the English ballad, in which, from the reputation she has left behind her, on the authority of the best judges of that day, she must have greatly excelled.

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With

With these talents, and in so conspicuous a situation as that of a coffee-house, it is no wonder that she readily found an entrée up in the stage. Being introduced to the Manager of the Haymarket Theatre, he instantly engaged her, not, it appears, altogether as a singer, as her début at this Theatre was in *Monimia*, in the *Orphan*, which happened in the year 1726, when she was but eighteen years of age.

She soon was considered as a very rising Actress, and obtained from the town a very considerable share of applause, accompanied with very valuable presents which was the mode of conferring favours on the performers of those days, without any impeachment of the latter's characters, either for meanness, infidelity, &c. They were considered as pledges of public esteem, and as such shewn by the performers to their friends and acquaintances.

Independent, however, of the public esteem, she had many admirers of another nature, and amongst the rest a young libertine of very high rank, who fell so desperately in love with her, that he offered to relinquish all the pleasures of the town, in which he took so distinguished a lead, and retire with her into the country, upon any terms, short of marriage, she would propose. This offer, which was well known, was, however, rejected with disdain, and by it she very considerably added to her reputation.

Soon after this she appeared in the character of *Cherry*, in "The Beaux's Stratagem," with so much advantage from figure, simplicity, and richness, that Rich, the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, drew her from the Haymarket by the tempting offer of *fifty pounds per week*; at which salary she remained till the beginning of the year 1728, which may be considered as the great era of her future fortune.

Of the astonishing success of this Opera so much has been already said, that it would be tiresome to repeat—we shall therefore only mention one circumstance hitherto little known; which is, that Rich, the Manager, in order to secure the new *Polly* (Miss Fenton), raised her salary to double, which made it amount to *thirty shillings* per week. And here it is curious to regard the difference of times as it respects the state of music and general state of society. In the year 1728, a first rate singer could only obtain

thirty shillings per week (which, according to the number of playing weeks in the season, amounts to *forty five pounds* per year), whilst a first rate singer in the year 1801 is thought worthy of an arbitration between two rival Managers, contending who shall have her, at the rate of *three thousand pounds* the season and a clear benefit.

What must increase this mighty difference is still more curious? It cannot be the difference in the plenty of money, as it affects not other articles in the same proportion—it cannot be the great superiority of talent; for though Mrs. Billington, we admit, may be a much better and more scientific singer than Miss Fenton, yet the latter was the best theatrical singer in her day—Where then lies the difference? Alas! we fear, to place it under its proper head, it must be transferred to the superior *folly* and *disipation* of the present race, who will bear this monstrous tax on their pleasures without the least consideration of what it is intrinsically worth, or how far they are able to afford it.

Whatever Miss Fenton's real abilities were as a singer or actress, we may venture to pronounce, from the universality of her fame, and the panegyrics which are left behind of her, that no Actress was ever more the rage of the public than she was—the fan shops and print shops exhibited her figure every day, and the Theatre for *sixty-three* representations the first season, every night—all who saw and heard her were her admirers, inasmuch that she was guarded home every night she went from the Theatre by several confidential friends.

She was, however, deaf to all amorous proposals, till the Duke of Bolton paid his addresses to her, who, though a married man, was actually in love with her, and convinced her so much of the sincerity of his passion, and probably with a future promise of becoming a Dutchess (if events should give him that chance), that she at last yielded to his solicitations.

What were her original terms with the Duke is not exactly known. Swift, who wrote from the common report of that day, in a letter dated 6th July 1728, says, "The Duke of Bolton has run away with *Polly Peachum*, having settled four hundred per year on her during pleasure, and, upon disagreement, two hundred more."—Perhaps something

thing like this might be true; but the exact terms could not be well known, as a separation never ensued.

She lived with this Nobleman twenty-three years as his mistress, but in such a manner, as to attract neither envy or reproach (if we except the crime of attaching herself to a married man). His Dutches's dying in 1751, the Duke immediately married Miss Fenton; and, though raised to this high honour, the never once forgot what she owed to her benefactor and to Fortune. She enjoyed this dignity nine years, dying in the year 1760, at the age of fifty two.

She was buried at Greenwich with all appropriate honours; and her granddaughter by the Duke before marriage is now a Baroness of this kingdom.

The Duke of Bolton is said to have often declared, that he was first captivated by the plaintive and bewitching manner in which Polly sung the following address to her father.

"Oh! ponder well—be not severe;
So save a wretched wife!
For on the rope that hangs my dear,
Depends poor Polly's life."

We shall close the account of this celebrated character with the following eulogium given of her by a very late respectable authority, Dr. Joseph Warton, who, in a note subjoined to one of Swift's letters to Gay, thus speaks of her.

"She was (says he) a very accomplished and most agreeable companion; had much wit, good strong sense, and a just taste in polite literature. Her person was agreeable and well made, though I think she could never be called a beauty. I have had the pleasure of being at table with her, when her conversation was much admired by the first characters of the age, particularly old Lord Bathurst and Lord Granville."

Mucklin said, her dress in Polly was very like the simplicity of a modern Quaker; and the few prints we have seen of her confirm this assertion,

LUCY LOCKIT.

The original of this character was a Mrs. Eggleton, the wife of an Actor of that name, commonly called "Biron Eggleton," for taking upon him that title in France, where he had acquired a small patrimony. This person (says Chetwood) was a Frenchman, and he was reckoned a very successful Actor; but, through the loss of

of life, he finished his journey in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

His wife, previous to her performance of Lucy, was a Comic Actress, much admired by the best judges, and therefore came self-recommended to this part, in which she succeeded so well as to share the palm of acting with Polly, though not, perhaps, the general admiration of the town. John Duke of Argyle, who was, through life, one of the best judges and patrons of the Stage, took a particular pleasure in seeing Mrs. Eggleton, and always spoke of her in the highest terms. "With a great share of merit (says Davies), she was extremely diffident, and never attempted a new character but with the utmost apprehension of her failing to please the audience."

She wanted prudence, however, to regulate those talents, and to secure the continuance of public approbation; for whether from herself, or from the example of her husband, like a second Ariadne, she did enamoured of Bacchus, about the year 1734.

JEREMIAH CLARKE.

Though Clarke was not one of the dramatis personæ of the Beggars Opera, he was the original composer of the air, " 'Tis woman that seduces all mankind; "

and on this account, as well as the singularity of his fate, deserves some notice here.

Jeremiah Clarke was originally bred to music, and had his education in the Chapel Royal under the celebrated Dr. Blow, who seems to have had a paternal affection for him. Early in life, Clarke was so unfortunate as to conceive a violent and hopeless passion for a very beautiful and accomplished lady, of a rank far superior to his own; and his sufferings on this account became so intolerable to him, that he resolved to put an end to his existence. He was at the house of a friend in the country when he took up this fatal resolution, and suddenly set off for London. His friend observing his dejection, without knowing the cause, furnished him with a horse, and a servant to attend him.

In his way to town, a fit of despair suddenly seizing him, he alighted, and, giving his horse to the servant, went into an adjoining field, in the corner of which was a pond surrounded with trees, which pointed out to him three ways of getting rid of life. Hest-

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rating for some time which to take, he at last determined to leave it to chance, and taking a piece of money out of his pocket, tossed it up in the air to decide it; the money, however, falling on its edge in the clay, seemed to forbid both ways of destruction; and it had such an effect upon him, that he declined it for that time, and regaining his horse rode to town.

His mind, however, was too much disordered to receive comfort, or take any advantage from the above omen; and after a few months worn out in the utmost dejection of spirits, he shot himself in his own house in St. Paul's Church yard.

The late Mr. John Reading, organist of St. Dunstan's Church, a scholar of Dr. Blow, and master to the late Mr. Stanley, the well-known blind organist, who was intimately acquainted with Clarke, happened to be passing by the door as the pistol went off, and upon entering the house found his friend and fellow-student in the agonies of death.

Clarke was likewise the original composer of Dryden's celebrated Ode on St. Cecilia's Birth-Day. He is supposed to have done great justice to this Ode, particularly in the pathetic.

"The mighty Master smiled to see,
That love was in the next degree.
'Twas but a kindred sound to move;
For pity melts the mind to love."

"But though free from licentious harmony," says Dr. Burney, "mild, persuasive, and correct, yet he is seemingly incapable of violence of any kind."—This Ode was recomposed by Handel in 1736 to more advantage, and had a particular run; though we have heard the late Dr. Arne censure some passages even of this composition apparently with great force of criticism.

CONTINUATION OF REMARKS.

The character of Peachum was drawn after the model of Jonathan Wild, a celebrated thief and thief-taker, who had suffered death for his notorious villainies about three years before the production of this Opera; and Peachum perusing his Tyburn list was nothing more than the daily practice of Wild. Gray, however, by frequently comparing highwaymen to courtiers, and mixing other political allusions, drew the attention of the public to the character of Sir Robert Walpole, then Prime Minister, who, like most other Prime Ministers, had a strong party

against him, who constantly took care to make, or find a comparison between the two characters. A particular anecdote of this nature is told of Sir Robert, which shews, what friends and enemies have long since agreed in, viz. that he possessed a fund of good humour which could scarcely be broken in upon by any accident, with a thorough knowledge of the English character.

In the scene where Peachum and Lockit are described settling their accounts, Lockit sings the song,

"When you censure the age," &c.

which had such an effect on the audience; that, as if by instinct, the greater part of them threw their eyes on the stage-box, where the Minister was sitting, and loudly encored it. Sir Robert saw this stroke instantly, and saw it with good humour and discretion; for no sooner was the long finished, than he encored it a second time himself, joined in the general applause, and by this means brought the audience into so much good humour with him, that they gave him a general huzza from all parts of the house.

Peachum was one of Macklin's parts, and whilst he was in possession of it is said to have performed it in a style superior to all competitors.

The original Polly only continued on the stage the first season, the Duke of Bolton having taken her off the July following her first appearance. Her successor was a Miss Warren, who had the same good luck, being immediately taken from the stage by a Gentleman of fortune. She was afterwards followed by several performers of various pretensions, Miss Norris, Miss Falkner, and Mrs. Chambers. Miss Brent, afterwards Pinto, sung it better, and brought more money by far, than any since the first season of its exhibition. Mrs. Arne also had great musical merit, as had Madame Mara, who in mere point of voice, perhaps, excelled them all—but the uncouthness of English words coming from a foreign mouth rendered the dialogue tiresome, and consequently much deranged the reality of the character.

Mrs. Cibber was to the eye, heart, and ear, all that the Poet could wish for—the simplicity of her tones, and the sensibility of her countenance, engaged every heart in her favour.

Deaths since Walker's time of the production were Beard, Lowe, Vernon,

Vernon, and Webster. Beard, in conjunction with the Polly of Miss Brent, run a whole season, almost with as much celebrity as in the original cast. But Beard though his singing and person were in character, was deficient in speaking, as well as in the bold flashy gentility of deportment which belongs to the character. Lowe's voice was still more happy, but his expression less characteristic. Vernon was reckoned a good Macheath in his time—but in our opinion much over-rated:—his musical knowledge, no doubt, was more than equal to the part—but neither his voice or figure was that of a *highwayman*. Vernon, too, was a cock-comb of the first water; and whatever part he played, he was for shewing himself more than his author. Webster was all but the character—a fine, sweet-toned, manly voice, genteel deportment, &c. which made forcible impressions—but in his acting he was too much of a *Gentleman* for Macheath—the man who lives mostly with *women of the town*, and *men of the road*, is not likely to acquire any other manners than a bold forward look, and a free familiar impudence—Webster could not exactly compass this; and so far he failed in the eye of critical examination.

Inledon, the best English singer in the ballad line, perhaps, the stage was ever in possession of, wants somewhat of figure, and a certain decision of character to set off the *Chieftain* of a band of robbers; who, like the Chieftains of the early ages, are supposed to be elected to that situation for superior courage, figure, &c. &c. But the best acknowledged Macheath since the days of Walker was a man little known in the present day, of the name of Wilder—he had been originally a singer at Vauxhall, and went to Ireland about the year 1758. His first appearance at Smock-alley Theatre, Dublin, was in this character, in which he gained such reputation, that he performed it *seven-teen times* successively that season, and nearly as many more the next, beside summer excursions, where he met with the same encouragement.

His praise was not undeserved—he possessed a fine, manly, robust figure, a marking eye, and a decisive step, that at once told the hero of the road—his voice was suitable to such a figure, strong and musical—but without those

practise at the expence of character. Wilder continued in Ireland above thirty years with various success as a general performer, but evidently the best Macheath of his time; and towards the latter end of that period quitted the stage to follow the business he was bred to, which was that of a scene-painter. He was in London about seven years ago, looking strong and healthy for his age; and perhaps may be living now.

Mrs. Martin was the original Mrs. Peachum; as likewise the original Diana Trapes—both of which characters she filled with reputation till her death. Mrs. Macklin, we believe, succeeded her in Mrs. Peachum, as she was long in the possession of the part—and we hear of no intermediate successor. The Author of “*The Dramatic Censor*,” a work published about thirty years ago, speaks of her in very handsome terms, who says, “that for strong knowledge of the world, and a just cynical turn of humour, Macklin and his wife, in the parts of Peachum and Mrs. Peachum, stood unrivalled.”

We cannot close our observations on this Opera without noticing a criticism of Dr. Johnson's, in answer to the two opinions that were formed of it at that time. The one, “that it placed all kinds of vice in the strongest and most odious light;” and the other, “as giving encouragement not only to vice, but to crimes, by making the highwayman the hero, and disguising him at last unpunished.”

“Both these decisions (says Johnson) are surely exaggerated. The play, like many others, was plainly written *only to divert, without any moral purpose*, and is therefore not likely to do good; nor can it be conceived, without more speculation than life requires or admit, to be productive of much evil. *Highwaymen and housebreakers seldom frequent the playhouse*, or mingle in any elegant diversion; nor is it possible for any one to imagine that he may rob with safety because he sees Macheath reprieved upon the stage.”

With great deference to Dr. Johnson's general merits, we believe there never was so inconsiderate a criticism dropt from the pen of a great man. That Gay wrote this Opera to satirize the courtiers through the medium of ordinary characters, both the songs as well as the dialogue evidently tell; and the accounts we have of contemporary

rary audiences applauding and applying particular passages to particular persons, are additional proofs of it; nay, the Court itself was so sensible of the satire, that they would not suffer the Opera of "Polly" to be represented (supposed to be a counter-part to the Beggar's Opera), because they dreaded similar effects.

"That highwaymen and house breakers seldom frequent the Theatres" is another error equally gross as the former, as none are more fond of amusements and dissipations than people of this description—they fly to them as reliefs from thinking; and such an Opera as this must doubly excite their attention, from their being better judges of its merits.

In respect to Dr. Johnson's last observation, "That a highwayman will not be induced to rob because he sees Macheath reprieved on the stage,"—

we agree with him, as nothing but the grossest ignorance can suppose, that a dramatic reprieve is equal to that issuing from the Crown—but the character of Macheath in general produces little less bad effect, as his gay, sprightly manners, handsome appearance, his being beloved by the women, and looked up to by his associates, hold out a very seducing idea of the character to those more than half disposed to it already from their ignorance, idleness, and profligacy.

On the whole, then, we cannot but conclude, that the Poet wrote with a moral purpose, though we believe, at the same time, it unfortunately happens, that country is not in general shamed by the satire, nor highwaymen amended by the representation.

[*Strictures on the Character of Mr. MACKLIN, as an Actor, Author, and Man, in our next.*]

ACCOUNT

OR

SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS.

"CHARLES HANBURY (WILLIAMS) was born in 1709, and educated at Eton *, where he made considerable progress in classical literature; and, having finished his studies, travelled through various parts of Europe. Soon after his return he assumed the name of Williams, obtained from his father the estate of Coldbrook, and espoused, in 1732, Lady Frances Coningsby, youngest daughter of Thomas Earl of Coningsby.

"On the death of his father †, in 1733, he was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, and uniformly supported the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he idolized: he received from that Minister many early and confidential marks of esteem, and in 1739 was appointed by him Paymaster of the Marines. His name occurs only twice as a speaker in Chandler's Debates; but the substance of his speech is given in neither instance.

"Sprightliness of conversation, ready wit, and agreeable manners, introduced him to the acquaintance of men of the first talents; he was the soul of the celebrated coterie, of which the most conspicuous members were Lord Hervey, Winington, H. Walpole (late Earl of Orford), Stephen Fox (Earl of Ilchester), and Henry Fox (Lord Holland), with whom, in particular, he lived in the strictest habits of intimacy and friendship. At this period, he distinguished himself by political ballads remarkable for vivacity, keenness of invective, and ease of versification. He did not, however, confine his satire to politics, but descended into private life: with much wit, and little delicacy, he wrote a severe lampoon on the marriage of Mr. Hussy, afterwards Lord Beaulieu, withabella, daughter and heiress of John Duke of Montague, and widow of William Duke of Manchester, whose exquisite beauty attracted general admiration.

* At Eton he had for his school fellows, the first Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, Mr. William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, Mr. Winington, Henry Fielding, &c. See Murphy's Life of Fielding.—EDITOR.

† His father, who died in 1735, not 1733, was John Hanbury, Esq. a South Sea Director. Sir C. H. W. was his second son.—EDITOR.

" Wide was the extent of her commands;
O'er fertile fields, o'er barren lands,
She stretch'd her haughty reign :
The coxcomb, fool, and man of sense,
Youth, manhood, age, and impotence,
With pride receiv'd her chain."

" The Ode was written in 1743 *, soon after the marriage, and confined to the perusal of his intimate friends ; but copies being indiscreetly circulated, it became public in 1746, to the chagrin and dissatisfaction of the Author.

" Mr. Hufsey bore the severe attack with great forbearance ; but the Hibernian spirit was roused by the illiberal satire against the whole nation :

" Nature indeed denies them sense ;
But gives them legs, and impudence,
'That beats all understanding ;"

and several Irish Gentlemen in London seem to have entered into a combination to challenge the Author. To avoid a succession of duels, by the advice of his friends, he prudently retired into Monmouthshire, though he did not himself entertain serious apprehensions of danger. His absence, and the intervention of friends, cooled the anger of those whom his satire had provoked, gave them time to reflect on the absurdity of converting a national into a personal quarrel, and their cause was justly avenged by some counter lampoons, which vied with his own sprightliness and wit.

" In 1746 † he was installed Knight of the Bath, and soon after his return to London, appointed Envoy to the Court of Dresden ; a mission which his lampooners imputed to cowardice, but which he attributes to a nobler motive, his affliction for the death of his friend Mr. Winnington ‡, which threw him into a temporary fit of deep melancholy, and considerably affected his health. An Epitaph which he composed to his memory is written with much feeling, and a letter to Sir Thomas Robinson on that event does honour to his friendship :

" I am here a good deal retired, and in a melancholy way, which I have been in ever since the death of my friend, Mr. Winnington, in whom my country lost an useful citizen, and the man upon earth I loved the best. 'Twas upon his death I begged the King to send me abroad, and resigned a very profitable employment to come out of a country where I missed an object that I esteemed and honoured very highly, and where every thing daily put me in mind of him. When he dy'd, he had much the best interest of any man in England with the King ; and had three times in one day returned the Chancellor's of the Exchequer Seal into the King's hand, who wou'd fain have forc'd it upon him ; but he was steady to his friends, and the cause in which he had embark'd, and proof against the temptation of power itself.'

" The votary of wit and pleasure was instantly transformed into a man of business, and the Author of Satirical Odes penned excellent dispatches. He was well adapted for the office of a Foreign Minister, and the lively, no less than the solid parts of his character, proved useful in his new employment. Flow of conversation, sprightliness of wit, politeness of demeanour, ease of address, conviviality of disposition, together with the delicacy of his table, attracted persons of all descriptions. He had an excellent taste for discriminating characters, humouring the foibles of those with whom he negotiated, and conciliating those by whom the Great were either directly or indirectly governed.

" In 1749 he was appointed, at the express desire of the King, to succeed Mr. Legge as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin ; but in 1751 returned to his embassy at Dresden. During his residence at these Courts, he transacted the affairs of England and Hanover with so much address, that he was dispatched to Petersburg, in a time of critical emergency, to conduct a negotiation of great delicacy and importance.

" Soon after his arrival at Hamburgh, in the autumn of 1757, he was suddenly

* This is a mistake. The marriage of Mr. Hufsey and the Dutchess did not take place until July 1746.—EDITOR.

† A mistake. He was installed Knight of the Bath, 20th October 1744.—EDITOR.

‡ Mr. Winnington died 23d April 1746.—EDITOR.

Smitten with a woman * of low intrigue, gave her a note for 200*l.* and a contract of marriage, though his wife was still living; he also took large doses of stimulating medicines, which affected his head, and he was conveyed to England in a state of insanity. During the passage, he fell from the deck into the hold, and dangerously bruised his side; he was blooded four times on board, and four times immediately after his arrival in England. In a little more than a month he recovered, and passed the summer at Coldbrook House. From this place he wrote a letter to his friend Mr. Keith, which proves the calm state of his mind, and breathes the warmth of paternal affection:

‘By a letter which I wrote to Baron Wolfe some time ago, and which I don’t doubt he shewed, you have been informed already of the wretched state of my health, both at Hamburgh and since my return to England. But I am now as perfectly well as ever I was in my life, and improving this charming place, where I hope to see you one day, to talk over things that nobody but you and I in England understand.

‘My beloved Lady Essex, who I assure you has a true friendship for you, and who I believe esteem you as much as any man in the world, who is not of her own family, will, I hope, be very soon here, to pass away the best part of the summer with me: I leave you to imagine my happiness in seeing her, to behold what I love much the best in the world, endowed with every exterior charm, and an inside that at least equals her beautiful person. Her knowledge of the Court and of the World is prodigious. She has many acquaintance among her own sex, and two of the most exemplary women we have in England for her friends; I mean, Lady Catherine Fox † and the Countess of Dalkeith. She is distinguished more than any woman that comes to Court by the King; and for good breeding and good sense, has hardly her equal in England. But one thing, which perhaps you don’t know about her, is, that she shines full as much in the character of a good housewife, as she does

in that of a fine lady, and all the accounts of my Lord’s estates, and the expences of his house, are neatly kept in books by her own hand. In short, she has exceeded all my hopes, and requited my fondest wishes about her; and I will not imagine this description to be tedious to you, because I am sure the friend will feel and read with pleasure, what the father feels with transport, and writes with truth.’

“Towards the latter end of 1759, he relapsed into a state of insanity, and expired on the 2d of November, aged 50 ‡.

“His official dispatches are written with great life and spirit; he delineates characters with truth and facility; and describes his diplomatic transactions with minuteness and accuracy, but without tediousness or formality.

“The verses of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams were highly prized by his cotemporaries, and the letters of his friend Mr. Fox, abound with extravagant commendations of his poetical talents; but in perusing those which have been given to the Public, and those which are still in manuscript, the greater part are political effusions, or licentious lampoons, abounding with local wit and temporary satire, eagerly read at the time of their appearance, but little interesting to posterity. Three of his pieces, however, deserve to be exempted from this general character: his Poem of “*Isabella, or the Morning*,” is remarkable for ease of versification, and happy discrimination of character; his Epitaph on Mr. Winington is written with great feeling; and his beautiful Ode to Mr. Pointz, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, breathes a spirit of sublimity, which entitles the Author to the rank of a Poet, and excites our regret that his Muse was not always employed on subjects worthy of his talents.

“Sir Charles left by his wife two daughters; Frances, first wife of Wm. Anne, late Earl of Essex, and Charlotte, who espoused the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, youngest son of the Earl of Shannon, a Commodore in the Navy.”

* Concerning this woman, whose name was John, see Lord Chesterfield’s Letters to his Son, No. 295, 246, and 237.—EDITOR.

† Q. Lady Caroline Fox.—EDITOR.

‡ He was buried in Westminster-Abbey.—EDITOR.

To this account, which is extracted from Mr. Coke's "History of Monmouthshire," we shall add, that Sir Charles was the Author of a pamphlet entitled, "A congratulatory Letter to a certain Right Honourable Person upon his late Disappointment," 8vo. 1743, of which Lord Orford gives the following account. See Reminiscences, p. 316, Vol. IV. of his Works. 4to.

"Sir Robert being forced from Court, the Duchess (i. e. of Buckingham) thought the moment favourable, and took a new journey to Rome; but conscious of the danger she might run of discovery, she made over her estate to the famous Mr. Pultney (afterwards Earl of Bath), and left the deed in his custody. What was her astonishment when on her return she demanded the instrument—it was mislaid—he could not find it—he never could find it! The Duchess grew clamorous. At last his friend Lord Mansfield told him plainly, he could never shew his face unless he satisfied the Duchess. Lord Bath did then sign a release to her of her estate. The transaction was recorded in print by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in a pamphlet that had great vogue, called "A Congratulatory Letter," with many other anecdotes of the same personage, and was no less acute than Sir Charles's Odes on the same hero. The Duchess dying not long after Sir Robert's entrance into the House of Lords, Lord Oxford, one of her executors, told him there, that the Duchess had struck Lord Bath out of her will, and made him, Sir Robert, one of her trustees in his room.—"Then," said Sir Robert, laughing, "I see, my Lord, that I have got Lord Bath's place before he has got mine." Sir Robert had artfully prevented the last. Before he quitted the King, he persuaded his Majesty to insist, as a preliminary to the change, that Mr. Pultney should go into the House of Peers, his great credit lying in the other House; and I remember my

father's action when he returned from Court, and told me what he had done—"I have turned the key of the closet on him," making that motion with his hand. Pultney had jumped at the proffered earldom, but saw his error when too late; and was so enraged at his own oversight, that when he went to take the oaths in the House of Lords, he dashed his patent on the floor; and vowed he would never take it up—But he had kissed the King's— for it, and it was too late to recede."

Dr. Farmer, in his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," relates the following as an extraordinary fact. "A few years ago, at a great Court on the Continent, a countryman of ours of high rank and character (Sir C. H. W.) exhibited with many other candidates his complimentary epigram on the birthday, and carried the prize in triumph.

"O Regina orbis prima et pulcherima
ridens

"Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva
Literally stolen from Angerianus.

"Tres quondam nadas vidit Priameius
heros

"Luce deas; video tres quoque luce
Hoc majus; tres uno in corpore:

Cælia ridens

"Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva
Delinæ Ital. Poet. by Gruter, under the anagrammatic name of Ramdus Gberus, 1608, Vol. 1. p. 189.

Perhaps the latter part of the epigram was met with in a whimsical book which had its day of fame, Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Fo. 1652. edit. 6th, p. 510."

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford from 1742 to 1747. In the year 1754, was returned Member for Leominster; and July 8, 1749, was appointed, with John Antie, Esq. Plenipotentiary to invest the Margrave of Anspach with the Order of the Garter.

EDITOR.

WHEEL CARRIAGES AND STEAM ENGINES CONSIDERED.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

PART THE FIRST.

AMONG the many convenient, comfortable, and elegant appendages of distinction, which, in this tasteful

age, that sickle, but fascinating Goddess Fashion has introduced, which luxury hath adopted, and genius improved, there is perhaps, no art which

has been cultivated with more assiduity, or, under the influence of unbounded opulence, been carried to a greater degree of perfection than that by which the labour of removing the human body is transferred from our own limbs to those of horses, by the means of which we can, with no other trouble than that of seeking for an expert *flogger*, seat ourselves in our vehicles in a state of perfect composure, and, bidding defiance to the effects of wind and weather, sleeping or waking, be conveyed from one place to another, as our pleasure, our interest, or our inclination, prompts us.

My readers will by my manner of opening, to borrow an expression from the *Bir*, discover that I purpose, in the first part of this tract, to turn their attention to those splendid carriages which every day ornament our streets, squares, and public places; and I am sure they will not think me totally devoid of taste, and consequently not totally unqualified for the task which I have undertaken, when I inform them, that I have frequently been led by my ardent admiration of a brilliant equipage into the imminent danger of being run over by it; which naturally introduces an observation so very obvious, that I wonder it has not been more frequently made, viz. that there seems something grand, and even classical, in the celerity with which our wheel carriages rattle over the pavement. How often do we see the *vis-à-vis* of a youth of fashion, who hath, perhaps, not made dinner wait for him more than two hours, whirling along the street with the rapidity of the vehicle of one of the competitors at the Olympic Games, making the poor pedestrian fly on every side, as if dispersed by a Carthaginian chariot, whose wheels were armed with scythes? How often has the lovely Miss Luriant, from the City, flown in her gig to the Court end of the town: mounting in the Poultry, how often has she distanced every carriage before she reached St. Paul's; smacked her whip at the trunk-maker's, and, lashing her horses, whirled round the Church, descended Ludgate-hill, flew along Fleet-street, steered through the *still* narrow pass of St. Clement's, and, in short, arrived at the Milliner's in St. James's street, whither she was bound in pursuit of a hat and feather, just five minutes after Lady Barbara Black's bridal paraphernalia

had been sent off. She would have been inconsolable at this disappointment, had not Mademoiselle Epingle assured her, that many Ladies would suffer a much greater in being six or seven hours too late.

It has been said, that the poor are so numerous that they are likely to *overtake* the rich, if the rich do not run over them; but I by no means believe this to be true. The world, or, to contract the idea, the metropolis, is certainly wide enough for every one, whether on horseback or on foot, whether blazing in a chariot gilt to the edge of the wheels or galloping through the ruins with a dust cart and donkey. In fact, the poor, the middle, and indeed every rank, from a chimney-sweeper to a peer, from a pedlar to a director, seem to show a laudable inclination to avoid *dirty* ways, and mechanically to exalt themselves by every possible means. The levelling principle, I have had occasion to observe, and I observe it with great satisfaction, is, among us, perfectly *Antigalvanic*. On the other side the Channel, the general wish is, to pull down their patron or neighbour, and reduce him to the same state as themselves. Here we endeavour, by every method we can legally take, to lift ourselves to the same eminence whereon our neighbour or patron is seated: and from this general desire proceed the avidity with which we seize every opportunity to step into that distinguishing appendage of opulence and fashion a carriage; which enulative propensity has certainly been the parent of the whole species, beginning with the ass cart, and ascending, by regular gradation, to the jockey cart, the taxed cart, the jaunting car, the chair, the chaise, the tim whiskey, the curricie, the phaeton, the chariot, the berlin, the landau, the coach, the sociable, the vis-à-vis, and so up to the state coach.

Since I have turned my thoughts toward these moveable machines, I have endeavoured to obtain all the information I could upon the subject, by consulting Fitz-Stephens, Stow, and several other of our civic historians, with the laudable intention of tracing their rite and progress, in order to have joined my lamentation to those which must arise from the *acute* feelings of my fashionable readers, for the incongruence to which our ancestors must have been subject when they were *generally* obliged

obliged to make use of *their own legs*. I might, indeed, have suffered my thoughts to range in a much more wide and ample field for speculation, and, with very little labour, have composed a description of the chariots of war, the race chariots, and triumphal cars of the ancients, in which I might have demanded the assistance of Homer; have described the chariot in which Alexander entered the city of Babylon, the Circensian sports, the decemjugis of Nero, the car from which Bonduca harangued the Britons, the enamelled vis-a-vis of Pharamond the Great, and a hundred others; but I considered that the more time, paper, and ink, which I wasted upon remote antiquity, the more I endeavoured to direct the light of my disquisitive lamp toward the darknesses of the middle ages, the less of the former I should have to bestow upon my elegant contemporaries, to whom I am so sincerely devoted; and with respect to the latter, if I had attempted to disperse the gloom which in the period alluded to pervaded this Island, I should, as the proverb says, "have only had my labour for my pains," as the clearing away the mist of monachism would only have discovered that I should have had as much difficulty to have met with an ideal carriage, in order to have pursued my subject, as has frequently occurred to my readers when they have wanted the same *real* convenience on a rainy night.

To state the truth, of old time coaches were unknown in this kingdom. The honour of their invention (or, rather, of their improvement, for if the matter was thoroughly investigated it would appear that they had only added a ruffle to the shirt) is claimed by, and is generally allowed to our ingenious neighbours the French; yet even among them they are not pretended to be of remote antiquity, being only coeval with the dawn of the polite arts and polite literature, the reign of Francis the First*. With us, the first chariot or whirlicot (which was a wheel carriage not near so elegant as a taxed cart) that appears upon the historical course was one that Richard the Second ordered the Surveyor of his Works to have erected for his mother:

the reason assigned for it is curious, because "she was old and weak." That Richard was not one of the wisest of the descendants of the Conqueror at Creilly and Poitiers is pretty generally allowed; and if his folly wanted confirmation, the absurdity of his troubling his head about his mother for no better reason than because "she was old and weak," will certainly operate to its fullest extent upon the minds of the youth of the present day. "Such an old woman," they may say, "would certainly have been better by her own fireside than riding in this clumsy, awkward, unfashionable machine to Mile End (as we learn from Stow she did) "attended by her aforesaid son and many of the Nobility on horseback."

Be this as it may, the chariot or whirlicot, either owing to the badness of the roads, or the clumsiness of its construction, was, notwithstanding the royal patronage, far from becoming a general fashion; for Ann of Bohemia, who, from her youth, was termed the *little Queen*, the wife of Richard, introduced the custom of riding on side-saddles (my lovely countrywomen having until then set astride, which practice is not entirely worn out among the lower order of females in the principality and remote parts of the Island); and that mode, of which the leader was a person of such high rank, being generally approved, has, with the exceptions I have hinted, been continued to this time.

As the Ladies in the age I have been alluding to, and indeed several preceding and succeeding it, went a visiting, shopping, and to public shows and exhibitions, on horseback; that animal was also the general mode by which the Gentlemen, particularly the laity, chose to be conveyed. The clergy, as we learn from Hume in his recital of the life of that very *obscure* prelate Becket, applied to mules to remove their bodies from one place to another. I think, the two last vestiges which we have of the spiritual use that was made of this animal, is to be found, first, in the celebrated picture of the meeting of the two Kings Francis the First and Henry the Eighth in the vale betwixt

* About this period there were no more than two coaches in Paris: one, that of the King; and the other, that of Diana, natural daughter of Henry the Second. The first Courtier that had one was Jean de Laval, de Bois Dauphin (the French Falstaff), whose bulk was so enormous, that he was incapable of travelling on horseback.

Guyres and Arle : there Cardinal Wolley is represented riding upon a mule sumptuously arrayed. And, secondly, in the description which Griffith gives of the same Prelate after his fall ; a description which leads us to forget the faults of the laughty ambitious Minister, in our compassion for an " Old man broken with the storms of state."

" Who fell sick suddenly, and grew so ill,

He could not sit his mule †."

With respect to wheel carriages, from which I have a little digressed, it is necessary to be observed, that our historians are silent until the reign of Mary the First, when a vehicle called a *landau*, from the place where it was invented, became the fashion. This machine, in its original construction, was exactly similar to that which we term a caravan, or, perhaps, with greater propriety, an errand cart : and I remember to have read, that when Queen Elizabeth visited Shrewsbury, she was said to have entered the town in a waggon ; but it was certainly in a carriage of this description that she performed her journey. It appears that this vehicle was the forerunner of such an abundance of coaches and chariots, that, to use the words of Stow, " They are now so common, that there is neither distinction of time nor difference of per-

sons observed by the possessors of them, for the world runs upon wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot."

If this worthy old Citizen were now living to see the number of coaches, chaises, post-chaises, berlins, sociables, tim whiskeys, vis-a-vis, gigs, sulkeys, and non-descripts, which are frequently tangled together in our crowded streets, and could have been apprized of the *steps* by which many of the fortunate possessors ascended those vehicles, he would indeed have had reason to amuse himself upon them.

One man rises upon a lottery ticket ; another upon a lucky speculation. Hundreds by being *regues in grain*. Some have been known to impel their wheels to within a hair's breadth of the edge of a precipice, and yet, by dexterously managing the reins, check their horses in time. Some, by driving too fast, or by endeavouring to *stop*, have met with *accidents*, and yet mounted again from *country banks*. Numbers drive out of the Stock Exchange that walked into it ; and *vice versa*. The turf has been thought as good as a block to assist the *knowing ones* to leap into a carriage. A gaming-table has by adepts, ere now, been applied to the same use. Many obtain a chariot for a *song*. The beauty of one actress, and conviviality of another, enables them

* In the Gallery in Windsor Castle.

† In the modern *cast* of this Play (Henry the VIIIth), this beautiful description of the sickness and death of Cardinal Wolley is taken from Griffith, and, with an abundance only to be accounted for upon the senseless principle of making *his part better*, given to Cromwell, afterwards Lord Cromwell, Vicar General, Knight of the Garter, &c. &c. and who, at the time to which the dramatic action points, about the year 1531, was a Member of Parliament, and in the House of Commons defended his patron Wolley with a zeal and energy which do the highest credit to his courage, sensibility, and gratitude. At this time he was Master of the Jewel Office, and had other posts of great importance. Catharine of Arragon, it is well known, always considered Wolley as her greatest enemy. It is equally well known, that she had the most substantial reasons for her dislike to him ; yet in the present dramatic arrangement of this piece, we find on the stage a person that had been his secretary, his creature, and immediate dependant, after his death, waiting in the chamber of the Queen at Kimbolton, as her Groom.

To see in a Theatre Royal this liberty taken with our immortal Bard, this stupid violation of order, chronology, and common sense, has always struck me with amazement ; and as I presume it is the wish of at least one of the Managers to have his dramatic exhibitions, especially those that are like the plays in question, *truly English*, radically corrected, I have no doubt but that he will, in these instances, make a new arrangement of the characters ; and if the *refined taste* of the town absolutely requires improbability and improbability, he will, I hope, instead of sacrificing Shakespeare upon the altar of departed genius, suffer it to be fully gratified by the frequent repetition of false translations, abounding with that spiritual licentiousness, immorality, false feelings, and false sentiments, which at present so eminently distinguish the German Dramas.

to gallop through the town in great splendour. The faculty consider a carriage as the most favourable symptom *attending* their patients. When an apothecary mounts, it is a *sign* that *things are in a good way*: and all agree, that it enables them to *dispatch* business with greater celerity. The law has long since *determined* that a carriage is indispensably necessary to the *ultimate* execution of justice. The clergy think it a proper resting-place for the weary and heavy laden. The commercial world are so fond of it, that they have lately *made* it of every kind of substance, particularly *the necessaries of life*: and I believe there is not a person but is so fully convinced of its utility, that if the means could be as easily adduced as arguments for its *support*, we should not, in a few weeks, have a single pedestrian.

It is a general, and therefore a just opinion, that when a man acquires a fortune by his abilities successfully exerted in an honourable profession, or by the regularly accumulated profits of a fair trade, he deserves every distinction which opulence can bestow. If there were any satire in this tract, it

certainly would not be against these that its arrows would be levelled. But it so happens, in this commercial country, that there are anomalies in every pursuit; persons who, if they *start fair*, which is not always the case, *dash* across the course, and frequently distance their competitors, who are only backed by prudence and industry. What a Quack is to a Member of the College, a Methodist to an Orthodox Divine, the same is a Speculator to a British Merchant, a pulling Shopkeeper to an honest Tradesman. The illicit dealers, whether in law, physic, or divinity, whether in the liberal arts or in commercial speculations, too frequently derive both consequence and credit from a carriage, which is not with them the *end* but the means of wealth, and respecting which, as my readers may perhaps think I have run my Parnassian gig strangely *out* of the road, I shall pull the *check-string*, give my horses a *halt*, and, in the second part of this speculation, pursue my journey with that circumspection which the importance of my commission seems to demand.

(To be continued.)

A RECOMMENDATION OF INDUSTRY TO THE STUDENTS OF THE LAW.

IN A DREAM.

Ο δὲ γέννη, ο αὐτὸς ἰσχυρὸς, ἔχον χάριτ' ἰσχυρὰν ἐν τῇ χεὶρὶ, καὶ τὴν ἰσχυρὰν ὡς πρὸς δικαιοσύνην τὴν ΔΑΙΜΩΝ καλεῖται ἀφροσύνην δὲ τοῖς ὑποκοινομένοις, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνου ἐκ τῆς βίης, καὶ ἐκείνου ΠΟΛΙΩΝ ΟΛΩΝ αὐτοῦς δὲ βαδίζον, ἢ σωζόμενοι ΜΑΛΛΩΝ ἐν τῇ βίῃ. CERES. TAX.

Written in 1759.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

*Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat
astrum.* HOR.

SOME time last spring, as I was enjoying the benefit of retirement and a fine evening, in a walk in the country, the calmness of the weather and the agreeable variety of the scenes around me, naturally conspired to impart an unusual tranquillity to my thoughts; which partly accompanying the senses, and partly engaged from within, made me pass away a few hours with a pleasure which I have often since wished to be repeated.

The season of the year, and the blooming state of every thing I looked

at, soon made me turn my eyes inward, and consider the analogy between the natural and moral world. The poets, who copy both, could not fail of drawing a contrast between youth and the spring. The resemblance, indeed, is obvious, though capable of great improvement, when set off by flowing numbers, and a fine imagination.

The hopes of a future good conduct, and the encouragement on which it depends, are as striking in the early part of life, as the blossoms are in that season when the influence of warm suns, and regular cultivation, contribute so much to the production of fruit. We often,

often, indeed, when the hopes of a garden fail, charge the sky with inclemency, where there was a want of vigour in the root; but we oftener, in our own concerns, attribute to ill success what we ought to impute only to ill management.

Sometimes we take no pains at all; at other times we begin, but a sudden indolence, like a mist before our eyes, makes the difficulties that lay in the way appear so big, that the conquest necessary to our progress is despaired of, and we give up that path to fame as inaccessible. Very often impatience is our principal obstruction; we look at the top of the hill, without considering, that to get there we must begin at the bottom; and that the higher it stands, the finer prospect indeed it will command, but the steeper will be its ascent.

Of the two extremes, presumption (if it goes no farther than ourselves) seems more eligible than despondence in every attempt; and the reason of it is easily remembered in the celebrated hint of Virgil's, "*Possunt quia posse videntur*." There is certainly this to be said in its favour, that those who despair of success in any undertaking will not exert their strength so much as those who are confident of it; and therefore, as far as want of success may justly (as it often may) be imputed to an undue exertion of the means in our own power, so far that want of confidence is undoubtedly the occasion of ill success.

From this view, which concerns us all at first setting out in life, I was insensibly drawn to that profession which I have of late been more nearly allied to. I considered how very few arrive in port, after an easy passage, of the innumerable adventurers that embark with a design of crossing this troubled ocean. While I was reflecting on the various causes of good and ill success, the perplexity and confusion of the scene created a fatigue in me, which soon resolved itself into sleep; and, as it often happens, something of the same train of thinking was still pursued, though in the irregular course usual in dreams.

I seemed to be in a spacious hall, where four or five persons were standing round a table covered with a large parchment writing. An old man, with venerable white locks, and an extremely pleasing countenance, came up to me at my entering the room, and desired I

would be a witness to the execution of a deed. He told me with a smile, that as I was a young man, the contract now engaged in might be useful for me to understand. Accordingly the deed was read, and as much as I remember was as follows:

"This *Indenture*, made *January 1*, between *A. B. Student*, on the one part, and *G. G. his good genius*, on the other part, *witneseth*, that the said *G. G.* for and in consideration of value to be by *A. B.* paid to him the said *G. G.* doth bargain, promise, and agree with the said *A. B.* to grant unto him the said *A. B.* the place of Judge of ———, or, in the room of it, certain yearly profits, which shall exceed the value of the place aforesaid, to be held from the time of the grant during the natural life of the said *A. B.* or so long as he shall think fit, without any let, hinderance, molestation, or disturbance from him the said *G. G.*

"And the said *G. G.* doth further covenant, bargain, promise, and agree, that this grant shall endure to the use of him the said *A. B.* when the consideration underwritten shall be fully paid by him the said *A. B.*

"And *A. B.* on his part doth covenant, that from the date of this indenture he will pay, or cause to be paid, to the said *G. G.* a certain sum out of the daily stock of time of him the said *A. B.*

"And the said *A. B.* doth further covenant, that he will read, think, advise, attend, and do every thing that may become the premises aforesaid, to be enjoyed at the time above limited from the date of this indenture.

"And the said *A. B.* doth further covenant, that in case any of the daily sum to be by him paid to the said *G. G.* shall be unpaid and in arrear, that then it shall be lawful for the said *G. G.* on the premises aforesaid to re-enter, or proportionably deduct from the value of the same.

"And it is further bargained, covenanted, and agreed on, by the parties to these presents, that whereas, on *April 1*, a certain recognizance was entered into by the said *A. B.* to the said *G. G.* wherein the said *A. B.* acknowledged himself to be bound to the said *G. G.* in the penal sum of ———, conditioned to appear at *Westminster* the first and last and every other day of every Term, and then and there to be so employed as the said *G. G.* should require; it is hereby declared, that as

the

the effect of the said recognizance is obtained by the covenants of this indenture, the said recognizance is hereby declared void and of no effect.

"And the said G. G. and A. B. do, each for himself, covenant, that they will stand to, perform, and execute, the covenants of this indenture: in witness whereof they have interchangeably set their hands and seals."

Something of this sort was executed between the parties in my presence.

Time passes insensibly in sleep; and we often seem to run over very distant portions of existence in a single night; like the deities of Homer *, when they travel, or the celerity of the human mind to which we compare them. The reader, that is awake, perhaps, would little think I should hear the validity of the deed called in question almost as soon as it was made. But those that are acquainted with dreams must acknowledge, that there is often much greater incoherence in some than there is in mine.

What became of the parties in the mean time I am not conscious of; the claim, I remember, was afterwards made

and disputed; and at last, by some means or other, the deed came upon a demurrer into one of the Courts at Westminster, where it was argued four several Terms; when many difficulties were started about the uncertainty of the premises, and whether the deed would operate as a contingent or a vested interest; several other exceptions were taken; hundreds of cases were cited on both sides, and many nice distinctions were found in every one. The day, however, came when the Court was to give judgment. But, before I could hear it, my bed-maker, coming in to light my fire in the morning, hung a folio volume of Lord Coke's Reports off my table, and waked me. My only reflection then was, that I should profit more by picking up his book, and reading a page in it, than if my dream had lasted till the Court gave judgment.

However (as far as a moral can be conveyed in sleep), the former part of this dream reminded me of a fine piece of advice in scripture, *Do good unto thyself, and men will speak well of thee.*

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF PICCINI, THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN.

PICCINI was born in the year 1728, at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended by his father for the Church; but early and invincible predilection devoted him to the profession of music. He entered the Musical Conservatory, which was then under the direction of the famous Leo, and quickly became Leo's favourite pupil. Durante, after a time, succeeded Leo; and he also distinguished Piccini with peculiar kindness.

Having for twelve years studied under such masters the art of musical composition, Piccini then produced four pieces, the representation of which, on the Neapolitan Theatres, laid the foundation of his subsequent fame. In the year 1758, he was invited to Rome, where he composed the *Alessandro nell'India*, beside several airs worthy of the greatest masters; it contains a finer overture than was ever before heard. In the year 1760, he produced his *Cecchina*, or the *Good Girl*, the most

perfect of Comic Operas, by which all Rome was enchanted to the highest degree of admiration and enthusiasm. Next year, his Serious Opera, *The Olympiad*, was performed with success equally flattering. For fifteen years he reigned, without a rival, as the first musical composer in Rome. Anfossi was at last unfairly preferred, in competition with him; and Piccini, leaving Rome in disgust, returned to Naples.

From Naples he was invited to France. In the end of December 1776 he arrived at Paris. He knew not a word of French; but Marmontel undertook to be his instructor. He engaged to make, on six Operas of Quinault, the changes requisite, that they might be set to modern music. For some time Marmontel passed every morning with him; explained a scene to him; taught him to repeat it; marked by convenient signs the quantity of every word and syllable; and then left Piccini to work by himself. Piccini then set to music what he had

* Il. lib. xv. ver. 79.

learned at that lesson, and next morning sang his composition to Marmontel, who judged of it only so far as language and quantity were concerned. If, what seldom happened, there was any inconsistency in regard to these, on that they immediately went to work together to perfect it. They continued to pursue this labour steadily for almost a whole year.

Gluck effected at this time a grand revolution in French music. He introduced into it the forms of *recitative* and *song* from the Italian school, and from the German school the grandeur and strength of harmony. Before Piccini had finished his first work in France, he found himself opposed to a rival not less formidable than the Author of the *Alceste* and the *Orpheus*; and that musical war was excited, which, for a time, divided and exasperated all Paris almost as much as has any subsequent political dispute.

While this war was at its height, Berton, Director of the Opera, made an attempt to put an end to it, by reconciling the two chiefs. He gave a grand supper, at which Piccini and Gluck, after embracing, sat down together. They conversed with the greatest cordiality during the whole entertainment. Gluck, an honest German, when somewhat warmed with wine, spoke out his sentiments with the greatest frankness. "The French," said he, "are excellent people; but truly they make me laugh. They *will* have songs, yet cannot sing a note. You, my dear friend, are famous throughout Europe. Your main object is to support your reputation. You give them admirable music; what the better are you?—Believe me, the only thing you and I have to do here is to get all the money we can." Piccini politely replied, that Gluck showed by his own example, that the care of reputation was perfectly reconcilable with that of fortune. They parted good friends; but the war still went on as before. It may be said, in truth, that the two leaders were precisely those who gave themselves the least concern about it.

The Opera of *Roland*, or *Orlando*, was the first produced by Piccini in France. It was followed by *Alys*, and by *Iphigenia in Tauris*. They were received with general admiration.

In the year 1787, his friend and rival Sacchini came to Paris. An Opera was

required from each of these masters for the entertainments of that year at Fontainebleau. Piccini chose the story of *Dido*; Sacchini that of *Chimene*. Sacchini was first ready. His piece was put in rehearsal without delay. Every prejudice was in his favour. The Orchestra, the Actors, the Managers of the Opera, with one accord, extolled him to the skies. *Chimene*, at its first rehearsal, passed for a master-piece, and it was in fact such.

Piccini was late in beginning his task. When the poetry of *Dido* was finished, he went to the country residence of M. Marmontel, who wrote it. During his stay there of seventeen days, he had invented the whole *musique* of the piece, had it all in his head, though only the song part and the bass were then actually reduced to notation. "I passed," says M. Ginguené, "a most agreeable morning in going over it with him. We both frequently shed tears." In that fine scene, particularly, in the fifth act, which is followed by the chorus of the Priests of Pluto, he melted into tears, amidst which he said to me, "Thus has it been with me for these fifteen days. Even when not composing, I could not but weep to think of Dido—poor woman!" Hence, no doubt, that power of sensibility which so predominates throughout this charming piece. In six weeks the whole was ready for performance. Its success was such as to eclipse all rivalry.

Piccini possessed an astonishing versatility of genius.—While *Dido*, at the Opera-house, *op'd the sacred source of sympathetic tears*, his *pretended* Lord and *Sleeper awakened*, gave birth to emotions perfectly opposite to those at the Italian Theatre.

Sacchini died in 1788. Piccini had the generosity to compose a fine eulogy on his deceased friend and brother artist:—In honour of the memory of Gluck, likewise, "to whom," said he, "our theory of song is not less indebted than is the French Drama to the genius of Corneille."

Piccini proposed to establish an annual concert. But this did not take place upon his proposal, nor till fourteen years afterwards.

Upon the Revolution, Piccini, losing his pensions, returned to Naples. Accron, the Neapolitan Minister, forbade him to appear in public. For four years he remained in constant solitude shut up in his chamber, in solitude and

and indigence. During that time he set to music many of the Italian Psalms of Saverio Mattei. Prince Angustus Frederic is now in possession of one of these compositions.

In the year 1799, Piccini returned to Paris. He solicited from Bonaparte the renewal of his pensions. He was gra-

ciously received by the First Consul; munificently recompensed for a march for the Consul's Guard, which he composed at Bonaparte's request; and appointed to an Inspector's place in the National Conservatory of Music. He died at Paris on the 7th of May last, at the age of seventy-two years.

LETTER FROM THE CELEBRATED SWEDENBORG TO THE REV. THOMAS HARTLEY.

I TAKE pleasure in the friendship you express for me in your letter, and return you thanks for the same; but as to the praises therein, I consider them as belonging to the truths contained in my writings, and so refer them to the Lord our Saviour, as his due, who is in himself the fountain of all truth.

It is the concluding part of your letter that chiefly engages my attention, where you say as follows:—"As, after your departure from England, disputes may arise on the subject of your writings, and so give occasion to defend their author against such false reports and aspersions, as they, who are no friends to truth, may invent, to the prejudice of his reputation, may it not be of use, in order to repel any calumnies of that kind, that you leave behind you some short account of yourself; as concerning, for example, your degrees in the university, the offices you have borne, your family and connections, and such other particulars as may serve to the vindication of your character, if attacked; that so any ill grounded prejudices may be obviated or removed: for where the honour and interest of truth are concerned, it certainly behoves us to employ all lawful methods in its defence and support."—After reflecting on the foregoing passage, I was induced to comply with your friendly advice, by briefly communicating the following circumstances of my life.

I was born at Stockholm in the year of our Lord 1689, Jan. 29. My father's name was Jesper Swedberg, who was Bishop of West Gothia, and of renown in his time. He was also a Member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, formed on the model of that in England, and appointed President of the Swedish Church in Pennsylvania and London, by King Charles XII.

In the year 1710 I began my travels, first into England, and afterwards into Holland, France, and Germany, and returned home in 1714. In the year 1716, and afterwards, I frequently conversed with Charles XII. King of Sweden, who was pleased to bestow on me a large share of his favour, and in that year appointed me to the office of Assessor in the Metallic College; in which office I continued from that time till the year 1747, when I quitted the office, but still retain the salary annexed to it as an appointment for life. The reason of my withdrawing from the business of that employment was, that I might be more at liberty to apply myself to that new function to which the Lord had called me. About this time a place of higher dignity in the State was offered me, which I declined to accept, lest it should prove a snare to me. In 1719, I was ennobled by Queen Ulrica Eleonora, and named Swedenborg, from which time I have taken my seat with the Nobles of the Equestrian Order, in the triennial Assemblies of the States. I am a Fellow, by invitation, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; but have never desired to be of any other community, as I belong to the Society of Angels, in which things spiritual and heavenly are the only subjects of discourse and entertainment; whereas, in our literary societies, the attention is wholly taken up with things relating to the body and this world. In the year 1734, I published the "Regnum Minerale," at Leipzig, in three volumes, folio; and, in 1733, I took a journey into Italy, and staid a year at Venice and Rome.

With respect to my family connections: I had four sisters; one of them was married to Eric Benzelius, afterwards made Archbishop of Upsal; and thus I became related to the two succeeding Archbishops of that See, both named

named Benzelius, and younger brothers of the former. Another of my sisters was married to Lars Benzelsierna, who was promoted to a provincial government; but these are both dead. However, two Bishops who are related to me are still living; one of them is named Filemus, Bishop of Ostrogothia, who now officiates as President of the Ecclesiastical Order in the General Assembly at Stockholm, in the room of the Archbishop, who is infirm; he married the daughter of my sister. The other, who is called Benzelsierna, Bishop of Westmannia and Dalecarnia, is the son of my second sister: not to mention others of my family who are dignified.

I converse freely, and am in friendship with all the Bishops of my country, who are ten in number; and also with the sixteen Senators, and the rest of the Grandees, who love and honour me, as knowing that I am in fellowship with Angels. The King and Queen themselves, as also the three Princes their sons, shew me all kind of countenance; and I was once invited to eat with the King and Queen at their table—an honour granted only to the Peers of the Realm—and likewise, since that, with the Hereditary Prince. All in my own country wish for my return home; so far am I from the least danger of persecution there, as you seem to apprehend, and we also so kindly solicitous to provide against; and should any thing of that kind befall me elsewhere, it will give me no concern.

Whatever of worldly honour and advantage may appear to be in the things

before mentioned, I hold them but as matters of low estimation when compared to the honour of that holy office to which the Lord himself hath called me, who was graciously pleased to manifest himself to me his unworthy servant, in a personal appearance, in the year 1743, to open in me a sight of the spiritual world, and to enable me to converse with spirits and angels; and this privilege has continued with me to this day.

From that time I began to print and publish various unknown Arcana, that have been either seen by me, or revealed to me, concerning Heaven and Hell, the state of men after death, the true worship of God, the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, and many other important truths, tending to salvation and true wisdom. And that mankind might receive benefit from these communications, was the only motive which has induced me at different times to leave my home to visit other countries. As to this world's wealth, I have what is sufficient, and more I neither seek nor desire.

Your letter has drawn the mention of these things from me; in case, as you say, they may be a means to prevent or remove any false judgment or wrong prejudices with regard to my personal circumstances. Farewell! I heartily wish you prosperity, both in things spiritual and temporal, of which I make no doubt, it so be you go on to pray to our Lord, and to set him always before you.

EMAN. SWEDENBORG.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY: AN ANECDOTE.

AN Italian Bishop had struggled through great difficulties, without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal function, without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired those virtues, which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists in nothing more than in making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged him

to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop: "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and I remember that my principal business here, is to get there. I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind, how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred. I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are, who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

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QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The History of HELVETIA; containing the Rise and Progress of the FEDERATIVE-REPUBLICS to the Middle of the Fifteenth Century. By Francis Huet Naylor, Esq. Two Volumes, 8vo. 16s. Boards. Mawman.

ANOTHER History of the celebrated Union of the Swiss Cantons appearing to soon after Mr. Planta's elaborate work upon the same subject, could not fail to excite a considerable degree of surprise; of which the Author being duly sensible, he has given the following satisfactory explanation in his Preface.

"The greater part of this publication was ready for the press before I was apprised of Mr. Planta's intention of treating the same subject. Nor is this extraordinary, since it was written during my residence in Italy. But no sooner did I see his *Helvetic Confederacy* advertised, than I laid down my pen, determined to wait for the appearance of that work before I finally decided upon the destiny of my own. Finding, however, that Mr. Planta's view of things differed materially from mine, and that we frequently considered the same object in an opposite light, I saw no reason to abandon my plan."

Having given an ample review of Mr. Planta's History in our Magazine, Vol. XXXVII. p. 189 and 371, for the months of *April* and *May* 1800; and in Vol. XXXVIII. p. 38, for *July*, to which we beg leave to refer our readers, we think it incumbent on us to avoid entering into any critical discussions upon the facts and reasonings upon which these two able writers materially differ. There is sufficient merit in both performances to entitle them to a favourable reception from the public, and they may be considered, in one respect, as compilations formed upon plans totally distinct from each other. The first comprising the history of the

Helvetic Confederacy, from its establishment to its dissolution; whereas the latter is confined to a period which the Author considers as the most brilliant era of Helvetic history. "For," says Mr. Naylor, "from the commencement of the Zurich war, the character of the Swiss underwent a material change. The Confederacy was augmented in point of numbers, but its strength was evidently impaired. Introductory, however, to this selected portion of the History, our Author has thought proper to set out with tracing the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland up to the remotest accounts on record. Accordingly, in Chapter I. we have a view of Helvetia before the time of Cæsar, and a concise account of the subjugation of that country by the Romans, by the Burgundians, and by the Alarunni.

The judicious remarks of the Author, in almost every page, enliven and strengthen the interest we take in the early annals of this extraordinary people. In the stubborn resistance they opposed to the overbearing ambition of Rome, we may discover the same enthusiasm for liberty, the same detestation of arbitrary power, and the same patriotic attachment to their country, which at a later period bled forth, with such glorious energy, in successful resistance to the despotism of Austria, and gave rise to that happy system of government, the wanton destruction of which forms one of the blackest features in the monstrous catalogue of modern crimes.

For not entering into a detail of the transactions of the successors to the Romans, who obtained temporary possession

session of Helvetia, our Author assigns very justifiable motives. "In savage nations," he observes, "there is little variety of character. Their virtues and vices are marked by such strong family features, that in describing the manners of one barbarous tribe, the historian inevitably paints them all. And from the moment the intelligent reader is apprised whether their leading occupation consisted in hunting, or in the more tranquil cares of a pastoral life; he requires no farther information. The outline is instantly filled up, and the portrait finished. Little, therefore, remains to be said of the northern invader, under whatever denomination comprised. Goths, Franks, Burgundians, Alaman-ni, Vandals, or Huns, differ scarcely in any thing but in name. Their progress was accompanied with the same scenes of desolation. All traces of genius and improvement were equally swept away in their march."

After the Burgundians had submitted to the Franks, Helvetia became a part of the dominions of Charlemagne, on whose character, conduct, and exploits, our Author expatiates in Chapter II. to which is annexed a sketch of manners during the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and an account of the Saxon and Riparian Codes. "The general tranquillity which prevailed during the reign of Charlemagne, and which continued in Switzerland for a considerable time after his death, had proved extremely favourable to agriculture, and had contributed to introduce a less ferocious system into the habits and manners of society. We are informed, that about this period the vine began to be planted on the southern and western sides of the most sheltered hills; the cultivation of it gradually spread in proportion as the bleak fountains of Germany fell beneath the axe of industry, and its impenetrable morasses yielded up their unhealthy soil to the indefatigable peasant. The mansion of the Nobility, too, assumed a more commodious aspect, nor was defence any longer the sole object which their lordly owners had in view; while the adjacent lands presented an appearance of comfort and security far more congenial to the feelings of humanity than war with all its proudest accompaniments. Villages rose in almost every vale. The smile of content, visible upon the brow of the Helvetic peasant, distinguished him from his

northern neighbours, and plainly indicated, that he was already in possession of privileges which placed him far above the degraded state of perfect slavery."

Had the descendants of this renowned Emperor possessed his distinguished talents for government, the Carlovingian race would not have fallen into such a rapid decline as we find related in the next Chapter; but owing to their weakness, a change took place in the dynasty of France. An aspiring Nobleman, Count Boson, obtained the Crown of Burgundy, and rendered it an independent kingdom; and the elevation of Conrad, Duke of Franconia, to the Imperial throne, established an eternal line of separation between France and Germany. So that from this period, about A. D. 912, the history of Helvetia is entirely unconnected with that of the former country. It was united to the German Empire; and the chain of events which leads to the union and independence of Switzerland is so intimately connected with the political state, and public affairs of Germany, that the annals of both countries are necessarily combined, and a large portion of the history of Germany is interwoven in this work with the rise and progress of the emancipation of Switzerland from the German yoke.

We admire the regularity, accuracy, and general arrangement of the ample fund of information, selected from the best authorities, which our Author has presented to the Public; and we observe with peculiar satisfaction, that impartiality, and a strict regard to truth, have guided his pen. But finding it impracticable to bring within any moderate compass such a copious review of the whole as we could wish, we are obliged to confine ourselves to a statement of the general contents, and to pointing out the most interesting events.

Chapter IV. opens with a view of society during the thirteenth century; treats of the corruption of the clergy, of monastic institutions—of literature and commerce—of the internal state of Switzerland; and of the power and oppressive conduct of the Nobility;—and a very essential examination of the nature and extent of the Imperial authority is introduced, in order to enable the reader to form a juster opinion of the conduct of the House of Austria in their memorable struggle with the Swiss.

The

The election of Rodolphus of Hapsburg, the founder of the House of Austria, to the Imperial Throne, a delineation of his character, and a relation of the principal transactions of his reign, are subjects on which our Author dwells with peculiar satisfaction, considering him "as the most distinguished personage in an age when mankind began to throw off the shackles of barbarism, and to feel themselves capable of more elevated attainments than scholastic pedantry or ferocious war."—He had been the champion of civil liberty in Switzerland against the oppressions of the Nobles; but though attached to that country, which he frequently visited after his accession to the Imperial Throne, it does not appear that its political state was much improved under his government; but the re-establishment of tranquillity throughout the German Empire was entirely due to the wisdom of his government. He died in 1291, and was succeeded by Adolphus of Nassau, who was elected by the Princes of the Empire, to the exclusion of Albert his son, partly owing to the jealousy of the great power and influence of the House of Hapsburg, but more to the ambitious projects he had formed in the life-time of his father, and his having upon all occasions shewn that he was naturally averse to lenient measures, force being the only instrument he was disposed to employ. The reign of Adolphus was but of short duration; by the venality of his government, he rendered himself despicable in the eyes of Europe, and thus paved the way for his fall; for from contempt to ruin the passage is rapid beyond belief. Various accusations of unbounded profligacy were likewise laid to his charge by the partisans of Albert. But whether true or false, they served the purpose for which they were intended. The current of popular opinion was turned in favour of Albert. Adolphus was publicly deposed by a majority of the Princes, and his rival elected in his stead. But the degraded Emperor being still supported by a respectable party, assembled a numerous army, resolving never to lose his crown but with his life. The rivals met between Spire and Worms, and, according to the most credible authorities, singled out each other, as if mutually desirous of terminating the contest by single combat. Fortune declared in favour of the Austrian. Adol-

phus fell, leaving his competitor in undisputed possession both of the field and of the empire in 1298.

No sooner did Albert find himself securely seated on the Imperial Throne, than every effort was directed to the completion of his favourite scheme, viz. the procuring independent establishments for his three sons in Swabia, Alsace, and Switzerland. He was besides anxious to unite the scattered domains of the House of Hapsburg, by possessing himself of the intermediate country. In the mean time, the Imperial fiefs were conferred as appenages upon his younger children, while the abbots of Murbach, Einsieden, Interlachen, and Disentis, were induced to renounce their claims in the different Cantons in his favour. And upon this renunciation was founded that shameful abuse of power which excited the indignation of those celebrated worthies whose glorious struggle in the cause of freedom our Author proceeds to relate in the sequel of this Chapter, the fifth of Vol. I. which comprises the interesting particulars of the cruel tyranny of the two Imperial Bailiffs *Gessler* and *Landerberg*; and the well-known story of *Gessler's* inhumanity in sentencing *William Tell* to pierce with an arrow an apple placed upon the head of his son, a boy of five or six years old, or suffer immediate death, which had been called in question by a late writer, is restored to its original credit. But there is another instance produced by our Author from contemporary historians of the atrocious conduct of those men, whom Albert had invested with the unlimited power of oppression, "which will shew, that the resistance of the Swiss did not originate in any refined theories of equalising philosophy, nor arise from the factious turbulence of democracy, but that it was the last effort of despair in a people worn out by sufferings, and exasperated by wanton violence. *Gessler* passing one day by a neat and commodious house, which had lately been built by a person of the name of *Schynsaber*, and which was extremely decorated with more than common elegance, having enquired for the owner, addressed him thus with a contemptuous smile. *Do you think such a habitation suitable to the condition of a peasant? You complain of the Emperor's exactions; but while he leaves you where you are to erect such buildings as these, you have too much reason to be thankful.* And immediately re-ordered

dered his satellites to pull it down. *Stauffacher*, from that moment, became one of the most ardent champions in the cause of liberty. In conjunction with his friends, *Arnold of Melchthal*, *William Tell*, and *Walter Furst*, he formed a plan for delivering his country, which was carried into execution, and crowned with extraordinary success: for in the course of one day, the insurgents, supported by select parties of their countrymen, took the castles of *Sonnen* and *Kutzbach*, in *Unterwalden*, those of *Schönau* and *Kusnach*, in *Schwitz*, and the newly-erected fortlets near *Altorf*, in *Uri*, which were given up to the flames; and with them was every vestige of despotism effaced for ever. "History," says our Author, "exhibits few events more extraordinary," nor can any thing, in our opinion, be more interesting than his narrative of all the circumstances of this great revolution.

The assassination of the Emperor Albert, who fell by the hand of a relation, the victim of his own iniquity; the election of Henry of Luxembourg; the famous battle of *Morgarten*, in which the triumphant Swiss, with the loss of only fifteen men, gained a complete victory over Leopold, Duke of Austria, whose army amounted to 15,000; a truce with Austria; the succession of Emperors; the Swiss league with the Emperor Lewis; the death of Leopold; and the affairs of Italy; are the subjects of the sixth Chapter.

The progress of the Confederacy is detailed in the two remaining Chapters of this Volume. "The example of the Forest Cantons," says our Author, "as it is natural to suppose, produced a very sensible effect upon the public mind. The neighbouring States, which had hitherto submitted without enquiry, to the form of government under which they were placed, by that combination of circumstances which is so frequently and so erroneously characterized by the appellation of *chance*, began now seriously to examine into the principles of all civil associations—and in such cases, from investigation to action the passage is short, and the transition rapid. The ambitious projects of the House of Austria, the violence of their measures, and the rashness of their enterprises against the friends of freedom, spread a general discontent, which at length extended to the Hereditary Provinces, and the State of Lu-

cerne set the example of joining in the confederacy, from observing the happiness which the emancipation of their neighbours, the Forest Cantons of *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Unterwalden*, had produced. *Zurich* was the next Canton that engaged in an honourable contest in defence of her dearest rights, which she at length established, and her independence secured by joining the confederacy, but not till the brave *Zurickers* had sustained a siege, and two wars against the Austrian Emperors. These events, and a full account of the rise and prosperity of the Republic of *Berne*, of the league of the Nobles against its growing power, and of their signal defeat at the battle of *Laupen*, with the junction of *Berne*, *Zug*, and *Glaris*, bring down the confederacy to the year 1350; "and from this period it assumed a more regular and imposing aspect, as it now comprehended eight Cantons, which ranked in the following order—*Zurich*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Unterwalden*, *Zug*, and *Glaris*. This union has been since distinguished by the appellation of the *Old Bond*. During the space of one hundred and thirty years, it remained entire, without any accession or diminution. And even after the junction of the five additional Cantons, the original members continued still to enjoy many appropriate and valuable privileges by which they were distinguished from their new allies."

This, indeed, forms a most important epocha in the annals of *Helvetia*. It arrests our notice; it excites our wonder; it attracts our sympathy. Nor can we look back to the nocturnal assembly in the field of *Rudli* (where the deliverers of their country first met) without tracing in visible characters the design of a protecting Providence, who, amid the calamities and convulsions with which despotism and ambition had long desolated the earth, benignly willed, that in the Alpine vallies there should exist a privileged spot, where the flame of liberty should burn with unextinguished lustre, and where, by contemplating the blessings of a free government, mankind might hereafter acquire a just estimate of their rights, and learn from their example the proper means to defend them." Such is the spirited conclusion of the volume, which sufficiently marks the character of the historian, as the firm advocate for civil and religious liberty; while

other parts of his work clearly prove, that he is an enemy to turbulent democracy, and the modern principles of

equalization. The second volume is reserved for a concise analysis, in our next.

The true History of the Conquest of Mexico. By Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of the Conquerors. Written in the Year 1568. Translated from the original Spanish by Maurice Keating, Esq. 4to. Wright. 1800. 11. 3s.

A MORE interesting, curious, or entertaining narrative than that before us we do not know where to point out. It contains the history of a handful of armed adventurers, led by a daring unprincipled commander, attacking a nation which occupied territories more extensive than the kingdom from whence they came. In it great wisdom, valour, and abilities, are displayed on both sides; the genius of the old world is opposed to the genius of the new; Cortes and Guntimozen are contrasted and brought into action; the former one of the chief characters of the age in which he lived; the other the greatest name on the new continent; all these unite to throw a splendor on this history which is not often to be found in the annals of any other country.

The Author writes his history avowedly in favour of Cortes, and to contradict the misrepresentations of Goineira. "I relate," says he, "that of which I was an eye-witness, and not idle reports and hearsay: for truth is sacred." It was begun in 1568, and is brought down to 1572. The acts of the Spaniards and their leader are in some circumstances palliated, and in others defended; but the grounds and general conduct of the expedition will not admit of a justification. A more extraordinary union of superstition, valour, duplicity, and cruelty, the annals of mankind cannot produce.

Dr. Robertson, who made great use of this in the composition of his own elegant history, gives it the following character, in which we entirely agree with him. "It bears all the marks of authenticity, and is accompanied with such a pleasing *naïveté*, with such interesting details, with such amusing vanity, and yet so pardonable in an old soldier, who had been in one hundred and nineteen battles, as renders this book one of the most singular that is to be found in any language."

The Method of educating the Deaf and Dumb, confirmed by long Experience. By the Abbe De L'Epée. Translated from the French and Latin. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

"It was pleasing," says Dr. Johnson, speaking of Mr. Braidwood's School at Edinburgh, "to see one of the most desperate of human calamities capable of so much help;" and the progress of application towards improvement, and from thence to perfection, in a new and difficult pursuit, cannot be more forcibly exemplified than in the volume before us. In the Preface, the Translator gives the rise and progress of the art, and what has been written on the subject. To teach the deaf and dumb to communicate their ideas, and to receive instruction, must afford a high degree of gratification to every ingenious and feeling mind; and the mode here recommended, however it may be improved hereafter, has at present the advantage of experience. One of the chief motives for the present publication appears to be, to draw the public attention to the aid of an asylum for the support and education of the deaf and dumb children of the poor, instituted in 1792, in the Gange Row, Bermondsey, under the patronage of the Marquis of Buckingham. In proof of this Institution too much cannot be said; and sorry we are to learn, that the means of the Society are far from adequate to the ends they have in view. "Although about forty children of both sexes constantly reap the benefit of the Institution, the friends or relations of some contributing, according to their circumstances, to maintain them, yet at every election, which is annual, candidates are so numerous, that many return to their homes, the expense of whose support and instruction would far exceed the funds of the Society. The number of candidates last remaining upon their books was sixty." The Translator indulges a hope that the publication may prove serviceable in extending the benefit of the Institution to still greater numbers, in which hope we heartily concur. It should be mentioned, that the present

performance

performance is, properly speaking, a second edition of that which appeared in 1776, under the title of "Institution of the Deaf and Dumb by the Way of methodical Signs."

Plans and Views in Perspective, with Descriptions of Buildings erected in England and Scotland. By Robert Mitchell, Architect. J. Taylor. 3l. 3s. plain, and 4l. 4s. coloured. 1801.

This work, notwithstanding the beauty of the designs, and the elegance of their execution, would not have properly come under our notice, were it not accompanied with an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, illustrated by Designs.

In this Essay, the Author has clearly defined the difference of principle in these three different styles of architecture, the opposite effects produced by them, and the various purposes to which each is peculiarly adapted. He has demonstrated the Gothic to be an original species of architecture, totally distinct from the others, and consequently not subject to their rules. Thus emancipated from a foreign jurisdiction, it obtains a fair trial, and the verdict of our sensations is sanctioned by the judgment of taste and science. In order to render this Essay as useful as it is novel and curious, Mr. Mitchell has given a plan and three elevations of a Grecian, Roman, and Gothic mansion, in which he has evinced the compatibility of internal accommodation with external magnificence—the descriptions in English and French are written in an elegant and perspicuous style.

The Author intimates his intention of publishing a more extensive treatise on the Gothic Architecture, "should this work meet a favourable reception."

The Father and Daughter: A Tale in Prose. By Mrs. Opie. 12mo. 4s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

A very affecting moral story. The incidents, which are of a domestic nature (as, indeed, the title imports), occur naturally, and "come home to the business and bosoms" of every class of readers. The scenes of distress in which Agnes and Fitzhenry are involved, Mrs. Opie has depicted with great force and effect; and the lessons that she inculcates do credit to her head and heart.

Of the general tendency of the work, we cannot convey a more clear idea, perhaps, than may be formed from a perusal of the following lines, with which the fair Author has concluded it:

"Peace to the memory of Agnes Fitzhenry!—And may the woman who, like her, has been the victim of artifice, self-confidence, and temptation, like her endeavour to regain the esteem of the world by patient suffering and virtuous exertion, and look forward to the attainment of it with confidence! But may the whose innocence is yet secure, and whose virtues still boast the stamp of chastity, which can alone make them current in the world, tremble with horror at the idea of listening to the voice of the seducer, lest the image of a father, a mother, a brother, a sister, or some other fellow-being, whose peace of mind has been injured by her deviation from virtue, should haunt her path through life; and she who might, perhaps, have contemplated with fortitude the wreck of her own happiness, be doomed to pine with fruitless remorse at the consciousness of having destroyed that of another.—For, where is the mortal who can venture to pronounce that his actions are of importance to no one, and that the consequences of his virtues or his vices will be confined to himself alone?"

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1540, 1550.

Ἀσκήσας μοιτύλλας ἰνύμειναι τὰ φη,
Τὸν ἀνέγνω χόδρην ἰδατομήτην.

Maxillis disseans sartim, condidit sepulchro,
Humeralem mandans cartilaginem.

CASSANDRA had been speaking of Menelaus, whose grandfather was Pelops; whose shoulder Ceres in a fit of frenzy devoured. Of this transaction she here speaks. The Scholiast interprets ἀσκήσας by πάλωσας, Scallens.

liger and Canter, who follow him, render the word by *fastim*. They consider it as a neuter plural adjective taken adverbially, and the *a* as intensive. But the sense of *ἄσκαρος* is the reverse of this. Its authorized meaning is *expers curnis*. Anacreon, in his address *ὡς τίτληα*, thus speaks :

Ἄσκαρος, αἶναιμ', ἄσκαρι.

Yet *ἄσκαρος*, which, as we see, signifies *sine carne*, means in Lycophron, we are told, *multa cum carne*. But the remark, whether just or not, might have been spared. For to dispute, whether this *a* be intensive or privative, is in reality to dispute about a nonentity. *Ἄσκαρος* seems not to have been Lycophron's word. Some hasty transcriber, mistaking the formation of a letter, indistinctly seen, wrote *ἄσκαρος*,

when he ought to have written *σάρκα*. That this is no rash conjecture, the passage itself will shew. The poet has expressed the *entire* shoulder by its constituent parts; viz. *σάρκα καὶ χόνδροι*, the flesh and sinews. Perhaps we ought thus to read :

Ἡ σάρκα μιστύλασ', ἐτύμβισιν τάφῳ,
Τὴν αὐλήν τε χόνδρῳ ἐδατομένην.

It is evident, that the common reading *ἄσκαρος* annihilates the distinction between *σάρκα* and *χόνδροι* and generates in the two lines tautology and confusion. The classical reader will probably not be displeased to observe, that the prepositive article *τὴν* is restored, and prefixed to its participle *μιστύλασ'* in due form and order. *Ἐτύμβισιν τάφῳ* will remind him of the Psalmist's expression, *τάφος αἰωνογυνῆς ὁ λαυρυγῆ*.

R.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY X.

The educator's care, above all things, should be first to lay in his charge the foundation of religion and virtue.

WALKER.

It is worthy of remark, that a disposition to murmuring and discontent is more observable among men, than an inclination to be pleased and satisfied ; they indutritiously collect causes of care and uneasiness, but ungratefully permit to pass unnoticed innumerable occasions for joy and thankfulness. This can be accounted for in no other way, than by supposing that they establish in their minds as essential to happiness certain principles which have no real existence in truth. Hence they become the constant slaves to care and anxiety, and the dupes of their own imaginations. The ambitious man pursues false glory with an ardent pace, regardless of every other object, leaping over the boundaries of reason and prudence, and frequently trampling on all the obligations of natural justice : such a man considers greatness to be the desired good, though he barter health, peace of mind, and a safe conscience, to obtain the glittering prize, whose lustre fades in the possession. The man of business places riches in the most conspicuous point of view, and travels after it, totally regardless of all mental gratification further than what he receives from

the perusal of the Ledger or the Tables of Interest. True it is, that, so long as he is thus engaged, he does not feel the vacuity in his mind, nor does he begin to be miserable till he conceives that he is going to be happy, and to enjoy himself in a retirement from business : it is then that his time begins to hang heavy, and that leisure is irksome : he is then at a loss what to do ; he has no resources within himself, no treasure of the mind, without which the treasure of the world amounts to nothing.

This unhappy disease of the understanding is the constant companion of the vulgar mind. But we must not apply the epithet (as is sometimes falsely done) to the poor or illiterate only ; the unseemly weed is frequently found in the cultivated gardens of taste, and the energetic shoots of a strong capacity discoverable in the inhospitable wastes of poverty. It is, however, the work of instruction that calls forth the powers which constitute the true happiness of man ; and one part of instruction more valuable than the knowledge of languages or fashionable accomplishments may be given to all ; namely, that we are placed

placed here with the never failing laws of truth and reason to guide us; that much happiness is within our reach; that it is our own mistakes and prejudices, and reciprocal perverseness, that mix the alloy; and that it is possible, with reason and religion, charity and love, to enjoy contentment without the refinements of the understanding. Let the principles of truth be established in the mind, and there can be no deformity, though unadorned with education and science.

It happens from hence, that the system of modern education is extremely defective; that it begins at the wrong end, and, like teaching a language without the rules of grammar, proceeds to every accomplishment but truth, which is frequently left to accidental instruction; whereas virtue should be taught in every language, and imbued in every lesson, since it is chiefly owing to the want of certain and fixed principles in their conduct through life that men become entangled in errors and prejudices, which embitter or destroy the happiness that they might otherwise have enjoyed.

Perhaps a philosophical mind could not employ itself better than in the detection of those defects which tend to the misery of mankind; it might awaken some to a sense of their true interests, and withdraw others from their received prejudice. It was a duty of this kind which engaged me lately to pay a visit to two established seminaries for the education of females. The mistress of the first taught in her school, as she herself told me, every thing fashionable, silliness and straw work, the tambourine, and the new reel steps; and with great exultation produced her pupils as specimens of her ability: but it unfortunately happened, that every thing took a wrong turn; I fancied in every infant face the outlines of pride, ill temper, vanity, and affectation; and pictured to my imagination her mislead children growing up in error, and sinking into vice and wretchedness.

A few days afterwards, a walk to a well regulated school in the village of Newington in some measure relieved me from the impression which Mrs. Rigdon's mode of education had left upon my mind: here, from the propriety of manners in the Governess, I promised myself a real gratification from the sight of her family; nor was I

disappointed. On my entrance into the school-room, I imagined myself in a tasteful garden, where in a rich parterre, the most beautiful flowers were arranged with symmetry and order, and displayed the skill and understanding of the artist who had raised them; youth, health, innocence, and gaiety, were pictured in every face; all was lovely and unfulfilled. I now felt the advantages of a virtuous education rush upon my mind, and fancied that I saw before me the dutiful daughter, the faithful wife, and the affectionate mother.

Happy would it be if parents would cease to encourage those seminaries whose conductors do not mingle the instructions of piety and reason with the accomplishments of a modern education, and which only serve to fill or a young tender mind with vanities and follies, suitable to the depravity of the age. But it unfortunately happens in these days, that the ill judging mother must have her child what she calls *extremely well bred*; never considering, that to become a truly fine Lady, she must necessarily have a fine understanding, and a virtuous mind.

One of the most distinguished among modern young Ladies of the last description was Miss Artemisia Googlegreave, the daughter of an eminent poulterer in Lundenhall Market, whose indulgent mamma, a little fat woman about four feet in height, but big with importance, settled the preliminaries of the mode of education herself with the mistress of a boarding-school at Hackney, and desired particularly that her child should *learn* every thing genteel. Miss had no objection to borrow the peacock's feathers, and adorned mamma and papa with her taste and elegance in dress. True, indeed, Mr. Gabriel Googlegreave would sometimes revolve in his mind, over a pipe of tobacco at the *Pigeons*, the necessity of her being, as he called it, so *high-finish'd*, and would sometimes open his mind to his neighbour Mr. Brisket, the butcher. Being a very sensible man, it was a considerable time before he had become thoroughly reconciled to the name of Artemisia, or even, indeed, before he could properly pronounce it; but his wife had assured him that it was perfectly genteel, and he acquiesced: yet, when vexed sometimes at a bad debt or a dear market, he could not help muttering to himself indistinctly the

the words "fine names," "Miss Artemisia," and "curled nonsense."

It happened, however, that Mr. Goosegreave, wisely foreseeing that his accomplished daughter would soon give him a conspicuous place in the Gazette, very ingeniously made a transfer of her and her extravagancies to his neighbour Mr. Crossover, a wholesale woolen draper, by an elegant wedding, which nearly stripped him of all his stock, dead and alive, so that not even a turkey was left gobbling for food in the cellar.

Two extraordinary characters were now united in the hands of Hymen. Mrs. Crossover, as it might have been expected, had a mind stored with the common rubbish of ignorance and absurdity; pride was her predominant passion, and folly and perverseness accompanied most of her actions. Notwithstanding her boarding-school education, she had a remarkable fluency of bad language, a curious mixture of her mamma's native tongue and the affected dialect of her Governess; added to this, she had a happy knack of miscomprehension, and was extremely fond of argument.

As for Mr. Crossover, his ideas did not extend beyond a tailor's pattern-card; but he had saved a large fortune, and was now determined to retire and enjoy it. It was not long, however, before he discovered, that in a wife he had bought a piece of goods of which he was no judge, and that his first step to enjoying himself was a step backward. Mrs. Crossover in nothing resembled himself, he liked his dinner at two o'clock, he liked it at five; he liked apple dumplings, and she had an aversion to them; he loved his pipe, and she insisted that he should never smoke; he was frugal, and she extravagant. It may easily be conceived, according to this scale of happiness, that Mr. Crossover had but few opportunities to enjoy himself: time after time he wished that he had never married, till, as luck would have it, one day his dear Artemisia was thrown out of a one-horse chaise at Epsom races, and never afterwards recovered the fright; a few months only elapsed before he buried half his troubles. Mr. Crossover now seriously set about enjoying himself, but presently found a single life insupportable: his housekeeper spoiled his water gruel, and his toast in a morning was too much buttered: sometimes

he wished himself married again, though not to a second Artemisia; but, as he could not find a wife to his mind, he employed himself anxiously in new schemes of happiness. The country was represented to him as the place for true enjoyment, and thither he retired, that is, to *Islington*, to a pretty house with a large garden; but the grubs eat his cabbage plants, and the sparrows his radish seed, the boys stole his fruit, and the cats broke his cucumber glasses: in short, disgusted at so many disappointments, he left the country, and once more came to town, but was as much as ever at a loss for amusement; he could not talk politics at the public-house, he hated cards, and disliked plays; at last, a kind friend suggested to him that he should go into the North, and amuse himself with hunting and shooting: hunting and shooting was now all his conversation; till, at last, he actually set out to pay a visit to an old acquaintance who lived a few miles from Edinburgh. he was now quite delighted with the idea of shooting widgeons; till one day, when it happened to be low water, his companions pursued their sport out upon a bar that run into the sea, followed by our adventurer, who was muddled up to the middle in an instant: his brother sportsmen extricated him, however, from this difficulty; but he from that hour gave up shooting bar-widgeons, and returned to town.

Riding was his next attempt at amusement; but unfortunately meeting with a broken-kneed mare, he came down over her head on the Hampstead road, and never got upon her back again.

He was now told by somebody of the charms of music, and actually went to the Opera; but a bravura song from Signora Squallitini put him into a sound nap, which lasted till the entertainment was over.

Poor Mr. Crossover had now no resource left for enjoyment, unless he turned drunkard; but drinking being unfortunately no propensity of his, he was incapable of tasting even that luxury. Thus circumstanced, he got out of temper with every thing, and found that he gave up enjoyment the moment he gave up business.

Let no one be alarmed at the history of Mr. Crossover. A small stock of good-nature and understanding will preserve a man from the insupportable

vacuum felt by the unhappy being whose mind is an unprofitable waste, where nothing has been planted but the seeds of avarice. Let the man of business unbend at times to relaxation, and he will become acquainted with means of amusement both rational and permanent: and when the moment arrives that he is enabled, from the fruits of his industry, to retire from its fatigues, the duties of religion, which have been, perhaps, too much neglected, will open a source of pleasure and instruction that will refresh his mind with wholesome, and delightful precepts, calculated for the happiness of man; he will then find no void or space but what may be occupied to advantage in the contemplation of the

Divine Goodness, and the end of his own being.

This Essay may be properly concluded with some reflections of Mr. Addison's. "An idle body is a kind of monster in the creation; all nature is busy about him. How wretched is it to hear people complain that the day hangs heavy upon them—that they do not know what to do with themselves! How monstrous are such expressions among creatures who can apply themselves to the duties of religion and meditation, to the reading of useful books; who may exert themselves in the pursuits of knowledge and virtue; and every hour of their lives make themselves wiser and better than they were before." G. B.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 12.

DRURY LANE THEATRE opened for the season with *Richard the Third*, and *No Song No Supper*. The commencing with this Play appeared to the Public like a manly challenge for the palm of celebrity, by Mr. Kemble against Mr. Cooke, who had been announced in the bills of Covent Garden Theatre, as being to open that House on the 14th with the part of *King Richard*. From competitions of this kind between popular performers, the Public generally derive advantage; because the utmost exertions of each are naturally called forth; and it rarely happens, that each does not possess some peculiar excellencies in which the other is wanting. The Play was well performed in all its parts; and Mr. Kemble's fifth Act, we think, exceeded even his usual excellence. The intention, however, if any existed, of a theatrical competition, in the present instance, was frustrated in an unforeseen manner, as will be found in the following paragraphs.

14. According to the previous advertisements, **COVENT GARDEN THEATRE** was opened; but *not* with *Richard the Third*, as had been announced. About five o'clock, bills were posted up in the neighbourhood announcing that the Tragedy was withdrawn (in consequence of the absence of Mr. Cooke, who was to have played the character of the *Duke of Gloucester*), and

Lovers' Tove substituted in its stead. The change was not, perhaps, generally known until the drawing-up of the curtain; when Miss Chapman, in the character of *Agatha Frieburg*, presented herself, and was saluted with a shower of hisses, and cries of "Off! Off!" This continued so long, and with such an obstinate spirit of resistance to the Piece, that it was judged necessary to send forth Mr. Murray (*the Baron of Wildenheim*), to address the audience; when the following conversation took place:—

MR. MURRAY.—"Ladies and Gentlemen, Could you conceive the painful situation in which both the Manager and Performers are placed by this untoward accident, you would grant us your indulgence, and permit the Play to proceed. But" (*here a long interruption took place, occasioned by loud hisses, and cries of "Off! Off! Off!"*) The violence having at length abated, Mr. Murray was suffered to proceed.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, You will pardon me, I hope for I am a little confused; but, as I was going to state, the fact is, we have waited until the last hour for Mr. Cooke; we have expected him all day; and we fear some accident has befallen him on the road. (*Here another interruption took place, and cries of "No, no; off! off!" were vociferated with increased fury.*) The storm again abated, and Mr. Murray resumed, "If you will only take our case into your

your consideration, I am sure you will not refuse that indulgence which we have ever received from a British audience."

Great applause followed this appeal, and Mr. Murray retired, conceiving the battle completely won. But he had scarcely withdrawn, before the opposition was renewed with undiminished violence. The Performers recommenced the scene, and proceeded, amidst hisses and shouting, until after *Fraser's* interview with his mother; but, finding the opposition only increase with their perseverance, they left the stage, and Mr. Murray again came forward.

Mr. MURRAY.—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I know very well the delicacy of pressing any farther observations—*(Loud hisses, and cries of "Off! Off!")*

An Orator in the Pit vociferated, "He is in town."

Mr. Murray *(clapping his hand upon his breast)*, "Upon my soul he is not." *(Shouts renewed—"Off! off! Where's the Manager?")* Mr. Murray retired, and Mr. Lewis, the Manager, then came forward.

Mr. LEWIS *(looking at the Pit)*.—"I attend here to know your commands. Mr. Murray has told you the fact. We have expected Mr. Cooke all day; we have waited for him to the very last hour. We cannot account for his absence, and really fear some accident has happened to him. *(Loud confusion of voices and hissing, particularly in the Pit.)*

An Orator *(in the Pit)*.—"Did not you know that he was to play this night at Newcastle?"

Mr. LEWIS.—"We did not. We knew that his engagement would end there on Friday night last; and that he had full time to be here to do his duty."

Some other questions were then put to Mr. Lewis from the same quarter; which not understanding (for all the time much noise and confusion prevailed), or, perhaps, expecting no good from entering into any altercation, he withdrew.

A moment of silence succeeded: the Performers again presented themselves, and were again resisted.

Mr. LEWIS *(coming forward again)*.—"After the explanation that has been given, and the awkward situation in which we are placed, I have only to say *(addressing himself to the Pit and Galle-*

ries), that if any Gentleman had not due notice of the change of the Play, and disapproves of the substituted piece, he shall have his money returned." *(Loud hissing, and other marks of disapprobation.)* Mr. Lewis went to the side of the stage, and consulted with a Gentleman in one of the boxes. During all this time the uproar continued, and Mr. Lewis again came forward and resumed his address.

Mr. LEWIS.—"Gentlemen, It may seem indelicate; but I must repeat the offer, that any Gentleman who does not like the entertainment may have his money; or—"

A voice from the Gallery.—"All."

Mr. LEWIS, in continuation—"or, if you let the Play proceed, we shall endeavour to perform it as well as we can."

The few murmurs that followed this speech were soon lost in applauses. It was now past seven o'clock; the Play was suffered to proceed; and all symptoms of disapprobation died away.

The Façade of *Selima and Azor* succeeded, and was well supported by the different vocal Performers.

18. The following letters were received by the Proprietor of this Theatre:

"To THOMAS HARRIS, Esq.

"SIR,

"From great fatigue and excitation, Mr. Cooke has ruptured a blood vessel in his chest, which renders it unsafe for him to travel. He is at present under my care; and I hope, in a short time, to be enabled to permit him to proceed to town.

"I am, SIR,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. KENTISH, M. D."

"Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1801.

"Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1801.

"SIR,

"I trouble you with this at the request of Mr. George Cooke, who is at present so much indisposed as to render him incapable of writing to you. He had been very poorly for several days past; but yesterday evening was attacked with such excruciating pains in the breast, that the Doctor took a large quantity of blood from him, and he hopes in a few days he may be able to

* The NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE of the 12th advertised Mr. Cooke in the character of STUKELEY for his own benefit, on Monday, Sept. 24.

Travel.

travel, if he has no relapse. He received a letter from Mr. Lewis, dated the 5th instant; but, it being directed to Manchester, did not reach here until too late. The distress of his mind, *on your account*, is beyond any thing I can say. The faculty, as well as his friends, will do every thing in their power for his speedy recovery, in order that he may soon be with you.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"GEO. DUNN."

"*Thomas Harris, Esq. London.*"

Much insinuation, and some censure, has been pressed on this affair in the public prints; but we deem it more consistent with candour and justice to abstain from both till we shall find whether Mr. Cooke intends to give *from himself* any explanation to the Public; as it certainly behoves him to do.

15. The Little Theatre in the HAY-MARKET terminated its summer campaign: with *The Paint of Honour* and *The Caesar*. Between the Play and the Pantomime, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and thus addressed the audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, this Theatre closes its season to-night; and I am deputed by the Proprietor to return you his sincerest acknowledgments for the ample patronage with which you have honoured him. Repeated favour demand repetition of gratitude; and, although variety of expression may be nearly exhausted, his sense of your liberality will ever be unbounded. The Performers, Ladies and Gentlemen, request to join me in heart-felt thanks to you; and, hoping that our future exertions here may merit your future approbation, we most respectfully bid you farewell."

POETRY.

ODE TO MORNING.

I.

HAIL, roscate morn! returning light!
To thee the sable Queen of Night
Reluctant yields her sway;
And, as she quits the dappled skies,
On glories greater glories rise:
To greet the dawning day.

II.

O'er tufted mead gay Flora trips,
Arabia's spices on her lips,
Her head with rosy buds crown'd.
Mild Zephyr hastes to snatch a kiss,
And, flutt'ring with the transient bliss,
Wastes fragrance all around.

III.

The Dew-drops, daughters of the Morn,
With tangles every bush adorn,
And all the broder'd vales;
The linnet chants his tuneful lays;
The lark, soft-trilling in thy praise,
Aurora, rising hails.

IV.

While Nature now in lively vest
Of glossy green, has gaily drest
Each tributary plain;
While blooming flowers, and blossom'd
trees,
Soft waving with the vernal breeze,
Exult beneath thy reign;

V.

Shall I, with drowsy poppies crown'd,
By sleep, in silken letters bound,
The downy god obey?
Ah no!—Thro' yon embow'ring grove,
Or winding valley, let me rove,
And own thy cheerful sway.

VI.

For short liv'd are thy pleasing pow'rs,
Pais but a few uncertain hours,
And we no more shall trace
Thy dimpled cheek, and brow serene,
Or clouds may gloom the smiling scene,
And frowns deform thy face.

VII.

So, in life's youthful bloomy prime,
We sport away the fleeting time,
Regardless of our fate:
But by some unexpected blow
Our giddy follies we shall know,
And mourn them when too late.

EVENING.

*Affice arata jura referunt suspensa juvenici;
Et Sol crescentis, decedens duplicat umbras.*

VIRGIL.

BY N. HOWARD.

LOIT'RING now, at ev'ning's calm,
'Mong fresh woodlands breathing
balm,
Let mine eye pursue delight,
Ere descend the shades of night,
Mark the busy clouds that fly
Thro' the crimson-curtain'd sky.

Let

Let me, as I fondly stray,
Meet the rustics in my way;
While, with varied trilling tale,
Linnets charm the blossom'd vale.

Now, the sun enthron'd on high
(Scatt'ring glories thro' the sky),
Tinges herds, and homeward swains,
Wood-brew'd cots, and hills, and plains;
Blushes o'er yon quarries steep,
Where o'erhang the gilded sheep.
See! the falling, burnish'd rays,
Dim the ploughboy's careless gaze!
While the thrush of speckled breast
Sings his callow blood to rest.

Evening gradual steals around;
Stillness lists to ev'ry sound;
Echoes wait on ev'ry hill,
Answering to each playful rill;
Distant woods all dubious lie
Mingled in the misty sky:
Even these groves, which nearer rise,
Browner fade upon mine eyes.

Twilight o'er the poppy ground
Breathes refreshing slumber round;
Clos'd are lids of violets blue,
Roses sleep in limpid dew;
And the glow-worm, gem of night,
Gladly sheds its fairy light,
Waiting calmly all its rays,
Like the saint in evil days.

Lo! the moon, in lucid vest,
Leans on clouds her silv'ry breast,
While reflect the virgin streams
All the beauty of her beams;
And, beneath yon sombre bow'r,
Time dilapidates the tow'r.
There, in beds of humid clay,
Mortals, crumbling, waste away;
Frantic Sorrow there reclines,
And clasps her turfs and kindred shrines!
While steals some maid, in silent woe
To weep the youth inhum'd below;
Or callous age, with channel dry,
Revisits where her infants lie.

Thus oft beneath thy placid ray,
O midnight Goddess! let me stray,
And mark the clouds that vastly roll,
And dewy stars that crowd the pole,
To taste a calm from worldly strife,
And meditate a better life.

Plymouth.

BARHAM DOWNS ;
OR,
GOODY GRIZZLE AND HER ASS.
A LYRICAL BALLAD, IN THE PRESENT
FASHIONABLE STYLE.

ONE winter, at the close of day,
Her eggs and butter sold,
Dame Grizzle took her homeward way,
Amidst the rain and cold.

Vol. XL. SEPT. 1804.

O'er Barham Downs, of martial fame,
Her homeward way did pass;
Good luck! for poor was she, and lame,
She rode upon an ass!

The patient beast along did creep,
A basket on each side;
O'er which the dame, her seat to keep,
Sat with her legs astride.

The load was great; the load was great,
For Grizzle she was big;
One basket loaded was with meat,
And t'other with a pig.

The load was great, the road was rough,
And much the Ass did strain;
And Grizzle, with a broom-stick tough,
Increased the poor thing's pain.

It came to pass, it came to pass,
Oh tale of wond'rous dole!
That Goody Grizzle and her Ass
Fell plump into a hole.

All in a hole, all in a hole,
Down, down they tumbled plump,
And Grizzle's nose, alas, poor soul!
Lay close to Dapple's rump.

The Ass he kick'd, the Ass he bray'd,
The woman loud did squall;
For much was Gammer Griz afraid,
And painful was the fall.

Oh woe on woe! for at the lay
Upon the Ass's back,
Struggling in vain to get away,
She heard a dreadful crack!

And first she thought her poor, poor Ass,
Was yielding up his breath;

"And oh! (she cried) alas! alas!
His death will be my death."

And then she thought it was a ghost,
Now prone, on each occasion,
To come from Pluto's realms per post,
And charm the British nation.

She thought it was a modern sprite,
And long'd to see it pass;

"Come, Ghost! (she cried, with all her
might)

"Come! help me and my Ass!"
But ah! it was nor ghost nor groan!

It was a rambling roar;
A kind of broken-winded tone
She ne'er had heard before.

It was——oh, sad mishap!
The Ass in "doleful dump,"
With whoop whoop whoop, and clap
clap clap.

Was thund'ring out his trumps;
Not wind alone, ah lack-a-day,
Burst forth at each explosion
Six quarts of half-digested hay
Compel'd the odorous vapours.

D d

And

And o'er poor Grizzle's face it flew,
And o'er poor Grizzle's neck !
Half-choked, she turned herself askew,
And lay upon her back !

Ah poor ! ah, poor afflicted ass !
He strained—to change his station ;
But every strain he made, alas !
Increased his crepitation !

In what a plight was Grizzle's mind !
The Ass her sides did kick,
And his eruptions from behind,
Oh, made her *vastly* sick !

Her patience gone, the poor, poor dame,
Tho' much she loved the creature,
Enraged by fear, and pain, and shame,
Ost' curst his ventilator.

She oped her eyes to look around,
And look around did she ;
She oped her eyes, and looked around,
But nothing could she see !

It was so dark, it was so dark,
That, even in the sky,
Of light, oh ! not a single spark
Could Gammer Grizzle spy !

The Ass he bray'd with horrid sound ;
Dame Grizzle loud did howl ;
The rain it rattled on the ground ;
The thunder it did growl ;

When lo ! a Heaven-directed swain,
His mastiff dug before,
Trudging from Canterbury's plain
To Dover's sea-laved shore,

Passed near the spot where Grizzle lay,
And eke her ass so strong ;
A lantern shed its friendly ray
To guide his steps along.

He saw the hole, he saw the ass,
He heard the woman bawl ;
Nor yet unfeeling did he pass,
But saved her—Ass and all !

He led her to a neighbouring inn,
Her drooping soul to cheer,
Where Grizzle she got drunk with gin,
And he got drunk with beer.

The Jack-Ass too, dear, suffering beast !
Was led into a stall,
Where he enjoyed of hay & feast,
And soon forgot his fall.

And still the luckless hole is seen,
Where Gris and Dapple fell ;
And still the lotion marks the green,
And still retains its smell ;

And still is heard, in winter hoar,
When night has banish'd day,
Poor Dapple's fundamental roar,
And eke his fearful bray.

And still does Pity wander there,
Her leisure hours to pass,
And still relate the wild despair
Of Grizzle and her Ass.
For tho' Dame Grizzle did not die,
Nor yet her Ass so strong,
Their tale deserves a tender sigh,
And eke a tender song.

RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Man Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent,
August 27, 1801.

PARTLY IMITATED FROM THE LATIN.

CURTIVS unchang'd, the horrid gulph
surveys, [praise ;
And nobly leaping, gains immortal
In vain the tears of friends and parents
flow, [flow.
For Rome requires what Curtius can be-
Rome sees him leap ; her plaudits rend
the skies, [from her eyes.
While glitt'ning drops hang trembling
Such ass as this first gave the Romans
fame.

And now adds lustre to the British name ;
For ages yet unborn with pride shall tell,
How Curtius, Wolfe, and Abercromby
fell.

Ye who seek fame by other's death alone,
Blush, and behold them glorious by their
own.

July 12, 1801.

J. H.

EPIGRAM.

"WHAT ! not know my name !" an
old Scribbler late cried ;
" My works, I assure you, are spread
far and wide."
Sly Tonson, who overheard all that was
said, [head,
Replied, with a smile and a shake of the
" What you say, Sir, is true ; but, alas !
'twixt ourselves,
They all spread far and wide, but it is
on my shelves."

J. H.

EPIGRAM.

When Orpheus struck the lyre, the
Poets sigh, [ing strain ;
That stones and trees admitted the soothing
And when our Bayina sings his hero's
fame, [fame.
All that admire him may be called the
" My friend," quoth Dick, " you quote
the story wrong ; [his song ;
Stories followed Orpheus when they heard
But

But when our Bavius pours th' heroic
lay, [away.]
If stones could hear him they would run
Aug. 4, 1801. J. H.

EXTEMPORARY LINES

ON READING COWPER'S "TASK."

LONG, with licentious hand, th' Aë-
nian string [cred spring
Our Bards have swept, and from the fa-
Quaff'd the pure bev'rage, 'till inebriate
grown, [throne :
Madly they revell'd round bright Fancy's
Not to the Poet of fair Olney's shades
Amus'd the world, as thro' the rural
glades [ear.
His charming numbers met the musing
As pensive Philomela's soft and clear ;
Wild as he rambled on from bow'r to
bow'r, [flow'r—
He gather'd sweets from ev'ry opening
Sweets redolent of bliss beyond the skies !
To which he taught the soaring soul to
rise ; [kind,
Then treasure'd up in store, with purpose
A rich, exhaustless banquet for the mind !
W. H.

FELO DE SE.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

NOT JOHNSON'S magnanimous lexicon
labours, [yours,
Nor SHERIDAN'S wife orthoepic endea-
Nor WALKER, who lives barb'rous ac-
cents to trounce, [nounce ;
Will ever establish fixt rules to pro-
Notwithstanding their efforts to make
people wise, [rise ;
The *Slip-shops* and *Malaprops* ever will
Will ever arise to pervert and confound
The poor English language—in *sense* and
in *sound* ; [absurd
And the following instance will show how
They can mangle a *sentence* as well as a
word—

A few years ago—at fam'd LIVER-
POOL'S port,

A matter occur'd of a most serious sort ;
For there—in attending his duty on
shipping,

A Custom-House Officer happened to slip in
The ocean's vast bosom—in deep and
profound ; [drown'd.
In short—the poor man was *submergedly*

His body soon after was found on the
main,
When humanity strove to revive it again ;
But life was exhausted—the spirit was
 fled—

And *humanity* cannot recover the dead ;
Tho' much she has done in a great many
places [of cakes &c.

As is fully evinced by some hundreds
The CORONER'S INQUEST, with jorums
of today,

Most *seriously* sit on the Officer's body ;
While their own they supported with
plentiful doses, [noses.

To keep the effluvia of death from their
When—after consulting a witness or
two [nose,

It was shrewdly suspected that he—*entre*
Grown tir'd of life, from some haratting
cause,

Jump'd purposely into eternity's jaws.
On which the sage Foreman did actually
turn [BURN ;

To a case *full in point*, as recorded by
Talk'd wonderful wile on an untimely
grave,

And *FELO DE SE* was the verdict he gave.
" Right, right," cried a Jurymen,
" right to a T,

'Tis true as I live—*be fell into the*
August 31, 1801.

EXTEMPORE.

WRITTEN AT DOVER, JAN. 10, 1795,

On hearing* that my Friend Captain
RIDGE dislocated his Ankle last Night
at the Dancing Assembly.

BEMOLD, to yonder couch confin'd,
By one false step, poor Ridge is laid !
And lo ! with hopes to sooth his mind,
Close to his side his fav'rite maid.

Whilst he, a perfect stoic grown,
Forbears to murmur, or complain ;
Wraps a warm flannel round the bone,
Rests on his arm, and *smiles at Pain* †.

Forgive, my friend, th' intrusive line,
Which on thy couch, in haste, I lay ;
Then shall, each morn, this pray'r be
mine,

May Pain attend thee ev'ry day.

Nay, one wish more, and then adieu !

To prove my envy and my spite,

May Pain for ever haunt thy view,

And break thy slumbers every night.

RUSTICUS.

* Alluding to the many *apparently* dead, who have been restored to life through
the means recommended by that noble institution, the HUMAN SOCIETY.

† The Lady's name.

ODE.

ONCE more fair Devon's halcyon vales,
In radiant prospect meet my eyes;
Once more my breath the breeze inhales
That fans her tepid skies.
I view once more the azure wave
Her forest's verdant borders lave,
Where gay Sylvanus' jocund train
To meet the sea green Nymphs advance,
And mingle in the festive dance,
Beside the placid main.

Yet sure, or much my senses fail,
The scene with fainter beauty glows,
Less bright the skies, less soft the gale,
The wave with darker azure flows,
Than when in Childhood's frolic hours
Sportive I cull'd wild Nature's flowers;
First trod the heath-empurpled ground,
First paced the margin of the flood,
Or wander'd thro' the tangled wood,
Young Pleasures laughing round.

Lift to yon lay!—Where from the lyre
Once dulcet notes of rapture stole,
What frantic touch now wakes the wire,
And harrows all the soul?—
Not from itself the discord springs,
Unchang'd the stops, unwarped the
strings—
'Tis the chang'd Minstrel's hand alone;
Thence, strains that took the imprison'd
ear
And sleep'd the sense in bliss, we hear
In wild disorder thrown.

The woods as green, the skies as blue,
As bright the azure billow flows,
As when to cheer my infant view
The prospect first arose.
But while by grief for pleasures past
The gloomy scene is overcast,
The brightest landscape smiles in vain,
Sad Memory each charm destroys,
And only points to wither'd joys
That ne'er must bloom again.

EPITAPH

IN HACKNEY CHURCH-YARD.

SARAH SLACK, Ob. July 26, 1800,
Æt. 20.

UNVIL thy bosom faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred reliques room
To seek a slumber in the dust.

Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear,
Invade thy bounds—No mortal woes
Can touch the lovely sleeper here,
And angels watch her soft repose.

W. D.

EPIGRAM

TO A PRETENDED FRIEND AND REAL
ENEMY.

WITH out stretch'd hand, and face
affecting joy, [wouldst destroy?
Why dost thou greet the man thou
Step forth; declare thyself; 'tis all I ask;
N'r shoot thy arrows from behind a mask.
Danger may be avoided when reveal'd;
Destruction follows when it is conceal'd.
SENNEED.

THE MERRY MOURNERS.

A CANTATA.

RECITATIVE.

THE corpse interr'd, the splendid fun'ral
o'er [door;
Behold the merry mourners at Death's
And as th'inspiring glads moves brisk
along, [song.
Sable, their chief, begins his cheerful

AIR.

"I've kiss'd and I've prattled," &c.

I.

Dukes—Lords have I bury'd, and 'Squires
of fame,
And people of ev'ry degree;
But of all the fine jobs that came in my
way,

A fun'ral like this for me.

This is the job

That fills the sob.

O! the burying a Nabob for me.

II.

Unfeather the hearse; put the pall in the
hag; [hay;

Give the horses some oats and some
Drink our next merry meeting, and
quack'ry's increase,

With three times three and huzza!

Toss off your can,

Drink, like a man,

To quack'ry's increase—Huzza!

RECITATIVE.

Thus while they drink, and dance, and
gaily sing, [a King.

Each mourner seems much happier than
The noisy Mutes, and staggering Bearers
too, [pursue.

Push round the drink, and thus their song

AIR.

"There was a magpie," &c.

I.

The barber may boast of his smart Brä-
rus head;

The shoemaker brag of his boot;

But what do you think of a lining of lead
To an elegant wadded furcoat.

Your

II.

Your taylor from Bond-street, with
parchment and sheers,
Takes your measure exact for a suit ;
But nought he can make will last so many
years
As a good looking wooden *furout*.

III.

No wearer as yet, when once it was on,
Its sitting did ever dispute,
And then for the fashion—it's always the
ton
To be dress'd in a *sweeden furout*.
SENSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I take the earliest opportunity of sending you a copy of an article of literary intelligence just received by me from my brother, now in Germany. The elucidation of Wolf's meaning was in French, but I have given it an *English* dress, for the benefit of your readers.

Chelsea.

WEEDEN BUTLER, Jan.

"M. TULLII CICERONIS quæ vulgo
feruntur Orationes quatuor :
I. Post Reditum in Senatu. II. Ad
Quirites post reditum. III. Pro Domo
sua. IV. De Haruspicum responsis.
Recognovit, animadversiones integras
JER. MARKLAND et JO. M. GESNERI suas
que adjecit FRID. AUG. WOLFIVS. Be-
rolini, impensis F. T. LA GARDII. 1801.
8 maj."

The learned Editor's aim is chiefly to investigate this important question, Whether these four *Orationes*, hitherto admired as models of eloquence, be in reality the productions of Cicero ? or, Whether they were composed by some rhetorician who assumed this celebrated name ? The generally-received opinion, so ably upheld by the lexicographer Gesner against the objections* of the profound Markland, having been since adopted by scholars well versed in the knowledge of the Roman history and language,—to wit, DAV. RUHNKEIUS, President de Broffes, AD. FERGUSON, and others,—it cannot fail to prove highly interesting to behold the result of our ingenious Editor's enquiries. In his examination of these pieces, he analyses every passage that tends to elucidate this literary problem.

What still enhances the importance of his discussion and the difficulties of his process, is this : Many of the au-

thors, such as Valerius Maximus, Afconius, Quintilian, Servius Honoratus, and the Latin Panegyrists, have partly cited and partly imitated these harangues as Cicero's. If, therefore, they turn out to be suppositions, they must necessarily be assigned to a period of time nearly coætantaneous with the Roman Orator's existence.

The Editor pretends not to plume himself upon a grammatical interpretation of the work before us. Manutius, Hotoman, Grævius, and several other Translators, have fulfilled this task. He rather chose to accompany the deep incubinations of the Englishman, and the shrewd hints of Gesner, with a copious commentary. In executing this plan, he has examined whatever relates to Ciceronian latinity and the art of oratory, both with respect to the thoughts and the diction : he has, likewise, canvassed the historical truth of the events therein stated.

The Preface, dedicated to Læcher, contains a very satisfactory exposition of the modest Editor's design. The work may be now had in Paris, of Treutzel and Wurz, of the brothers Levrault, and of Amand Kœmig.

Common paper	4 liv. 12 s.
English extra	8 liv.
Wove paper	14 liv.
Extra wove	18 liv.

ACCOUNT

OF

GILBERT WAKEFIELD, A. B.

MR. WAKEFIELD was born on Febr-
ary the 21d, 1756, in the parish-
age-house of St. Nicholas, in Notting-

ham, of which church his father was
then Rector.

When he had attained his seventh
year

year, he was initiated in the Latin language, at the free-school of Nottingham, under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Beardmore, afterwards Master of the Charter House. At the age of nine he was removed to Wilford, near Nottingham. At the age of thirteen, Mr. Wakefield found in the person of the Rev. Richard Wooddesdon, father of the present Vinerian Professor, a preceptor suited to his desire; and, after talking the streams of Greek and Roman literature at their fountain head, his parents began to think of sending him to the University, on which a Studentship in Christ Church, Oxford, was offered him: this he *luckily* escaped, in consequence of his father's predilection for his own College; and it still seemed to afford a subject of exultation to the son, even in his riper years, as "orthodox theology, high church politics, and passive obedience to the powers that be, sit enthroned," according to him, in a seminary, once "*matris heroum*," the venerable nurse of Somers, Hales, Selden, Chillingworth, and Locke.

At length he obtained a Scholarship in Jesus College, Cambridge; and it so happened, that he exactly suited the intention of the founder, who preferred "the son of a living Clergyman, born at Nottingham," both of which conditions, as may have been observed, happened to be united in him.

On January 16, 1766, he took his degree of B.A. with seventy-four other candidates for academical honours; and, on this occasion, he was nominated to the second post. Soon after this (April 16) he was elected Fellow; and, in the course of the same year, he printed at the University Press a small collection of Latin Poems, with a few Notes on Horace, by way of an Appendix.

On the 22d of March 1778, he was ordained a Deacon by Dr. Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, in the Chapel of Trinity College, at the age of twenty-two years and one month.

On April 14, Mr. Wakefield left the University for the Curacy of Stockport, in Cheshire.

He did not, however, remain long here, for we find him, soon after with his brother, at Richmond, decidedly averse to the renewal of subscription, and embarrassed at the idea of episcopal functions.

On March 23d, 1779, he vacated his Fellowship by marriage.

About the same time, he exchanged the Curacy of St. Peter's for that of St. Paul's, where he had more leisure for his studies. From an humble attempt to establish a day-school he was diverted by an offer of the tutorship of the classical department at Warrington Academy, in Lancashire, whither he removed in August 1779.

On the dissolution of the Warrington Academy, a removal took place in the Autumn of 1783 to Bramcote, within four miles of Nottingham, where Mr. Wakefield endeavoured, but in vain, to procure a few respectable pupils. In this rural retreat, he published the first volume of "*An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ*;" but notwithstanding the commendation of many excellent judges, he was not encouraged by the sale to proceed with the continuation.

We find him a second time, in May 1784, fixed at Richmond, advertising for pupils, and renewing his applications to his friends. At Michaelmas, we again hear of him in his native town of Nottingham, and there he had three or four pupils under his care for several years, on very handsome terms; and about this time he was elected an Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, in consequence of his "*Essay on the Origin of Alphabetical Characters*."

On the establishment of the new College at Hackney, Mr. Wakefield was deemed a proper person to fill the office of Classical Instructor; and he was at length appointed to this station in July 1790. His connections, however, with the institution were dissolved at the end of eleven months, having retired in June 1791: the seminary did not long survive this loss.

In his principles he was violently attached to Republicanism, and was ready on every occasion to assist the enemies of his country, as far as he was able, by incendiary writings, which he published a long time without notice or impediment. At length he became too outrageous to be permitted to proceed in his career. In an answer to a pamphlet written by the Bishop of Landaff, he endeavored himself with a degree of virulence little short of treason. This became the object of a prosecution, in which

which he was found guilty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in Dorchester Jail, from whence he was but just liberated.

His death was occasioned by a fever which he caught in consequence of an unusual exertion in walking, an exercise of which he was particularly fond.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE LOSS OF THE HANNIBAL.

A Court Martial assembled on board the *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday, the 1st of September, 1801, to try Captain Solomon Ferris, his Officer, and the Ship's Company, for the loss of his Majesty's ship *Hannibal* in Algierins Bay, on the 6th of July 1801.—

PRESENT,

Admiral Hozzloway, President.
 Capt. G. Murray, Capt. F. Pickmore,
 — G. Duff, — E. J. Foote,
 — J. N. Newman, — R. Dacres,
 — R. Lambert, — R. Retalick.
 — W. Grainger,
 Moses Greetham, jun. Esq. Judge Advocate.

THE NARRATIVE OF CAPTAIN FERRIS.

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Court,*

"In giving a detail of the circumstances which led to the loss of his Majesty's late ship the *Hannibal*, then under my command, I am sorry that, owing to my Clerk being killed, and whose remarks were lost, I cannot be so particular as to the exact times of signals being made as I otherwise should have been; but I shall state them to you, to the best of my recollection.

"On the morning of the 6th of July last, at or about six o'clock, his Majesty's ships *Venerable*, *Pompée*, *Audacious*, *César*, *Spencer*, and *Hannibal*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, being off Cabaretta Point, and standing in for Algierins Bay upon the larboard tack, with the wind westerly, the Admiral made the signal to the *Venerable*, to know if she could fetch the enemy's ships then in sight in that Bay, which being answered in the affirmative, the Admiral made the signal for close action.

"At about eight o'clock, the *Venerable* began the action, at a considerable distance to leeward, as she could not fetch further into the Bay; and soon after the *Pompée* anchored nearer in

shore, and the *Audacious* stern of her. The Admiral, in the *César*, next anchored ahead of the *Audacious*, and made the signal for ships to anchor in the best possible manner for their mutual support. We then anchored ahead of the *César*, within hail of her, and, by a spring, got our broadside to bear on one of the enemy's line of battle ships, at about ten minutes before nine o'clock; where we kept up a good fire for about an hour.

"At this time, about ten o'clock, not having understood some verbal directions, attempted to be given from the *César*, I received an order from the Admiral, by an Officer, to go and rake the French Admiral. I instantly turned up the hands to make sail, cut the cable, and cast the ship by the spring; I then cut the spring and made sail to the northward, stood in to a quarter of six, and then tacked for the French Admiral, for the purpose I had been ordered to effect.

"As I approached him, I began to take in sail in such a manner as would have enabled me to have hauled in shore athwart his bows, and which I preferred to going to leeward under his stern, as that might have subjected me, from the variable flaws of wind, to have drifted farther to leeward, and consequently without fulfilling, in a manner which I deemed the most effectual and decisive, the object of my orders. But, just as I got the fore-clew garnets manned, in order to take in the fore sail, with an intent to put the helm a-lee, and to brace the head yards a box, the ship took the ground, within hail of the *Formidable* (the French Admiral's ship), and which accident alone could have prevented me from putting my orders in execution.

"In this situation I opened my fire on the French Admiral, with as many of my foremost guns as could be brought to bear on him, the rest being directed, with much effect, on the town-batteries and gun-boats, with which I was sur-

rounded.

rounded. But the ship appearing to swing a little, I let go the bower anchor and cut the cable, the stream cable being clenched to the ring of the anchor, and in at the gun-room port, on which I intended to heave a strain, to endeavour to force the ship round, so as to bring her broadside to bear on the French Admiral; (having at this time no hope of getting the ship entirely afloat, the Master having, by my directions, sounded round her, and found rather less water than where she lay;) but the spring being shot away before it was well taught, the ship remained immovable. I had by this time, after much endeavour (all my signal halyards being shot away), effected making the signal for striking and sticking fast on a shoal.

"I observed some time afterwards all our ships driving out of the Bay, the Admiral having previously made my signal of recall, and sent a boat from the *Cæsar* and another from the *Venerable* to my assistance; but finding they could afford me none, I sent the *Venerable's* boat back, and the crew of the *Cæsar* in one of my own cutters, their pinnace having been sunk by a shot alongside.

"About twelve o'clock our ships were all out of gun-shot of the enemy, and we had the fire of the whole French squadron, batteries, and gun-boats, to contend with alone; against which we continued to keep up as brisk a fire as could be expected, even by men in the most sanguine expectation of victory, until nearly two o'clock.

"I had been before this time receiving repeated reports from several of my Officers of the numbers killed and wounded, and of many of my guns being rendered unserviceable; and seeing many of my brave crew every moment falling at their quarters, and the ship, in all respects, but little better than a wreck, I thought proper to call my Officers together, and asked their opinion, whether more could be done for the preservation of the ship; they replied, that they thought it was impossible to do more, and that to strike the colours was the only means of preserving the lives of those that remained.

"On these considerations, and from a conviction of having experienced every possible assistance that the persevering endeavours of zealous and brave Officers and Men could afford me, whose exertions, and those of Lieute-

nant Hill in particular, who did duty as my First Lieutenant during the action, and for some time before, I shall ever remember with the greatest gratitude; and seeing that our hitherto very effective fire on the enemy's ships and batteries was now so slackened as to be nearly useless, I ordered the firing to cease, and the people to shelter themselves as much as possible; and in a little time afterwards I submitted to the painful necessity of ordering his Majesty's colours to be hauled down."

The Court, considering the narrative of Captain Ferris, and the evidence of the Officers and Ship's Company, and after mature deliberation, was of opinion, that the loss of his Majesty's ship *Hannibal* was caused by her grounding on a shoal in the Bay of Algeziras, ahead of the French Admiral, when Captain Ferris, her Commander, agreeably to the orders he had received, was making the gallant and well-judged attempt to place her so as to rake the enemy; and, after a considerable part of the Ship's Company had been killed or wounded, being obliged to strike his Majesty's colours; and that the conduct of Captain Ferris, in going into the action, was that of an excellent and expert seaman, and that his conduct, after she was engaged, was that of a brave, cool, and determined Officer; and that the said Captain Ferris, his Officers and Ship's Company, by their conduct throughout the action, more particularly in continuing it for a considerable time after she was on shore, and the rest of his Majesty's fleet had been obliged to quit her, did their utmost for the preservation of his Majesty's ship and the honour of the British flag; and doth adjudge them to be honourably acquitted, and the said Captain Solomon Ferris, his Officers, and Ship's Company, are hereby honourably acquitted accordingly.

This handsome and highly honourable acquittal was immediately followed by the return of Captain Ferris's sword to him by the President, who was pleased, in a manner that did honour to his feelings, to address him in the following words:—

"CAPT. FERRIS, I have great pleasure in returning this sword to you, as I feel assured, if ever you have occasion to unsheath it again, it will be used with the same gallantry which you so nobly displayed in defending his Majesty's ship *Hannibal*."

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED BETWEEN SWEDEN AND RUSSIA, AT ST. PETERSBURGH, ON THE 1ST (13TH) OF MARCH, AND RATIFIED AT LANDSCRONA ON THE 11TH OF APRIL AND AT ST. PETERSBURGH ON THE 30TH OF MAY (11TH JUNE) OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be a durable Peace and true friendship between the two realms, and their subjects shall mutually assist each other, particularly in transactions of commerce and navigation.

II. III. The Swedes shall enjoy full liberty of commerce in Russia, and the Russians in Sweden, and similar protection with the subjects of the two countries; but they shall not deal in goods the importation and exportation of which are prohibited.

IV. In order to obviate any inconveniences that might arise from an undefined extension of this liberty of commerce, both parties have agreed to limit it to all the ports of the two States, without distinction; and, as to the commerce in the country, to certain places on the frontiers of the Russian and Swedish parts of Finland. In these frontier places, the subjects of the two Powers, without going farther into the country, may carry on a wholesale, but not retail, trade, and traffic with such merchants as arrive there from remote districts. Travelling merchants and hawkers of both nations shall not be suffered, but considered as smugglers.

V. VII. The subjects of both Powers shall pay the same importation and exportation duties on goods, and in the same coin, as the natives of the country to which they trade. They shall likewise enjoy all legal protection, the free exercise of their religion, and the right of leaving the country with their property.

VIII. The merchants of both nations may keep their books in what language they please, and never shall be forced to produce them, excepting in law-suits, and then only such extracts as are absolutely necessary for clearing up the point contested.

IX. X. In case of bankruptcy or differences, the subjects of either Power shall be treated agreeably to the laws of the country in which they then reside.

If the subject of one Power dies in the country of the other, without heirs, his property shall, within the space of five years, belong to the Government of the country in which he died, if, after a proclamation inserted in the newspapers three times, no heir should apply.

XI. XIII. The respective Consuls General and Consuls shall be under the particular protection of the laws and enjoy the same rights and liberties as those of the most favoured nations. Sailors who have deserted shall be delivered up by both parties, even in foreign ports. Merchant vessels shall, on no account, take passengers without passports, or goods without proper certificates. With respect to contraband, and the punishment of persons importing it, the laws of the two countries shall decide.

XIV. Swedish alum, salt herrings, and salt, imported from Sweden into Russia (Petersburgh excepted), shall pay only one-half of the duties mentioned in the regulations of the customs, and smoked herrings imported from Sweden, only one-third.

XV. All the produce of Swedish Finland, even wood, may be imported into Russian Finland (which hath hitherto not been the case) free from all duties; and the wood from Swedish Finland may be exported from Wiburgh and Fridricksham.

XVII. Hemp, linen, and tallow, imported into Sweden from Russia, shall only pay one-half, and linseed two thirds of the duties hitherto paid. The Russians shall remain in possession of their store-houses at Stockholm, the limits of which are to be enlarged.

XVIII. XIX. Contain regulations for preventing Russians and Swedes from navigating foreign ships and goods as their own.

XX. XXI. Not more than four ships of war of one Power shall enter the fortified ports of the other at one time, if special permission has not been granted for a greater number. Ships of war, as well as merchant vessels, that have suffered by storms and other accidents, may be repaired in the ports of the other Power.

XXII. XXIII. If ships of war of the two Powers, the Commanders of which are of the same rank, meet at sea, no saluting shall take place; the Commander of inferior rank, however, shall salute the

the Commander of higher rank, who shall return the salute, shot for shot. Ships that have stranded, shall receive all possible assistance.

XXIV. If one of the Contracting Parties happens to be at war with other States, the subjects of the other party shall not, on that account, be prevented from continuing their commerce and navigation with those States, on condition that they do not supply these States with contraband. Convinced of the principles laid down in the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 16th of December, last year, for the general good of trading nations, the two Crowns declare that they make it the indivisible rule of their conduct. They further declare, that they acknowledge the following principles.—1st. That neutral ships may freely sail for the ports and coasts of the Belligerent Powers. 2d. That, with exception of warlike contraband, the goods of subjects of the Belligerent Powers in neutral bottoms are free. 3d. That such ports only are to be considered as blockaded, where, from the proximity of ships of war, there shall actually be danger in entering. 4th. That neutral vessels can be detained only on just grounds, and evident facts. 5th. That no convoy shall be searched, when the Commander of the ship of war conveying them declares that there is no contraband on board.

XXV. XXVII. In time of war, one Power may shut its ports against the privateers and prizes of the other that is engaged in war. The following articles only are declared to be contraband, viz. guns, mortars, firelocks, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, muskets, flint, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cutlasses, pikes, swords, sword-belts, cartridge-boxes, saddles, and bridles. All other goods in neutral bottoms are to be considered as neutral property.

XXVIII. The Power engaged in war shall grant leave for fitting out privateers to such of its subjects only as reside in the country, and are able to find security for the damage they may do to neutral vessels.

XXIX. If either of the two Powers should be at war with another State, its ships of war and privateers shall be allowed to search such merchant ships of the other Power as are not under convoy; but only two or three men shall be sent on board to investigate the legality and neutrality of the cargo.

XXX. If any such ship should have

contraband on board, that only, and nothing else, shall be taken and confiscated.

XXXII. XXXIII. If one of the Powers is carrying on war, the subjects of the other shall enjoy in the country of such Power, all liberty and security as before, and its men and ships shall not be employed in military services. In cases of bankruptcy of the subjects of either country, trustees of the estate shall be appointed.

XXXIV. If a war should break out between the two Powers, the space of a twelvemonth, from the date of the declaration of war, shall be allowed to their respective trading subjects, for withdrawing their property from the country of the other.

XXXV. XXXVI. The present Treaty is concluded for twelve years, and signed by

COUNT STEDINGK.
PRINCE KURAKIN.
COUNT VON DER FAHLEN,
PRINCE GAGARIN.

Here follows the Ratifications of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and ALEXANDER I.

PETERSBURGH, AUG. 5.

COPY OF THE CONVENTION WITH
THE COURT OF LONDON, SIGNED
AT ST. PETERSBURGH, THE 5TH
(16TH) JUNE 1801.

*In the Name of the Most Holy
and Undivided Trinity.*

The mutual desire of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being not only to come to an understanding between themselves with respect to the differences which have lately interrupted the good understanding and friendly relations which subsisted between the two States; but also to prevent, by frank and precise explanations upon the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar provocations and troubles which might be the consequence of them; and the object of the solicitude of their said Majesties being to settle, as soon as can be done, an equitable arrangement of those differences, and an inviolable determination of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective Monarchies, in order to unite more closely the ties of friendship and good intercourse, of which they acknowledge the utility and the benefits, have named

and chosen for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Niquita, Count de Panen, his Counsellor, &c. and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alleyn, Baron St. Helen's, Privy Councillor, &c. who, after having communicated their full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following points and articles :

ART. I. There shall be hereafter between His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and His Britannic Majesty, their Subjects, the states and countries under their domination, good and unalterable friendship and understanding, and all the political, commercial, and other relations of common utility between the respective Subjects, shall subsist as formerly, without their being disturbed or troubled in any manner whatever.

II. His Majesty the Emperor and his Britannic Majesty declare, that they will take the most especial care of the execution of the prohibitions against the trade of contraband of their subjects with the enemies of each of the High Contracting Parties.

III. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty, having resolved to place under a sufficient safeguard the freedom of commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case one of them shall be at war, whilst the other shall be neuter, have agreed :

1. That the ships of the Neutral Power shall navigate freely to the ports, and upon the coasts of the nations at war.

2. That the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war, and of enemy's property ; and it is agreed not to comprise in the number of the latter, the merchandize of the produce, growth, or manufacture of the countries at war, which should have been acquired by the Subjects of the Neutral Power, and should be transported for their accounts, which merchandize cannot be excepted in any case from the freedom granted to the flag of the said Power.

3. That in order to avoid all equivocation and misunderstanding of what ought to be qualified as contraband of war, His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and his Britannic Majesty, declare, conformably to the 13th Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two Crowns on the 10th (21st) February 1797, that they acknowledge as such only the following objects, viz. Cannons, mortars,

fire arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, bullets, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, sword belts, saddles and bridles, excepting, however, the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and of those who compose the crew ; and all other articles whatever not enumerated here shall not be reputed warlike and naval ammunition, nor be subject to confiscation, and of course shall pass freely, without being subjected to the smallest difficulty, unless they be considered enemy's property in the above settled sense. It is also agreed that that which is stipulated in the present article shall not be to the prejudice of the particular stipulations of one or the other Crown with other Powers, by which objects of a similar kind should be reserved, prohibited, or permitted.

4. That in order to determine what characterizes a blockaded port, that determination is given only to that where there is, by the disposition of the Power which attacks it with ships stationary, or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering.

5. That the ships of the Neutral Power shall not be stopped but upon just causes and evident facts : that they be tried without delay, and that the proceedings be always uniform, prompt, and legal.

In order the better to insure the respect due to these stipulations, dictated by the sincere desire of conciliating all interests, and to give a new proof of their loyalty and love of justice, the High Contracting Parties enter here into the most formal engagement to renew the severest prohibitions to their Captains, whether of ships of war or merchantmen, to take, keep, or conceal on board their ships any of the objects which, in the terms of the present Convention, may be reputed contraband, and respectively to take care of the execution of the orders which they shall have published in their Admiralties, and wherever it shall be necessary.

IV. The two High Contracting Parties wishing to prevent all subjects of dissension in future by limiting the right of search of merchant ships going under convoy to the sole causes in which the Belligerent Power may experience a real prejudice by the abuse of the neutral flag, have agreed,

1. That the right of searching merchant ships belonging to the Subjects of one of the Contracting Powers, and navigating under convoy of a ship of war of the said Power, shall only be exercised

cise by ships of war of the Belligerent Party, and shall never extend to the fitting out of privateers, or other vessels, which do not belong to the Imperial or Royal fleet of their Majesties, but which their subjects shall have fitted out for war.

2. That the proprietors of all merchant ships belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Sovereigns, which shall be destined to sail under convoy of a ship of war, shall be required, before they receive their sailing orders, to produce to the commander of the convoy their passports and certificates, or sea letters, in the form annexed to the present treaty.

3. That when such ship of war, and every merchant ship under convoy, shall be met with by a ship or ships of war of the other Contracting Party, who shall then be in a state of war, in order to avoid all disorder, they shall keep out of cannon shot, unless the situation of the sea, or the place of meeting, render a nearer approach necessary; and the commander of the ship of the Belligerent Power shall send a sloop on board the convoy, where they shall proceed reciprocally to the verification of the papers and certificates that are to prove one part, that the ship of war is authorised to take under its escort such or such merchant ships of its nation, laden with such cargo, and for such a port; on the other part, that the ship of war of the Belligerent Party belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet of their Majesties.

4. This verification made, there shall be no pretence for any search, if the papers are found in due form, and if there exists no good motive for suspicion. In the contrary case, the Captain of the neutral ship of war (being duly required thereto by the Captain of the ship of war or ships of war of the Belligerent Power) is to bring to and detain his convoy during the time necessary for the search of the ships which compose it, and he shall have the faculty of naming and delegating one or more officers to assist at the search of the said ships, which shall be done in his presence on board each merchant ship conjointly with one or more officers selected by the Captain of the ship of the Belligerent Party.

5. If it happen that the Captain of the ship or ships of war of the Power at war, having examined the papers found on board, and having interrogated the master and crew of the ship, shall see just and sufficient reason to detain the merchant ship, or to proceed on an ulterior search, he shall notify that intention to the Cap-

tain of the convoy, who shall have the power to order an officer to remain on board the ship thus detained, and to assist at the examination of the cause of her detention. The merchant ship shall be carried immediately to the nearest and most convenient port belonging to the Belligerent Power, and the ulterior search shall be carried on with all possible diligence.

V. It is also agreed, that if any merchant ship thus convoyed should be detained without just and sufficient cause, the Commander of the ship or ships of war of the Belligerent Power shall not only be bound to make to the owners of the ship and of the cargo, a full and perfect compensation for all the losses, expences, damages, and costs, occasioned by such a detention, but shall further be liable to an ulterior punishment for every act of violence or other fault which he may have committed, according as the nature of the case may require. On the other hand, no ship of war with a convoy shall be permitted, under any pretext whatsoever, to resist by force the detention of a merchant ship or ships by the ship or ships of war of the Belligerent Power; an obligation which the Commander of a ship of war with convoy is not bound to observe towards privateers and their fittings out.

VI. The High Contracting Powers shall give precise and efficacious orders that the sentences upon prizes made at sea shall be conformable with the rules of the most exact justice and equity; that they shall be given by judges above suspicion, and who shall not be interested in the matter. The Government of the respective States shall take care that the said sentences shall be promptly and duly executed, according to the forms prescribed. In case of the unfounded detention, or other contravention of the regulations stipulated by the present Treaty, the owners of such a ship and cargo shall be allowed damages proportioned to the loss occasioned by such detention. The rules to observe for these damages, and for the case of unfounded detention, as also the principles to follow for the purpose of accelerating the process, shall be the matter of additional articles, which the Contracting Parties agree to settle between them, and which shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted in the present Act. For this effect, their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually engage to put their hand to the sanitary work, which may

serve for the completion of their stipulations, and to communicate to each other without delay the views which may be suggested to them by their equal solicitude to prevent the least grounds for dispute in future.

VII. To obviate all the inconveniences which may arise from the bad faith of those who avail themselves of the flag of a nation without belonging to it, it is agreed to establish for an inviolable rule, that any vessel whatever to be considered as the property of the country the flag of which it carries, must have on board the Captain of the ship, and one half of the crew of the people of that country, and the papers and passports in due and perfect form; but every vessel which shall not observe this rule, and which shall intringe the ordinances published on that head, shall lose all rights to the protection of the Contracting Powers.

VIII. The principles and measures adopted by the present Act shall be alike applicable to all the maritime wars in which one of the two Powers may be engaged whilst the other remains neutral. These stipulations shall in consequence be regarded as permanent, and shall serve for a constant rule to the Contracting Powers in matters of commerce and navigation.

IX. His Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, shall be immediately invited by his Imperial Majesty, in the name of the two Contracting Parties, to accede to the present Convention, and at the same time to renew and confirm their respective Treaties of Commerce with his Britannic Majesty; and his said Majesty engages, by acts which shall have established that agreement, to render and restore to each of these Powers, all the prizes that have been taken from them, as well as the territories and countries under their domination which have been conquered by the arms of his Britannic Majesty since the rupture, in the state in which those possessions were found at the period at which the troops of his Britannic Majesty entered them. The orders of his said Majesty for the restitution of those prizes and conquests shall be immediately expedited after the exchange of the ratifications of the acts by which Sweden and Denmark shall accede to the present Treaty.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified by the two Contracting Parties, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg in the space of two months at

further, from the day of the signature. In the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have caused to be made two copies perfectly similar, signed with their hands, and sealed with their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg the 5th (16th) June, 1801.

(L. S.) N. COUNT DE PANEN.
(L. S.) ST. HELENS.

Formula of the Passports and Sea Letters which are to be delivered in the respective Admiralties of the States of the two High Contracting Parties to the Ships of War and Merchant Vessels, which shall sail from them, conformable to Article IV. of the present Treaty.

Be it known, that we have given leave and permission to N—, of the city or place of N—, master and conductor of the ship N—, belonging to N—, of the port of N—, of — tons or thereabouts, now laying in the port or harbour of N—, to sail from thence to N—, laden with N—, on account of N—, after the said ship shall have been visited before its departure in the usual manner by the officers appointed for that purpose; and the said N—, or such other as shall be vested with powers to replace him, shall be obliged to produce in every port or harbour which he shall enter with the said vessel to the officers of the place the present licence, and to carry the flag of N— during his voyage.

In faith of which, &c.

Copy of the first separate Article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed the 5th (16th) of June, 1801:

The pure and magnanimous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having already induced him to restore the vessels and goods of British Subjects, which had been sequestered in Russia, his said Majesty confirms that disposition in its whole extent; and his Britannic Majesty engages also to give immediately orders for taking off all sequestration laid upon the Russian, Danish, and Swedish properties, detained in English ports, and so prove still more his sincere desire to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the Northern Courts; and in order that no new incident may throw obstacles in the way of this salutary work, his Britannic Majesty binds himself to give orders to the Commanders of his forces by land and sea, that the armistice now subsisting with the Court of Denmark and Sweden shall be prolonged.

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longed for a term of three months from the date of this day; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, guided by the same motives, undertakes, in the name of his allies, to have this armistice maintained during the said term.

This separate article, &c.

In faith of which, &c.

Copy of the 2d separate Article of the Convention with the Court of London, signed at St. Petersburg, the 5th (16th) of June, 1801.

The differences and misunderstandings which subsisted between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Ma-

jesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being thus terminated, and the precautions taken by the present Convention not giving further room to fear that they may be able to disturb in future the harmony and good understanding which the two High Contracting Parties have at heart to consolidate, their said Majesties confirm anew, by the present Convention, the Treaty of Commerce of the 10th Feb. (17) 1797, of which all the stipulations are here repeated, to be maintained in their whole extent.

This separate article, &c.

In faith of which, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 12.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, August 16, 1801.

SIR,

HAVING judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Boulogne, I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats for boarding, under the command of Captains Somerville, Cotgrave, Jones, and Parker; and a division of howitzer boats under Captain Conn. The boats put off from the Medusa at half past eleven o'clock last night in the best possible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began, and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the most perfect confidence of complete success; but the darkness of the night, with the tide and half tide, separated the divisions, and from all not arriving at the same happy moment with Captain Parker, is to be attributed the failure of success; but I beg to be perfectly understood that not the smallest blame attaches itself to any person; for although the divisions did not arrive together, yet each (except the fourth division, which could not be got up before day) made a successful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took possession of many barges and boats, and cut their cables, but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle's ceasing on board them, the

vessels were filled with volleys upon volleys of musketry, the enemy being perfectly regardless of their own men, who must have suffered equally with us, it was therefore impossible to remain on board even to burn them; but allow me to say, who have seen much service this war, that more determined persevering courage I never witnessed, and that nothing but the impossibility of being successful, from the causes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their Lordships; but although in value the loss of such gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers it has fallen short of my expectations. I must also beg leave to state, that greater zeal and ardent desire to distinguish themselves by an attack on the enemy was never shewn than by all the captains, officers, and crews of all the different descriptions of vessels under my command.

The Commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters went into their boats in the most handsome and gallant manner to the attack. Amongst the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepest regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able assistant Captain Edward P. Parker; also my Flag Lieut. Frederick Langford, who has served with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To Captain Gore of the Medusa I feel the highest obligations; and when their Lordships look at the loss of the Medusa on this occasion,

wise, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the safety of their King and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford of the *Leyden*, with Capt. Gore, very handsomely volunteered their services to serve under a Master and Commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of those officers. From the nature of the attack only a few prisoners were made; a lieutenant, eight seamen, and eight soldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I send the reports of the several Commanders of divisions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

F. S. Captain Somerville was the senior Master and Commander employed.

Engenie, off Boulogne, August

MY LORD, 16, 1801.

In obedience to your Lordship's directions, to state the proceedings of the first division of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's flotilla, in the Bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the *Medusa* last night, I found myself, on getting on shore, carried considerably by the rapidity of the tide, to the Eastward of the above-mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order prescribed, I gave directions for the boats to cast each other off. By so doing, I was enabled to get to the enemies' flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the best order possible attacked close to the pier head, a brig, which, after a sharp contest I carried. Previous to so doing, her cables was cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being secured with a chain, and in consequence of a very heavy fire of musketry and grape shot that was directed at us from the shore, three luggers and another brig within half pistol shot; and not seeing the least prospect of being able to get her off, I was obliged to abandon her, and push out of the bay, as it was then completely day-light.

The undaunted and resolute behaviour of the officers, seamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loss of several of these brave men, a list of whom I inclose herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. SOMERVILLE.

And Thomas Nelson, R. S. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.

Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16,

MY LORD, 1801.

After the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good understanding and regularity with which the boats you did me the honour to put under my command left the *Medusa*, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordship the failure of our enterprise, that, on its outset, promised every success.

Agreeable to your Lordship's instructions, I proceeded with the second division of the boats under my direction (the half of which were under the direction of Lieutenant Williams, senior of the *Medusa*), to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla, appointed for me, and at half past twelve had the good fortune to find myself close to them, when I ordered Lieutenant Williams, with his sub-division, to push on to attack the vessels to the Northward of me, while I, with the others, ran alongside a large brig off the Mole Head, wearing the Commodore's pennant. It is at this moment I feel myself at a loss for words to do justice to the officers and crew of the *Medusa*, who were in the boat with me, and to Lieutenant Langford, the officers and crew of the same ship, who nobly seconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Honourable Mr. Cathcart, who commanded the *Medusa's* cutter, and sustained the attack with the greatest intrepidity, until the desperate situation I was left in obliged me to call him to the assistance of the sufferers in my boat.

The boats were no sooner alongside than we attempted to board; but a very strong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavours, and an instantaneous discharge of her guns and small arms, from about 200 soldiers on her gunwale, knocked myself, Mr. Kirby, the Master of the *Medusa*, and Mr. Gore, a midshipman, with two-thirds of the crew, upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded desperately, the barge and cutter being on the outside, sheltered off with the tide, but the flat boat, in which I was, hung alongside, and as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, must have fallen into the hands of the enemy; had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his sub-division up to the enemy with the most intrepid gallantry, took one lugger and attacked a brig, while his crew, I am concerned to say, suffered equally with ourselves.

Dear

nearly the whole of his boat's crew were either killed or wounded; and Lieut. Peakey, who commanded the Medusa's launch, and the Hon. Mr. Maitland, midshipman, were severely wounded; and Mr. William Bristow, master's mate, in the Medusa's cutter, under Lieut. Stewart, was killed.

I now feel it my duty to assure your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, courage, and readiness of every description of officer and man under my command; and I am sorry that my words fall short of their merits, though we could not accomplish the object we were ordered to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD T. PARKER.

*Lord Viscount Nelson, Vice Admiral
of the Blue, Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.*

Gannett, Aug. 16, 1801.

MY LORD,

On the night of the 15th inst. the third division of boats which I had the honour to command, assembled on board his Majesty's ship York, agreeable to your Lordship's directions, and at eleven P. M. by signal from the Medusa, proceeded, without loss of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordship; and as I thought it most advisable to endeavour to reduce the largest vessel first, I lost no time in making the attack; but in consequence of my leading the division, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from several batteries, thought it advisable to give the enemy as little time as possible, cut the tow rope, and did not wait for the other boats, so that it was some little time before the heavy boats could get up; received so many shots through the boat's bottom, that I soon found her in a sinking state, and as it was not possible to stop so many shot holes, was obliged with the men to take to another boat. and have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that I received particular support from the boats of his Majesty's ship York, which soon came up with the rest of the division I had the honour to command; but finding no prospect of success, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the constant fire from the shore of grape and small arms, thought it for the good of his Majesty's service to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as

we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISAAC COTGRAVE.

*The Right Hon. Lord Viscount
Nelson, K. B. Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Isis, Aug. 16,
1801.*

In consequence of directions received from your Lordship, I last night, on the signal being made on board the Medusa, left this ship with the boats of the fourth division, formed with two close lines, and immediately joined the other divisions under the stern of the Medusa, and from thence proceeded to put your Lordship's order into execution, attacking the westernmost part of the enemy's flotilla; but notwithstanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not, until near daylight, get to the westward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the eastern part of which, in order to assist the first division then engaged, we met them returning. Under these circumstances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the Officers commanding the different boats to return to their respective ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth division.

*Right Hon. Lord Viscount Nelson,
K. B. Commander in Chief, &c.
&c. &c.*

Discovery, off Boulogne, Aug. 16,

MY LORD, 1801.

I beg leave to make my report to your Lordship of the four howitzer boats that I had the honour to command in the attack of the enemy last night. Having led in to support Captain Parker's division, keeping between his lines until the enemy opened their fire on him, we keeping on towards the pier until I was aground in the headmost boat, then opened our fire, and threw about eight shells into it; but, from the strength of the tide coming out of the harbour, was not able to keep our station off the Pier Head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally slackened, and Capt. Parker's division had passed without me. I beg leave to mention to your Lordship, that I was ably supported by the other boats. Capt. Broome and Lieut. Beam, of the Royal Artillery, did every

every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other Officers of Artillery were detached in the other four howitzer boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN CONN.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Nelson.

K. B. Sc. &c. &c.

An Account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Attack of the French Flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the Night of the 15th of August.

FIRST DIVISION.

Leyden—8 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 5 officers, 30 seamen, 15 marines, wounded. Total 51.

Eugenie—3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 5 seamen, wounded. Total 9.

Jamaica—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 13.

SECOND DIVISION.

Medusa—1 officers, 14 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 55.

Queenborough cutter—1 seaman, killed; 6 seamen wounded. Total 7.

Minx—1 officer wounded.

THIRD DIVISION.

York—1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 19.

Gannett—1 seaman, killed; 2 seamen, wounded.—Total 3.

Ferriere—3 seamen, wounded.

Providence—3 seamen, wounded.

Express—4 seamen, wounded.

Explosion—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen, wounded. Total 3.

Discovery—1 seaman, wounded.

FOURTH DIVISION.

None killed or wounded.

Total—4 officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 30 marines, wounded. Total 172.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Leyden—Lieutenant Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickenson, badly; Capt. Young of the marines, badly; Mr. Francis Burney, Master's Mate; Mr. Samuel Spratley, Midshipman, wounded.

Eugenie—Mr. William Bassett, Acting Lieutenant, wounded.

Jamaica—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, Master's Mate, killed; Lieut. Jeremiah wounded.

Medusa—Mr. William Gore, Mr. William Briffow, Midshipmen, killed; Captain Edward Thornborough Parker, Lord Nelson's Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Charles Pelley, Frederick Langford; Mr. William Kirby, Master; the Honourable Anthony Maitland, Midshipman, wounded.

York—Mr. Berry, Midshipman, killed; Mr. Brown, Gunner, wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinson, Commander of the Greyhound revenue cutter, wounded, and one seaman belonging to the Greyhound likewise wounded.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Medusa, Aug. 16, 1801.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Moffat, Commandr of the East India Company's Ship the Phoenix, to E. Nepean, Esq.

Savager Road, Feb. 7, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to incl se you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of my letter to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at Fort William, respecting the capture of the French privateer General Malartic, by the Honourable Company's Ship Phoenix, under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

Honourable Company's Ship Phoenix, MY LORD, 21st November 1800.

I beg leave to inform your Lordships, that the Honourable Company's ship Phoenix, under my command, in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. and long. 91 deg. 18 min. E. on the 10th November, at eight A. M. captured the French privateer General Malartic, of 14 guns, two of them forty two pound europades, and 120 men, commanded by Citizen Jean Duteite; out five months from the Mauritius.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

To the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 23.

Dispatches (in duplicate), of which the following are copies, have this day been received at the Office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. transmitted

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mitted in a letter from the Earl of Elgin to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, July 18, 1801.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the enclosed letters to Lord Hobart contain the intelligence of the surrender of Grand Cairo to the combined forces under Gen. Hutchinson, the Vizier, and the Capitan Pacha.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, MY LORD, 21st June, 1801.

I have nothing new or of very essential import to communicate, but I avail myself of the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople to inform you, that we are now encamped near Gizeh, which is on the opposite side of the river to Cairo. We mean to erect batteries in the course of 24 hours: it cannot hold out long, as it is a very weak place; but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore essential to us to have it in our possession. This operation cannot last above four or five days at most: I then mean to cross the river and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who is at present encamped very near Cairo; we shall then besiege the place, which is garrisoned by 4 or 5000 French, but their works are very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays have been occasioned in this operation from the low state of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Rosetta, which is frequently impassable for ten days together, so that our march has been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring provisions for the army, and the obstacles which we encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river, (which has not yet been entirely accomplished) have been very great. However, we have now a sufficiency to begin the siege.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.
To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, MY LORD, 29th June, 1801.

The combined armies advanced on both sides of the river on the 21st inst. The British troops, and those of his Highness the Capitan Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the

22d, in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negotiation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to enclose.

We took possession of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yesterday evening, and also of the fort Bulkolki on the Cairo side of the river: hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days.

I should suppose that there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town, but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous service: the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue, but both men and Officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honour of his Majesty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the soldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a discipline has been preserved which would have done honour to any troops.

I am extremely obliged to Lieut. Col. Antkrusher, Quarter-Master General, for the great zeal and ability which he has shewn, under very difficult circumstances, in forwarding the public service. From Generals Craudeck and Doyle, who were the General Officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greatest assistance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

The exertions of Capt. Stevenson of the Navy have been extremely laborious and constant during this long march; they have done every thing that was possible to forward our supplies: and indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Your Lordship will recollect, that the river is extremely low at this season of the year, the Mouth of the Nile impassable for days together, and the distance from Rosetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Capt. Stevenson has been ably supported by Captains Morrison, Curry, and Hilliar, who were employed under him.

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The service in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been most useful, and has required constant vigilance and attention; it has lasted now for many weeks; the labour has been excessive, and the fatigue greater than I can express.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Montrifor, who has been in the most intimate habits of confidence with me since my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordship a most perfect account of the situation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection as an Officer of merit, and highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Major Gen.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c.

TRANSLATION.

CONVENTION for the Evacuation of Egypt by the French and Auxiliary Troops under the Command of the General of Division, Belliard, concluded between Brigadier-General Hope, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British Army in Egypt, Osman Bey, on the part of his Highness the Grand Vizier, and Ismail Bey, on the part of his Highness the Captain Pasha; the Citizens Donselos, General of Brigade, Morand, General of Brigade, and Tarayre, Chief of Brigade, on the part of the General of Division Belliard, commanding a Body of French and auxiliary Troops. The Commissioners above named having met and conferred, after the exchange of their respective Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I. The French Forces of every description, and the auxiliary troops under the command of the General of Division Belliard, shall evacuate the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts of Boulac, Giza, and all that part of Egypt which they now occupy.

II. The French and auxiliary troops shall retire by land to Rosetta, proceeding by the left Bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage, and effects, at the expense of the Allied Powers. The embarkation of the said French and auxiliary troops shall take

place as soon as possible, but at the latest within 30 days from the date of the ratification of the present Convention. It is also agreed, that the said troops shall be conveyed to the French ports above mentioned, by the most direct and expeditious route.

III. From the date of the signature and the ratification of the present Convention, hostilities shall cease on both sides. The fort of Sulkoski, and the gate of the Pyramids, of the town of Giza, shall be delivered up to the Allied Army. The line of advanced posts of the armies respectively shall be fixed by Commissioners, named for this purpose, and the most positive orders shall be given, that these shall not be encroached upon, in order to avoid all disputes; and if any shall arise, they are to be determined in an amicable manner.

IV. Twelve days after the ratification of the present Convention, the city of Cairo, the citadel, the forts, and the town of Boulac, shall be evacuated by the French and auxiliary troops, who will retire to Ibrahim Bey, the Isle of Rhoda and its dependencies, the Port of Roueroy and Gizeh, from whence they shall depart as soon as possible, and at the latest in five days, to proceed to the points of embarkation. The Generals commanding the British and Ottoman armies consequently engage that means shall be furnished, at their charge, for conveying the French and auxiliary troops as soon as possible from Gizeh.

V. The march and encampment of the French and auxiliary troops shall be regulated by the Generals of the respective armies, or by Officers named by each party; but it is clearly understood, that, according to this article, the days of march and of encampment shall be fixed by the Generals of the combined armies, and consequently the said French and auxiliary troops shall be accompanied on their march by English and Turkish Commissioners, instructed to furnish the necessary provisions during the continuance of their route.

VI. The baggage, ammunition, and other articles transported by water, shall be escorted by French detachments, and by armed boats belonging to the Allied Powers.

VII. The French and auxiliary troops shall be subsisted from the period of their departure from Gizeh to the time of their embarkation, conformably to the regulations of the French army; and from the day of their embarkation to that of their landing

landing in France, agreeably to the naval regulations of England.

VIII. The military and naval Commanders of the British and Turkish forces shall provide vessels for conveying to the French ports of the Mediterranean the French and auxiliary troops, as well as all French and other persons employed in the service of the army. Every thing relative to this point, as well as in regard to subsistence, shall be regulated by Commissaries named for this purpose by the General of Division Belliard, and by the naval and military Commanders in Chief of the Allied forces, as soon as the present Convention shall be ratified. These Commissaries shall proceed to Rosetta or to Aboukir, in order to make every necessary preparation for the embarkation.

IX. The Allied Powers shall provide four vessels (or more if possible), fitted for the conveyance of horses, water-casks, and tonage sufficient for the voyage.

X. The French and auxiliary troops will be provided by the Allied Powers with a sufficient convoy for their safe return to France. After the embarkation of the French troops, the Allied Powers pledge themselves, that to the period of their arrival on the continent of the French Republic, they shall not be in the least molested; and on his part, the General of Division Belliard, and the troops under his command, engage that no act of hostility shall be by them committed, during the said period, against the fleet or territories of his Britannic Majesty, of the Sublime Porte, or of their allies. The vessels employed in conveying and escorting the said troops or other French subjects, shall not touch at any other than a French port, except in cases of absolute necessity. The Commanders of the British, Ottoman, and French troops enter reciprocally into the like engagements, during the period that the French troops remain in Egypt, from the ratification of the present Convention to the moment of their embarkation. The General of Division Belliard, commanding the French and auxiliary troops, on the part of his Government, engages that the vessels employed for their conveyance and protection, shall not be detained in the French ports after the disembarkation of the troops; and that their Commanders shall be at liberty to purchase, at their own expence, the provisions which may be necessary for enabling them to return. General Belliard also engages, on the part of his Government, that the said vessels shall not be molested on their re-

torn to the ports of the Allied Powers, provided they do not attempt, or are made subservient to, any military operation.

XI. All the administrations, the members of the commission of arts and sciences, and in short every person attached to the French army, shall enjoy the same advantages as the military. All the members of the said administration, and of the commission of arts and sciences, shall also carry with them, not only all the papers relative to their mission, but also their private papers, as well as all other articles which have reference thereto.

XII. All the inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation they may be, who wish to follow the French troops, shall be at liberty so to do; nor shall their families, after their departure, be molested, or their goods confiscated.

XIII. No inhabitant of Egypt, of whatever religion, who may wish to follow the French troops, shall suffer either in person or property, on account of the connection he may have entered into with the French during their continuance in Egypt, provided he conforms to the laws of the country.

XIV. The sick, who cannot bear removal, shall be placed in an hospital, and attended by French medical and other attendants, until their recovery, when they shall be sent to France on the same conditions as the troops. The Commanders of the Allied Armies engage to provide all the articles that may appear really necessary for this hospital; the advances to be made on this account shall be repaid by the French Government.

XV. At the period when the towns and forts mentioned in the present Convention shall be delivered up, commissaries shall be named for receiving the ordnance, ammunition, magazines, papers, archives, plans, and other public effects, which the French shall leave in possession of the Allied Powers.

XVI. A vessel shall be provided as soon as possible by the naval Commanders of the Allied Powers, in order to convey to Toulon an officer and a commissioner, charged with the conveyance of the present Convention to the French Government.

XVII. Every difficulty or dispute that may arise respecting the execution of the present Convention, shall be determined in an amicable manner by commissioners named on each part.

XVIII. Immediately after the ratification of the present Convention all the Eng-

lish or Ottoman prisoners at Cairo shall be let at liberty, and the Commanders in Chief of the Allied Powers shall in like manner release the French prisoners in their respective camps.

XX. Officers of rank from the English army, from his Highness the Supreme Vizier, and from his Highness the Capitan Pacha, shall be exchanged for a like number of French officers of equal rank, to serve as hostages for the execution of the present Treaty. As soon as the French troops shall be landed in the ports of Egypt, the hostages shall be reciprocally released.

XXI. The present Convention shall be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria, and he shall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military), which may be with him at the above-mentioned place, provided his acceptance of it shall be notified to the Council commanding the English troops before it is put into execution being read to him.

XXII. The present Convention shall be ratified by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies within 24 hours after the signature thereof.

Signed in quadruplicate, at the place of conference between the two armies, the 21st of June, 1801, on the 5th of July, 1801, or the 9th of July, 1801, of the French Republic, 9th Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) J. HOPL, Brigadier General.
OSMAN BEY.

ISAAC BI Y.

DONZELLO, General de Bri-

gade.

LARAYRE, Chef de Brigade.

Approved and ratified the present Convention at Cairo the 9th Melhidor,

Ninth Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BILLIARD, General de Division.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUG. 25.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Lyons, 23d inst.

SIR,

Herewith I transmit you a letter which I have received from Captain Rose, giving me an account of the boats of the several vessels under his orders having burnt a quantity of pitch, tar, and suspension, destroyed three gun boats,

taken two lanches, and a flat boat, about forty five feet long, and 14 feet wide, mounted with one brass eight inch howitzer. This boat sunk the 1st of the Hound. The boats on the part of our boats were conducted with much spirit; and much praise is due to Lieut. Aguliz, of the Hound, and Lieut. L. Velcont, of the Jamaica, for their brave example on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

The Jamaica, at Sea, Aug. 25, 1801.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday evening, at eight o'clock, being at anchor off L'Isle de France, I observed a large fire to the S. E. and at the same time a very heavy cannonade. I immediately got under weigh, with the vessels under my orders, and ran down to it. As I ran I spoke Captain Sindine, of the Hound, who informed me that the fire proceeded from a cargo of pitch and tar, belonging to a vessel wrecked some time ago, which the boats of the Hound and Mallard had set fire to; and that the flat boats had come out of Saint Vallery that afternoon, which he fired on shore, and then lay hauled upon the beach.

I accordingly this morning sent the boats of the Jamaica, Gannett, and Hound, together with those of the gun boats, to endeavour to cut them out, under the direction of Lieut. James Aguliz, of the Hound; at the same time standing in with the different vessels, in order to cover the boats from the fire of the militia, and five field pieces, posted behind the Sandhill on shore.

I am happy to acquaint you Lordship that they succeeded in bringing off three; the others had been previously scuttled, so as to render it impossible to remove them, however, the boats damaged them as much as the time would admit of.

I cannot sufficiently praise the gallantry and zeal of Lieut. Aguliz, of the Hound, and Lieut. L. Velcont, of the Jamaica, with the Officers and men employed in this service.

Annexed I transmit a list of our loss; and have the honour to be, &c.

JONAS ROSE.

Jamaica—Daniel Brockleby, Seaman, killed.

Gannett—William Warren, Seaman, wounded.

Hound—Thomas Hamblin, midshipman, wounded.

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Tyngre—Anthony Judd, seaman, slightly wounded.

Mallard—John Bucy, seaman, slightly wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 21.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue &c. to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant the 21st instant.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Wemyss, of his Majesty's ship the Unicorn, enclosing one from Captain Griffiths, of the *Atalante* sloop, both stationed in watching the Coast of Quiberon.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. CORNWALLIS.

His Majesty's Ship Unicorn, Quiberon Bay, 14th Aug. 1801.

SIR,

By his Majesty's sloop *Atalante* (which I have lent to you, being short of provisions), I enclose a journal of my proceedings, and statement of the ship, by which you will see we have barely a month's provisions.

Hitherto, notwithstanding all my exertions in sending the boats away armed on different occasions, and moving with the ship, I have only been able to capture one *Chasse Marée*, of 40 tons, laden with lime, not worth sending in (in which business we had the misfortune to hurt one seaman killed, and one slightly wounded), and to destroy one, lame, burdened, laden with corn.

Several convoys are lying at different places, ready to slip out, the largest of which (in the *Morihan*), by anchoring near that place, and commanding the passages to the Westward, I have prevented moving.

His Majesty's sloop *Atalante* has been rather more fortunate, having captured three small light boats, and L'Eveille armed lugger. The gallantry of this affair, to which I was an eye-witness, is fully mentioned in Captain Griffiths's letter, a copy of which I enclose, and he has to say he speaks my sentiments on that subject.

I beg your account of my proceedings will meet your approbation; and I have the honour to remain, &c.

C. WEMYSS.

3 for the Honorable Admiral Cornwallis, &c. &c. &c.

Atalante, Quiberon Bay.

SIR,

Aug. 21, 1801.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that yesterday the six-oared cutter, of his Majesty's sloop under my command, manned with eight men, captured the French armed lugger, L'Eveille, in the service of the Republic, of 58 tons, mounting two four pounders, and four large swivels, carrying a pound and half ball, the cool intrepidity with which they rowed up in face of a brisk discharge of cannon and grape from the lugger, and the cross fire of two small batteries, could not fail to excite my admiration; they boarded and took her, a musquet shot from the shore (the crew deserting her at the moment), and, I am happy to add, brought her off without any body hurt on our part.

The steady determination and good conduct of Mr. Francis Smith (who commanded) claims my fullest approbation; and I trust I may be permitted strongly to recommend him to notice, as well as to express my thanks to the boat's crew who so ably seconded him.

I am, &c.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

Captain Wemyss, his Majesty's Ship Unicorn.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 5.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Ewan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, Aug. 31.

SIR,

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Martin, of his Majesty's ship *Filgard*, by which it appears the boats of that ship, the *Diamond*, and *Boadicea*, have cut out of Corunna a ship of twenty guns, and other vessels.

Lieutenant Pipon, who commanded the boats, seems to have conducted the enterprise with much gallantry and judgment, for although exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, yet the success was accomplished without any loss, and the conduct of the Officers and men who were with him merits my warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Sir, Esquad, off Ferrol, Aug. 21.

I beg to inform you, that last night the boats of his Majesty's ships *Filgard*, *Diamond*, and *Boadicea*, captured a

Diamond, and Beadices, attacked the vessels of the enemy lying in the harbour of Coruona, and succeeded in bringing out *El Neptuna*, a new ship, pierced for twenty guns, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, a gun-boat mounting a long thirty-two pounder, and a merchant ship, who were moored within the strong batteries that protect the port, and so near them that the sentinels on the ramparts challenged our people, and immediately commenced a heavy fire, but the prizes were towed out with a degree of coolness and perseverance that does infinite credit to the Officers and men, and can only be equalled by their conduct throughout the affair. I should be very glad, if it were in my power, to do justice to the merits of Lieutenant Pipon, who directed this enterprise with the most becoming spirit and address; but his success will, I trust, sufficiently recommend him to your approbation, and the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

The Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Pettigrew, Commander of the Ship Intrepid, Letter of Marque, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Barbadoes, 5th of July, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 22d of June, in N. latitude 18 deg. 25 min. W. longitude, per accounts, 40 deg. 10 min. on board the ship *Intrepid*, of Liverpool, bearing letters of marque, under my command, having in company the ships *Dominica* packet and *Alfred*, I had the good fortune to capture, after a running engagement of nearly two hours, the Spanish frigate-built ship *La Galga*, commanded by Francisco De Pineda, and mounting twenty-four heavy guns, and seventy eight men, bound to Cadix or any port in Spain, loaded with hides, cocoa, indigo, and copper in barrels, the quantity not yet known; I am happy to say we sustained no other loss than that of one of my brave men, and our sails, and rigging a good deal cut; the other ships have not sustained any damage, except the prize, which has suffered considerably in both hull and masts, and rigging. I arrived here on the 4th of July, with the prize and above-mentioned ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN PETTIGREW.

P. S. *The Galga* has been at different ports, but was last from Rio de Plata.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Rapa Bay, the 16th July, 1801.

I herewith enclose Captain Hood's report of the *Venerable's* very gallant action with the French ship *Formidable*, the morning of the 23th instant; and also the returns of her killed and wounded.

His Majesty's Ship Venerable, at Sea, 12th, 13th July, 1801.

You must have observed my giving chase to an enemy's line of battle ship at day-break, this morning; at seven the hoisted French Colours, and I could perceive her to be an eighty gun ship; at half-past, being within point blank shot, the enemy commenced firing his stern chase guns, which I did not return for fear of retarding our progress, until the light and baffling airs threw the two ships broadside to, within musket-shot, when a steady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had closed within pistol-shot, the enemy principally directing his fire to our masts and rigging; I had at this time the misfortune to perceive the main-mast to fall overboard, the fore and mizen-mast nearly in the same state, and since gone, the ship being near the shore close to the castle of San Eli Petri, the enemy escaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the *Venerable* off, her cables and anchors all disabled, and it was only by the great exertion of the *Thames* with the boats you sent me, she was saved, after being on shore for some time.

I shall have no occasion to comment on the bravery of the Officers and Ship's Company in this action, who had with much patience and perseverance suffered great fatigue, by their exertion to get the ship to sea, and not 500 men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been most ably supported by Lieutenant Lillierap, second of the *Venerable* (first absent), all the other Officers and men, who have my warmest recommendation, and have to lament the loss of Mr. Williams, Master, an excellent Officer, with many other valuable people, killed and wounded; a List of which I have the honour to enclose.—I am, &c.

S. HOOD.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

A List

A List of the Killed and Wounded in Action with a French Ship of eighty guns, on the 1st July, 1801.

Mr. John Williams, master; fifteen seamen, two marines killed.

Mr. Thomas Church, lieutenant; Mr. John Snell, boatswain; Mr. George Halsey, and Mr. Charles Pardoe, midshipmen; twenty-three seamen, ten marines wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Rosia Bay, Aug. 2, 1801.

SIR,

I herewith inclose for their Lordships' information, two letters from Lieutenant Woodbridge, of his Majesty's hired armed brig *Pasley*, giving an account of the capture of the *El Golondrina*, Spanish privateer, on the 25th of June, and of an action on the 21st of July, with a Spanish xebec of 22 guns, which reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant Woodbridge, his officers, and men; also the capture of the Spanish privateer schooner *El Atamaria* on the 29th following.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Pasley, Gibraltar, July 9, 1801.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 29th ultimo, off Cape St. Vincent, I captured the Spanish leucua privateer *El Golondrina*, of two guns, with small arms, and a complement of thirty-three men, nine of which had previously been sent in a small Guernsey lugger and a Portuguese schooner, which she had captured during her cruise.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

His Majesty's Armed Brig Pasley, July 30, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on my return from Minorca, in execution of your orders, on Tuesday the 21st instant, the island of Cabrera N. E. six or seven leagues, I fell in with a Spanish man of war xebec, of 22 guns, which at seven A. M. after being hailed by her with orders to send my boat on board, I brought to action within pistol shot, and continued it until a quarter past eight, when she was perfectly silenced, but took advantage of her sweeps, it being nearly calm; and although every exertion was used with the *Pasley's* sweeps, I had the mortification of seeing her get clear in with Ivica before night.

I am much obliged to Mr. Topp, the master, for his cool and steady conduct during the action, and Mr. Douglas, midshipman of the *Caslar*, a passenger, who assisted at the guns. The remaining officers and ship's company behaved with credit to themselves and my satisfaction; but I am sorry to add, one of them was killed, and two others wounded.

And on the 29th following, off Cape Testorcas, I captured the Spanish privateer schooner *El Atamaria*, pierced for 14 guns, but only seven on board, long twelves and sixes, and fifty-five men, belonging to Malaga, out ten days, and had captured a schooner, from Olan, laden with cattle for Gibraltar;

And have the honour to be, &c.

W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 14.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Colonel Frazer, commanding his Majesty's Troops at Gorée, on the Coast of Africa.

Gorée, June 16. 1801.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having received intelligence that there was a large ship, under Spanish colours, lying off Senegal, which had been brought there by part of the crew, who, assisted by a number of slaves, had murdered the Officers and seized the vessel on the Southern Coast of Africa; understanding likewise, that it had been proposed by Citizen Renaud, as soon as the cargo was landed, to refit this ship, attack with her the British vessels trading for gum, in the open roads of Port Andiqua, then, renewing the depredations that had been formerly committed at Sierra Leone and other settlements, to run with the plunder for Cayenne, I resolved, if possible, to frustrate those intentions, by taking or destroying the Spanish ship while the cargo was landing; and it was probable the enemy would be little prepared for making defence.

Having requested the assistance of Mr. Older man, Commander of the merchant ship *Lucey*, of Liverpool (the only armed vessel on this part of the Coast), he complied most readily. A few seamen were procured from the other traders to assist; the little Government Schooner, *chiffy*

chiefly navigated by Blacks, and a detachment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant-Surgeon Ryan, and 40 men embarked, and sailed on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Lloyd.

On the 15th Capt. Lloyd returned; and by his report, which I have the honour to enclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken by surprise, and a new ship, capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed without the loss of one man.

All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the alacrity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN FRASER, Commandant.
To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Gené, June 15, 1801.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of your orders I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal, with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 11th instant, discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the Bar; on our approach, the crew betook themselves to their boats; on boarding she was found to be a new Spanish ship, pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burthen; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. &c. Finding it impracticable, from the state of the vessel, and the wind blowing strong on shore, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Crady, Master of the Government schooner, to set her on fire, which he executed very much to my satisfaction, and without any accident. In justice to the Officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give; and had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

I have, &c. &c.

RICH. LLOYD, Capt. African Corps.
Col. Fraser, Commandant.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—Lord Elgin, the English Plenipotentiary, has had an extraordinary audience of the Grand Signior, in which his Highness made him a present of a superb algerette of

diamonds, a horse richly caparisoned, and of several very rich pelices. Several of the French prisoners who had been confined in the castles of the Black Sea have passed through this place on their way homeward. It is said, that all the other French prisoners are immediately to be set at liberty.

LEGHORN, Aug. 7.—The American Consul here has been directed by Mr. Cathcart, the Consul of the United States at Tripoli, to give all publicity to the following:—

"*Consulate of the United States of America at Tunis, July 15.*—The Bey of Tripoli having declared war against the American States, our Government has sent a flotilla to prevent the Regency from injuring our commerce. In consequence, we are to inform the Agents of all Powers at peace with us, that Tripoli is now blockaded by the said American flotilla, and that every ship whatever which shall attempt to enter the port, shall be treated conformably to the Laws of Nations applicable to such cases.

(Signed) "W. CATAN, Consul at Tunis."

A deputation of the Cherokees lately attended the Ministers of the Anglo-American Government at Washington. Assurances of amity were mutually renewed between the two nations. There was once reason to fear that the aboriginal Americans might be exterminated sooner than civilized; but since they began to learn the use of the plough and of the spinning-wheel, it seems probable that the race may be continued and multiplied; and that they may, in the course of time, rise to an equality with the conquerors of their country in knowledge, industry, and refinement of manners.

Porto Ferrajo, which has made so gallant a stand against the French, has had no other Commander during the siege than Mr. Isaac Grant, late English Vice-Consul at Leghorn, who, being driven from thence when the French had entered it, took refuge in Porto Ferrajo; and at his instigation the inhabitants and a few English (there being no regular garrison) have nobly defended themselves against the Republicans, beating them off twice with great slaughter in attempts to storm it. They have peremptorily refused to acknowledge the King of Etruria, whose deputies, with those of the Commander in Chief, have returned, without having been able to conclude any thing. A reinforcement

inforcement of 800 men, which was landed from English frigates, has greatly raised the spirits of the beleagued.

The Spanish Ambassador at Vienna having submitted that Court on the acknowledged fact of the King of Etruria, was a sacred, that this could not consistently be done till the Archduke Ferdinand should have been indemnified for the loss of Tuscany. On receiving this answer, the Spaniard immediately declared that he was directed by his Court to quit Vienna, for an unlimited time, by leave.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Austrian Council of War has received crucial information from the Commander of Semlin, that a corps of Janissaries, formerly inhabitants of Belgrade, but banished from thence by the Porte after the Treaty of Sistova, and now in the service of Pashwa Oglou, had defeated a corps of the Turkish troops, and then, marching to Belgrade, had, without striking a blow, made themselves masters of that fortress, the strongest and most valuable in European Turkey. An insurrection had previously existed in the garrison, and the Pasha been compelled to take refuge in the upper citadel, where he was bombarded by the rebels. He surrendered with the promise of his life, and another has been elected, who is in the interest of Pashwa.

The jealousy between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, which has lately impeded the operations of the Turkish army in Egypt, has been subsided.—The Captain Pacha, like the other, is a Vizier, and a Pasha of three fiefs, but possesses superior talents, and a greater degree of his Sovereign's favour than his rival. Their commands are independent of each other, and subject only to the attention of the Sultan—the one having the direction of the army, and the government of the continental territories; the other, of the marine, and the islands. The Captain Pacha, when he debarked at Aboukir to co-operate with the Vizier on the canal and rivers, refused to engage in any service inconsistent with it. The Captain Pacha married a daughter of the late Emperor, and is particularly esteemed by the present Sultan, who it is expected will, in the dispute in question, incline to favour him.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—A very important change has just taken place in the Austrian Ministry. The Count de Colloredo,

who, during M. de Cobenzel's stay in France, has filled the office of Prime Minister, has just retired. It is said, that his retreat is a complete disgrace. The Countess, his wife, who occupied the first office about the Empress, has also been dismissed. The dismissal of these two personages is the subject of much discussion,—it is generally attributed to a Court intrigue. The affairs of State will in future be divided between Count de Cobenzel and Count Trantimandist.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a very strict Ukase against houses where unlawful games are played; which his Imperial Majesty very properly styles "refugees of vice, and infamous places of resort, as well as the destruction of such families, and by a single cash, without the loss of inexperienced youth, it intends to effect the destruction of such and such."

FRANKFURT, Sept. 8.—Very singular intelligence has just been received here from Minister. It is well known, that the late Elector of Prussia requested the Chapter of that Bishopric to suspend the election of a new Bishop, while the French Republic seconded that request by the declaration of its Charge d'Affaires at Ratisbon. The Prussian Minister, M. Von Dohm, afterwards went to Munster himself to persuade the Chapter not to make any election, which in the present circumstances would be useless. The Count of Vienna, however, has sent thither a Commission of Election, and the Chapter, without reflecting on the utility of its proceedings, and without consulting the good of the country, has proceeded to an election, and the choice has fallen on the Archduke Anthony. M. Von Dohm has formally protested against this election, and dispatched a messenger to this Court. We are enabled, that this Minister having been in danger of being insulted by the populace, has quitted Munster. This much, however, is certain, that a corps of Prussian cavalry has received orders to occupy that Bishopric, since the Chapter would not accept M. Von Dohm as an equivalent for 4000 men. Our small country will, no doubt, be secularized and consequently will lose its feminine government. It is believed that it will fall to the share of Prussia: attempts, however are made to instate the people against every thing that is Prussian. With this view, a hotel has been chosen.

lated against M. Von Dohm, and several Prussian officers; our Magistrates have offered a reward of 100 rixdollars to any one who will discover the author.—*Sept. 9.* We have just learned that M. Von Dohm has arrived at Ham, from whence he dispatched a messenger to General Kleist, who commands the army of demarcation.

BASEL, Sept. 12. The Helvetic Diet commenced its sittings at ten in the morning of the 7th. No other business was done on that day than the examination of the powers of the Deputies. The Provisional Government (the Executive Council), which will dissolve itself the moment the new authorities are installed, have a dispute with the French General Montchoisi relative to the city guard. It desired this General to deliver the keys of Berne, being the seat of the Deputies legally delegated from every part of Helvetia, to the Swiss authorities, and that the French troops should evacuate that city. But Gen. Montchoisi returned a positive refusal to this demand, which has been repeated to him.

PARIS, Sept. 16. The treaty concluded on the 24th of August, between the French Republic and his Serene Highness the Elector of Bavaria, has been ratified by that Prince. The act having been brought by a special messenger, on the night between the 13th and 14th, an exchange of the ratifications took place, according to the accustomed form, on the 14th, between C. Caillard, Plenipotentiary of the Republic, and M. Cetto, the Plenipotentiary of his Electoral Highness.

There is forming in the Consular Guard a company of cavalry, carrying, in the manner of the Arabs, pikes, which, thrown with force, will go to the distance of 25 paces.

The French Government have taken much pains to ameliorate the wool of their native sheep by the introduction of Spanish rams. They have succeeded in producing a valuable mixed breed. Ewes have, within this year, been trebled in their value, and rams are at nearly eightfold their last year's prices: the latter go so far as thirty louis.

Letters from the Isle of France, dated the 19th of April, state, that *Le Naturaliste* and *Le Geographe* had sailed thence, on their appointed voyage of discovery, under the command of Citizen Baudin.

ASIA.

Letters from Tichinopoly, of the 8th March, state that the numerous banditti of Pollans, headed by a disaffected Poligar, had possessed themselves of several hill-forts in that neighbourhood, and from whence they made predatory excursions in every direction, committing the most wanton excesses on the defenceless natives. Their Chieftain, however, having rendered himself offensive to his followers by extreme tyranny and treachery, in having murdered a man whom he had invited to an entertainment, they deposed him, and are stated to have put him to death.

The Peishwa, in consideration of the assistance rendered to him by the Company, in settling some disputes which had long existed at Poorunder, has offered a very considerable body of Mahrattas to assist the British force, if necessary, in reducing the insurgents in the Southern districts.

The reports of the apprehension and execution of the Sultaun Shah, prove unfounded. This extraordinary man was a wandering Fakcer, and taking advantage of the extraordinary credulity of the people, in the year 1799, declared himself to be Golaum Kaader, who had been some years dead;—he pretended, however, that when he (Golaum) was ordered for execution, his partizans effected his escape, by putting another person into the cage in which he was confined, and who suffered in his stead. He added, that he had resided many years at Mecca, where he had devoted himself entirely to religious worship, until he had received orders from the Prophet to return, in order to recover Hindostan from the Mahrattas, and establish his religion throughout their various districts.

This impostor having gained a number of adherents, took the field against the Mahrattas, but was defeated on the banks of the Caullee Muddel, and compelled to fly into the country of the Seicks, leaving four hundred of his people in the field of battle.

For upwards of 12 months he remained in perfect obscurity; but towards the close of the last year he again appeared between Lahor and Condahar, at the head of a considerable body of enthusiasts, and had so far ingratiated himself with some of the disaffected Zemindars, as to receive from them the necessary supplies of grain, &c. for the subsistence of his followers. These he disposed of in several strong holds; and his power was rapidly

Raised to hostility with the British, and organizing an army for this army.

These efforts, however, although now productive of extensive loss to our people, do not ultimately tend to the extension of our empire in India, now too nearly established to be seriously affected by the impetuous gusts of passion which so frequently agitate that hemisphere: they have prevented the purposed reduction of the military establishment on the line of frontier from Battery Durpan to Adiquam, and induced considerable reinforcements being sent thither.

STATE PAPERS.

(Continued from page 214.)

The following are the Articles of the Treaty between Spain and Portugal; which, though executed on the 6th of June, were not published at Madrid till the 8th of August; and the second, which excludes our shipping from the ports of Portugal, has not to this hour been carried into effect. The instrument protested to by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Belligerent Powers, who have concluded two Treaties, which it states "in their essential parts will be but one; as the provisions will be interchangeable, and will cease with respect to both sides either shall be *void*." The Articles, which bear no signature on the part of the third Belligerent Power (the French Republic), are as follow:—

ART. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve, as well by sea as land, through the whole extent of their kingdoms and possessions; and all captures which shall be made by sea, after the ratification of the present Treaty, shall be faithfully restored, with all their goods and effects, or their respective value paid.

II. His Royal Highness will shut the ports of his whole territories against the ships of Great Britain in general.

III. His Catholic Majesty will restore to His Royal Highness the fortresses and places of Guimara, Aronches, Portalegre, Beja, Tavira, Badajoz, Campo Maior, and Olivenza, with all the territories and possessions which he has acquired by his arms, or which may hereafter be conquered, with all their arms, munitions, and other warlike stores, and in the same condition in which they were surrendered to him; and his Catholic Majesty will take as a pledge the fortresses of Olivenza, with

its territories and inhabitants from the Guadiana, and unite the same for ever to his own territory and subjects, as that river above-mentioned shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms on that part.

IV. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve will not permit any depôts of prohibited and contraband goods, which may be prejudicial to the interests of the Crown of Spain, to be formed on the frontiers of his kingdom, exclusive of such as appertain to the revenues of the Crown of Portugal, or are necessary for the consumption of the respective territory in which they are established; and if this or any other Article shall not be maintained, the Treaty which is now concluded between the three Powers, including the interchangeable guarantee, shall be null and void, as is expressed in the Articles of the present Treaty.

V. His Royal Highness will immediately repair and make good all damages or injuries which the subjects of his Catholic Majesty may have sustained during the present war, from the ships of Great Britain or the subjects of the Court of Portugal, and for which they can rightfully claim indemnification; and in like manner his Catholic Majesty engages to make suitable satisfaction for all captures which may have been made by the Spaniards before the present war, in violation of, or within cannon shot of the Portuguese territory.

VI. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the ratification of the present Treaty, his Royal Highness will pay to the Treasury of his Catholic Majesty the expences left unpaid when they withdrew from the war with France, and which were occasioned by the same, according to the estimate given in by the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, or which may be given in anew; with the exception, however, of any error that may be found in the said estimate.

VII. As soon as the present Treaty shall be signed, all hostilities shall cease on both sides within twenty-four hours, without any contributions or requisitions being laid after that time on any of the conquered places, except such as may be allowed to friendly troops in time of peace; and as soon as this Treaty shall be ratified, the Spanish troops shall leave the Portuguese territory within six days, and shall begin their march within six hours after receiving notice, without offering any violence or injury to the inhabitants.

habitants in their way, and they shall pay for whatever may be necessary for them, according to the current price of the country.

VIII. All prisoners which may have been taken by sea and land shall, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present Treaty, be set at liberty, and delivered up on both sides; and, at the same time, all debts which they may have contracted during their imprisonment shall be paid. The sick and wounded shall remain in the respective hospitals, there to be taken care of, and in like manner delivered up as soon as they shall be able to begin their march.

IX. His Catholic Majesty engages to guarantee to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions, without the least exception or reserve.

X. The two High Contracting Parties engage to renew the treaty of defensive alliance which existed between the two Monarchies, but with such clauses and alterations as the connections entered into by the Spanish Monarchy with the French Republic may demand; and in the same treaty shall be regulated what aid shall be mutually afforded should necessity require.

XI. The present Treaty shall be ratified within ten days after it is signed, or sooner, if possible. In witness of this, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary, have subscribed the present Treaty with our own hands, and sealed it with our arms.

(L. S.) THE PRINCE OF PEACE.
(L. S.) LOUIS PINTO DI SOUZA.

Done at Badajoz, June 6, 1801.

The following is the Rescript by which his Imperial Majesty declines adopting, in conformity to the suffrages of the general Diet of the Empire, the mode pointed out for the final adjustment of the Articles respecting the Empire:

"In several votes it has already been anticipated, that his Imperial Majesty might have motives of sufficient importance for his reluctance to accept this Commission. Sincerely directed by the reasons alleged, and not to risk a diminution of the dignity of the Head of the Empire by an unsuccessful undertaking, his Imperial Majesty could not agree to accept the Commission of the general Diet, nor to approve, in his quality of Supreme Head of the Empire, of that part of

the *conclusionum*. His Imperial Majesty, however, being always accustomed, and ever anxious not to transgress the boundaries traced by the German Constitution, gives his assent to the co-operation of the Empire, in the usual form of a deliberation of the Diet of the Empire; since the majority of the States having decided upon the different modes of co-operation on the part of the Empire (viz. 1st, the full powers to be given to his Imperial Majesty; 2dly, an extraordinary Deputation of the Empire; and, 3dly, the deliberation of the Diet itself), by rejecting the two first modes proposed by several States, and among others by his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of a state of the Empire, in favour of the co-operation of the Diet assembled under its Supreme Head, the latter has no longer any authority to approve of one of the two first modes of co-operation, though they might be very well calculated for accelerating the work of peace, which still remains to be accomplished.

"The principal objects which still remain to be adjusted by a special Convention to complete the peace, &c. in other respects, known from the treaty of peace at Luneville, which has been reciprocally ratified, and from what his Imperial Majesty knows of the negotiation for the peace of Luneville, in order correctly to examine and decide upon those points, nothing more is necessary than an historical acquaintance with the law of nations and statistics, within the reach of all; and they may be ratified in the most secure manner by those who have a particular interest in their discussion.

"In this state of affairs, in which the Diet of the Empire has given a preference to the States in the Diet assembled by the Empire under its Chief, the relations which exist between the States of the Empire and its Supreme Chief, and the manner of treating the affairs of Europe, require (and this will be one of the first transactions of the Imperial Diet) that a full *conclusionum* on the objects to be regulated for completing the peace, by a particular Convention, should be submitted to the ratification of his Imperial Majesty as promptly as a proper discussion of this affair may permit. His Imperial Majesty waits with paternal solicitude for this *conclusionum*, which will not fail to satisfy his expectations, if the General Diet, in forming it, be guided by the regulations laid down with

with so much wisdom in its last *conclusion*.

"Done at Vienna, and sealed with the seal of his Imperial Majesty, June 26, 1801."

OFFICIAL NOTE FROM M. VON DOHM TO THE CHAPTER OF THE BISHOPRIC OF MUNSTER.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, at the Electoral Court of Cologne, Privy Counsellor, and Ambassador to the Circles of the Lower Rhine, and of Westphalia, is charged by his most gracious Majesty to make the following Declaration, in his Majesty's name, to the Reverend Chapter of the Bishopric of Munster:—

"By the premature death of his Highness the Elector of Cologne, sincerely lamented by his Majesty, the Bishopric of Munster has become vacant, at the very moment when the Empire, assembled under its Supreme Chief, is on the point of entering into considerations and resolutions, in what manner and to what extent the 7th article of the Treaty of Peace of Lunville is to be carried into execution.—According to this article, and the result of the Negotiations of the Congress of Rastadt, on which it is founded, it is already settled, that those secular states which have suffered by ceding the left banks of the Rhine, shall receive indemnifications, which are to be effected by secularizations. The confiscation of our higher and lower ecclesiastical Foundations is therefore unavoidable; a change which, probably, may be the fate of every individual of them, and only the termination of the business of the Peace of the Empire will decide which of the ecclesiastical countries will retain their present constitution, and which will receive another. From this situation of affairs it naturally follows, that on ecclesiastical foundations becoming vacant during the state of uncertainty, the elections must provisionally be suspended, lest they might impede the indemnifications stipulated in the Treaty of Peace, and prevent the final tranquillization of the distressed German Empire. A suspension grounded on such momentous reasons, cannot prejudice the election, if it should afterwards take place, and will evidently promote the welfare of the country, as the election of a regent, probably for a short period only, could not produce any alteration in the decision of a higher authority, and would cause an unnecessary

burthen to the country. His Prussian Majesty has already communicated to the Supreme Chief of the Empire his sentiments on this business, agreeably to the harmony subsisting between them, and rests firmly assured, from some previous intimations of his Imperial Majesty, and from his wisdom and his care for the welfare of the Empire in general, that he will consider this object in the same point of view, which his Majesty the King likewise expects from his high Co-Estates, to whom he has also declared himself on that subject, with patriotic frankness, at the Diet. His Majesty entertains no doubt that these same considerations will not have escaped the enlightened wisdom of the Reverend Chapter; and from this conviction he declares, by means of the undersigned, his most gracious expectation and desire that the election of a new Regent of the Bishopric of Munster may be suspended for the present, till its future fate shall have been decided agreeably to the Treaty of Peace. His Majesty's sole object in so doing is, to remove all obstacles to a final and general tranquillization of Germany, and to promote the real good of a country for which he is sincerely interested, from neighbourly and other respects, and to which he will further grant that protection by which it has so happily escaped all the calamities of the late destructive War. His Majesty has likewise particularly charged the undersigned to assure the Reverend Chapter, and all individual members thereof, of his most gracious sentiments under all circumstances. But in return, his Majesty expects with confidence, that his well meant advice and desire will be observed without any difficulty, and that the Reverend Chapter will, as soon as possible, give his Majesty the assurance that, before the final adjustment of the Treaty of Peace, and the decision of the future relations of the Bishopric of Munster, thereby effected, a fresh election will not be spoken of.

This is the declaration which the undersigned is charged to make. He entertains no doubt that the reply with which he shall be honoured by the Reverend Chapter will fully answer his Majesty's expectations, which he begs may be speedily addressed to him at Hindesheim. In expectation whereof, the undersigned embraces this opportunity of renewing to the Reverend Chapter his esteem and attachment.

(Signed)

DOHM.

Hornburg, Aug. 15, 1801.

RATISBON.

RATISBON, Aug. 31.—In the sitting of this day, Citizen Bacher delivered the following letter to the Imperial Directory :

Letter of the Minister Talleyrand to Citizen Bacher, Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic, to the Diet of the German Empire, dated Paris, the 6th of Fructidor (August 24).

" CITIZEN,

" The First Consul has received from Berlin a notification of the order transmitted to Count Goitz, to declare to the Diet, that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of the 5th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Luneville, will oppose the election of a new Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, and in general all appointments to any Ecclesiastical States and possessions that may become vacant in the Empire by death. Such a declaration is in fact too conformable to the spirit and tenor of the Treaty of Peace for the French Government not to support it with all its power. In whatever manner the regulation of the indemnifications may be definitively settled, the principle by which they are to be adjusted has been prescribed by France, and she will take care that it be carried into effect. You will, therefore, Citizen Plenipotentiary, officially require, in the name of the French Government, and in concurrence with the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, that all appointments to ecclesiastical dignities and possessions, and especially the election of a new Elector of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, be deferred till the Indemnifications for the Hereditary Princes shall be definitively determined. I greet you.

(Signed) " C. M. TALLEYRAND."

RATISBON, Sept. 2.—The following is the Declaration made on the 31st of August, in the two Colleges, by the Minister of his Prussian Majesty :

" The principle of the secularizations having been fixed by the paternal solicitude of his Imperial Majesty, and by the Germanic Body, the capitularies of the great and little Chapters which are vacant, or shall become vacant during the deliberations relative to these indemnities, cannot proceed to new elections, without committing a manifest inconsequence. Such a proceeding would throw the greatest obstacles in the way of the consummation of the work of peace, so necessary to the repose of the whole Empire, and,

for many reasons, very easy to be conceived, and relating to the competencies to be given to the present possessors, it would be opposite to the equitable wishes of those who, in the affair of secularizations, as a project of indemnity, will be particularly attentive, after having compared the malis of the losses with that of the Chapters to be secularized, to spare both the one and the other of these last as much as possible. His Majesty, in consequence, invites his illustrious co-eleates to sanction this measure, by passing the following resolution as soon as possible : ' That in cases of such a nature no elections should be proceeded upon till it shall be otherwise resolved. His Majesty is so fully convinced of the justice of this principle, that on his part he will not acknowledge in any manner, or in any case, the elections which shall take place in the interval to vacant benefices, which may serve for his indemnities, and may be taken as such ; and this is what his Majesty has thought it right to declare here in express and decided terms at the assembly of the Germanic Body.'

" He reserves to himself the right of giving further explanations on the terms of the deliberations of the Diet for the completion of the peace of the Empire."

The Minister of Cologne and Munster has protested in both Colleges against this declaration ; his protest runs thus :

" In consequence of the declaration inserted in the protocol on the part of the Minister of Magdeburg, it has been thought necessary previously to insert a protest, till instructions shall have been received for a counter-declaration : in the mean time, we shall confine ourselves to the following observations :—The illustrious Chapter of Munster, animated with sentiments which the good of the country, which is at present confided to its care, renders a most sacred duty, has held nothing more urgent, on hearing the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Bishop, than to take those measures for the immediate tranquillity of the country and its subjects, which in such circumstances it was absolutely called upon to take by its attributes, founded so firmly on the constitution of the Empire, and the rights which follow from them.

" With this view the illustrious Chapter has not only been immediately convoked in order to proceed to the election of a new Bishop, but it has also, with

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all due humility, given notice to the Supreme Chief of the Empire; and it flatters itself that nothing will be found in this proceeding but the result of the dearest duties that are imposed on it. The said Chapter has not at all the object, and could the less think itself authorized to release itself for a moment from their accomplishment, because (however unfortunate the turn of the Empire may be under the pressure of the late events of a long and disastrous war) neither the determination of the Treaty of Peace of Lunéville, nor the negotiations of the Congress of Rastadt to which they refer, contain any obligatory stipulations related to this accomplishment, which may arise, under any consideration, and application whatsoever, tending to restrain the undeniable rights which belong to the said Chapter in the case of the existing vacancy. Such an application can the less take place, because the Bishop of Munster is the Ducal Prince of a Circle, whose relations, qualities, and coherence with the Germanic constitution, are celebrated in the most honourable manner by the fundamental laws of the Empire; and this consideration gives it the most perfect assurance that its further support can be regarded only as an essential part of the constitution, the true existence of which had not only been already expressly established by the Treaty of Campo Formio,

but has also been recognised in the negotiation of Rastadt by the French Plenipotentiaries in manner the most unequivocal, and which cannot be misunderstood as to the Chapter of Munster in an affair in which the deliberations must have such a decisive effect.

"The Minister of Munster is satisfied that the French Government, as soon as it shall be perfectly informed of the real state of the matter, as it has been explained, will not oppose any impediment to the execution of one of the principal Members of the Empire, making an integral part of the constitutional composition of the Germanic Body; but that it will hold itself called upon to protect it as a contracting party in the Treaty of Lunéville, and the Negotiations of Rastadt, which serve for their basis. The said Minister has no doubt that the Illustr. Archbishops of the Empire, guided by the just interest which they take in the maintenance of the Constitution, will unite their efforts and their influence to preserve the respectable Chapter from any embarrassment in the discharge of its duties relative to the election of a new Prince Bishop of Munster, particularly when, to the present moment, and even since the Treaty of Lunéville, no other Chapter of the Empire has found any impediment in making the necessary nominations."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FLOWING-UP OF THE JASON FRIGATE.

AUG. 7. **W**EL little time since announced the loss of this ship on the French coast, in the neighbourhood of St. Malo, and have now the satisfaction to observe, that, owing to the gallant and active interference of our people, the enemy has been deprived of the advantage which resulted to him from the accident.

Captain Cunningham, of the Clyde, commanding the Squadron on the coast, being apprised of the intention of the enemy to float the wreck of the Jason into St. Malo, they having succeeded in hauling her under the protection of two of their batteries by lightening her of her guns, &c. determined to attempt to burn her. Accordingly, on the 5th instant, the boats of the Squadron, under the orders of Lieutenant Ross, of the Weazle, boarded the wreck, not-

withstanding the formidable opposition presented by the batteries, a number of seven flats, besides row-galleys, cutters, &c. with which she was surrounded.

Lieutenant Ross proceeded to set her on fire, but owing to the rising of the tide, the project proved abortive. The condition of the vessel was, however, such as to make her a valuable acquisition to the enemy; and the failure of the attempt to destroy her, far from depressing the energy of our people, only suggested the means for a renewed and more successful effort.

It was resolved to try to blow her up; and on the following day, Lieutenant Ross again proceeded to the wreck; the boats of the Weazle, Irresolute, and Liberty, at the time engaging the enemy's squadron for the purpose of diverting his attention from our object. At half past twelve, Lieut.

Ross boat fell under a heavy fire from the battery at one o'clock, having among other things, and set fire to the train, only about thirty hit the ship, and in thirty-five minutes she was blown to atoms.

The enemy conceived they had defeated our purpose, and were astonished at the explosion. In this service, so creditable to our pirates, we had not a mortal killed or wounded.

The French had in St. Marks two large frigates, three corvettes, three cutters, and eight large gun-boats, but they were deterred from any movement by the appearance of our squadron, which consisted of one frigate, three gun-boats, and two cutters.

A Court-Martial was held on the 20th September, at St. Marks, to try the Captain of the Dixon, Commander of the Mackay's boat, for having a charge of suffering liquor to be sold in the ship, after he had been repeatedly informed of it, and had not taken proper steps to prevent it. The Court, composed of three officers, found that the charge was proved beyond a doubt, and sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's ship Union, and rendered incapable of serving in any of his Majesty's ships again.

Sir Henry Browne Hayes, and a sentence of death for carrying away Miss Pike, an heiress, of Cork, has been at length informed, that the point in his case referred for the twelve Judges, has been determined against him; and that his execution is fixed for the 7th of September.

31. The Lord Mayor went in procession to St. Magnus's Church, for the purpose of electing an Alderman for the Ward of Bassishaw, in the room of Sir W. Plover, deceased. Mr. Deputy Lecky proposed G. Clark, Esq. Citizen and Banker, when the shew of hands being in his favour, and no other candidate appearing, his Lordship declared Mr. Clark duly elected.

SEPT. 1. A singular circumstance occurred at King Harry Passage, Cornwall. An smuggler, with two anklers of brandy on the horse under him, was discovered by an exciseman, also on horseback, on the road leading to the Passage. The smuggler immediately rode off at full speed, pursued by the officer, who pressed so close upon him, that after rushing down the steep hill to the

Passage, with the greatest rapidity, he plunged his horse into the water, and attempted to gain the opposite shore.

The horse had not swam half way over before he was on the point of sinking, when the intrepid rider did turn his back, and with his knife cut the bridle of the neck, and swam alongside the horse, whose head he endeavoured to keep above water; but all to no purpose: the horse was drowned, and the man with difficulty reached the shore. The exciseman went to the shore, and afterwards, with the help of the ferry-men, got possession of the anklers.

3. As a German man and Lady were travelling on the road above, the river Meuse, between Dillenburg and the Northern Ford, gone was a dam, he had a wife's net, by which the boat was so severely flung, that it instantly ran back into the river, with the loss of six young deer. The German gentleman fortunately escaped out, but his wife was killed over the boat, and he escaped with a hurt. The horse was shooed away, and when taken out of the river, many wounds were found flaking on his neck. It is supposed, that from the dreadful manner in which the accident was done, he must have died, had he not been drowned.

5. A party of Ladies and Gentlemen were enjoying their lives in a wherry on the Rhine, near Shepperton, a tumbling down from the river and fell into the boat. In the struggle to seize the fish, the wherry was precipitated down the stream, and was at length overturned; the price was fortunately so small, that none of the parties were drowned, but the Lady of Mr. McIntosh, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was seized with violent convulsions, in consequence of the fright, and expired before morning.

6. The town of Wellington (Shropshire) was visited by the most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning ever known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The continuance was near two hours, during which the claps of thunder were loud and incessant, and the flashes of lightning as sunny vivid, and these added to a torrent of rain which choked up all the water-courses, and caused a general inundation, filled the inhabitants with terror and dismay. The lightning struck the gable and shattered the roof; it exploded also in several places in the centre of the town,

town, but fortunately no lives were lost. Much damage was done in the different cellars, which were completely filled with water, and the roads in general were rendered impassable. In its passage from Wellington to Colnbrook Dale, its effects were still more dreadful. One of the furnaces at Kitley was blown up, and several houses were unroofed and otherwise injured. Many houses, &c. were drowned. Providentially it appeared on the Sabbath, when the people were not at work, or a number of lives would have been lost. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l*.

13. The following Form of Prayer was read this day, and ordered to be read throughout the United Kingdom the three succeeding Sundays:—

“O Almighty Lord God! wonderful in operation, infinite in wisdom, power, and goodness; terrible in thy judgments, but abundant in loving kindness and mercy; thou turnest the fruitful land into barrenness for the wickedness of them that dwell therein; and again thou commandest the water to spring in the dry ground, and the vallies to stand thick with corn. We, thine unworthy servants, the people of this sinful nation, offer unto Thee our praises and thanksgivings, for that Thou hast vouchsafed to remove far from us the fear of dearth and famine; causing, by thy blessing, the fields which we had sown to yield, in overflowing abundance, their various fruits of increase; and, in thy goodness, so ordering the seasons, that we have joyfully reaped and gathered into our barns. Not unto us, O Lord! not unto us, but unto thy name be the praise. We acknowledge that we had merited the severity of thy wrath; but thou in judgment thinkest upon mercy, and wouldest not the death of a sinner, but that sinners turn from their evil ways and live. Give us grace, O Lord, to employ the gifts of thy bounty to thy glory—neither squandering them in riot and luxury, nor hoarding them from greediness of sordid gain; but grant, that, with hearts full of thankfulness to Thee, the giver of all good, we may use them with temperance for the supply of our own wants, and dispense them with liberality for the relief and comfort of the poor, and make us ever to be mindful, that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth, and that he

liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of Thee, his God; that so, while we pray daily unto Thee, as Thou hast commanded, for the perishable meat of this world, we may cease not to labour more earnestly for that which endureth unto everlasting life, which thou hast given us by thy son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end.—*Amen.*

15. A Clerical Impostor, who calls himself *Thomas Scott Smith*, has actually officiated for a month for the Curate of St. Martin's in the Fields, never having been in Orders, or connected with the profession. He had ingenuity enough to introduce himself to Mr. Fell, the Curate, as a countryman of his (Yorkshire), saying he was nephew to Lord Eldon, and had been in Orders near twelve months. Mr. Fell accepted the proffered assistance the more readily, being at the time in ill health. Every thing was settled, and the pretended nephew of Lord Eldon entered on his clerical duty the next day. In a conversation with the Clerk, he said that he was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he had taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts about a month since. On the Saturday following, he went to a mercer's shop in Holywell-street, in the Strand, and ordered a set of canonicals to be made by four o'clock in the afternoon; in the interim he borrowed a set, told the shopman his name was Smith, and that he was Chaplain to Lord Eldon. The mercer took the trouble to call at Lord Eldon's, to make the necessary enquiry, when the steward informed him that no person of the name of Smith was engaged by his Lordship in that capacity. In consequence of this information, the mercer called in his way back at St. Martin's, and saw Mr. Smith in the vestry; when he told him, that he had an opportunity of disposing of the set of canonicals he had lent him in the morning; but to prevent Mr. Smith's being put to any inconvenience, he should have the set he had ordered by three o'clock precisely. By this ruse the mercer got back his goods. This new species of depredation might have continued a short time longer, had he not been apprehended and brought to Bow-street this day, on a charge of forging, and uttering as true, an order
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for the payment of ten pounds, purporting to be the order of Robert Smith, his father, on Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, Bankers, near the Mansion-house, which he had negotiated to Mr. Capper, the master of the Hungerford Coffee-house, Strand, to whom he was introduced as a Clergyman officiating for the Curate of St. Martin's in the Fields. The fact as to his passing the draft in question was sufficiently proved by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co. and that no such person as Robert Smith, whom the prisoner, when he negotiated the draft to Mr. Capper, represented to be his father, kept cash at their house, or ever did.—Mr. Bond observed, that before the business could be proceeded further in, it would be necessary either to compel the appearance of the prisoner's father, or that some person should be produced who could positively declare it was not his hand-writing. The latter method he should of course prefer, in order to avoid the distressing circumstance of obliging a father to appear as an evidence against his son in so serious a case. The prisoner was therefore committed for further examination. He was educated at Peckham school, and had been employed as a Rider to a wholesale house in the city. During the time he officiated as Priest, he was very attentive to duty, read prayers morning and afternoon; and this, with administering the sacrament, attending christenings and burials, marriages, &c. his time was wholly taken up. The Clerk was known to say he was a little awkward at first; but respect for the dignity of his new matter prevented comment, and rendered him extremely willing to give every assistance in his power. He is only twenty-three years of age, middle stature, in person thin, and when he stood at the bar at Bow-street, stared around him with an unmeaning eye, apparently quite indifferent as to his situation.

19. The sentence of death which had been passed on Sir Henry Browne Hayes, for running away with Miss Pike, has been mitigated to transportation for life to Botany Bay.

Two postillions returning from Holy Island to Wooler Hughhead, were lately lost in the fands, owing to a heavy fog. Two of their horses were buried in a quicksand, and a third found dead by their sides.

The Gout.—"There is no means as yet discovered (says a late Paris Journal) of curing this dreadful malady; but there is a remedy which, if carefully pursued, will not only postpone the fit, but render the pain, when it arrives, less intolerable.—This remedy is to dissolve *two ounces* of the resin of *guaiacum* in three parts of the best French brandy, known by the name of *taffet*. One or two table spoonfulls of this solution are to be taken every morning fasting, taking afterwards either a cup of tea or a glass of water."

Substitute for Hemp.—Cordage manufactured from the long beard which grows on the shells of cocoa nuts is found superior in every desirable point to that produced from hemp. An English sailor made some experiments on the subject, and the result was such as to induce our Government in India to adopt the plan. The materials were collected at the Laccadive Islands, where it is produced in immense quantity, and some of the largest sized cables have been made, and tried on board the ships composing Admiral Blanket's Squadron—they answer perfectly well; and our correspondent observes, "from their elastic nature, are deemed more serviceable in a high swelling tide than those formed of the best hemp."—We hear with pleasure any discovery which tends to reduce our dependence on rival countries for supply of those articles of such imperious necessity.

MARRIAGES.

EDMUND BACON, esq. eldest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. to Miss Bacon, of Ottery St. Mary's.

William Hervey, esq. of Bodwell Hall, Caernarvonshire, to Lady Dorothea

Primrose, youngest daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

Sandford Peacock, esq. to Miss Aprece, daughter of Sir T. Husley Aprece.

Robert Gamell, esq. of Bungay, Suffolk,

folk, to Mrs. Vandeput, widow of Admiral Vandeput.

William White, esq. of Deal, to Miss Priestley, of Camberwell.

The Rev. William Lax, F. R. S. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Cradock, eldest daughter of Snellon Cradock, of Hantsloth.

Basil Montagu, of Gray's Inn, esq. to Miss Rush, eldest daughter of Sir William Beaumance Rush, of Wimbledon Heath, Surrey.

Henry Howard, esq. of Thornbury

Castle, Gloucestershire, M. P. for Gloucester, to Miss Long.

Sir Edward Crofton, bart. to Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Lord Tara, of the county of Meath, in Ireland, to Miss Powys, of Belwick House, Shropshire.

Mr. Peter Nourille, jun. of Greatnef, Kent, to Miss Anne Woodgate, second daughter of William Woodgate, esq. of Summerville, in the same county.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JULY 27.

JOHN Mcarns, esq. of Dunkeld, aged 86 years.

AUG. 8. The Rev. John Baskett, rector of Dursby, in Lincolnshire, which he had held near sixty years.

10. At Alton, the Rev. Robert Lloyd, rector of Whittington and Syltetter, in Shropshire, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

12. At Peterborough, Mr. William Bowker, attorney-at-law, and coroner of the foke of Peterborough.

19. At Dronfield, Derbyshire, the Rev. Francis Cripps, minister of Trinity Church, Leeds.

At York, Leonard Pickard, esq. many years receiver-general to the Archbishop.

20. Mr. Carey, dancing-master, aged 84, many years master of the charity-school, at Stamford, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Robert Woigan, of Andover, Hants, aged 75.

27. John Bugshaw, of the Oaks, Derbyshire.

In Ireland, aged 63, Major George Burns, formerly of the 45th regiment.

22. Edward Jenny, esq. of Hasket n, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Margate, Claude Benezet, esq. sen.

23. At Northampton, aged 78, Mr. James Sutton, alderman of that corporation.

At Littlehoun, in Kent, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Halcutt.

At Lyme, Dorset, Mr. Baker Broughton, formerly a clothier at Shepton Mallet, near Bath.

Philip Bowes Broke, esq. of Nacton, near Ipswich.

24. Mr. Charles Harford, merchant, of Bristol.

Lately, at Sheffield, Samuel Venner,

esq. formerly examiner of the customs in Scotland.

25. At Rudgway, in Gloucestershire, Dr. Drummond, formerly an eminent physician at Bristol.

Edmund Butler, esq. collector of the stamp duties for Leicester.

Mr. John Thompson, engraver, Gutterlane, Cheshire.

Lately, at Porthpool, in the county of Monmouth, Mr. John Edwards, author of the History of Wales, the first number of which was in his hand at the time of his dissolution.

26. Walter Hovenden, esq. late of Hemmingford Grey, and formerly a field officer in his Majesty's service, in his 45th year.

Lately, Sir Grey Cooper, bart.

27. Mr. Thomas Bulmut, of Shore-ditch, grocer.

At Mansell, North Petherton, Somersetshire, aged 81, John Slade, esq. many years one of the justices for Somersetshire and Middlesex.

29. In Dublin, Amyas Griffiths, esq. Mr. Joseph Vollam, oilman, in Wardour-street.

30. At Lewisham, in Kent, Lady M. Churchill, wife of C. Churchill, esq.

At Farnbridge Wells, Sir George Warren, Kt. B. formerly M. P. for Lancaster.

31. Sydenham Singleton, esq.

The Rev. Thomas Slater, at Houghton, the seat of Philip Langdale, esq.

Mr. Joshua Dixon, of Downton, Wiltshire, aged 103.

SEPT. 1. At Tamworth, in his 72d year, Mr. Robert Bage, author of Hermsprung and other literary works.

Mr. Francis Soden, of the Coventry post office.

The

The Rev. Philip Morris, rector of Sneed, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Dorset and Dorsetshire.

1. Late, at Buckland Monachium, near Poole, Ambrose Stapleton, esq. aged 91 years.

2. The Rev. Wyndham Stuart, rector of Down St. Mary, Devonshire.

3. At Sunninghill, the Hon. John Yorke, esq. fourth son of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

4. Noah Le Cras, esq. of Great Portland-street, Bath, in his 81st year.

In Boud-street, J. C. Le Boëch, esq. a native of Utrecht, late of Demetaria.

5. At Reading, in his 85th year, John Maves, esq. senior bencher of the Middle Temple.

At Rye, in Herefordshire, John Holdet, esq.

At Illeworth, Mr. John Lonsdale.

At Burlington Quay, Yorkshire, aged 32, the Rev. Sampson Parkyns, rector of Colbeck and Keworth, in Nottinghamshire, son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney Park, in the same county.

6. The Rev. Joseph Symonds, rector of Dinton, Hertfordshire.

New Birmingham, Mr. Abel Peyton, formerly a linen draper in London.

William Tyler, esq. R. A. Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

7. Mrs. Lawrence Smith, of Islington.

At West 9, Lady Lucy Bridgman, wife of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgman, and only daughter of the late Edmund Earl of Cork and Clery.

At Bathbarn, in Ireland, Arthur Hall, Member of Downshire, Viscount and Earl of Kesh, and in England, Viscountess and Baroness of Warwick.

At Chelsea, Thomas Hammond, esq. clerk in the teller's office of his Majesty's exchequer.

Lately, at Luff Lydford, Somersetshire, in his 105th year, John Wicks.

8. John Ross, esq. Kent Road, one of the magistrates for the county of Surrey, and the same day his wife died.

Thomas Harris, M. D. alderman of Lincoln.

9. The Rev. Owen Manning, B. D. rector of Pepperharrow, and vicar of Goddington, in his 81st year.

Mr. William Halcumb, sen. late of the Bear Inn, Devizes.

10. Mr. Charles Smith, of King's Street, Westminster.

Gilbert Wakefield, A. B. (See page 205.)

11. Mrs. Morris, of Knightbridge, widow of Captain Morris, who was killed at the attack of Charlestown, and mother of Captain Morris, of the royal navy.

12. At Turnham green, Henry Jones, of Bloomsbury square.

John Freeman, esq. of Gains, Herefordshire, in his 70th year.

14. Mr. Christopher Benson, of York.

At Moulsummer Newton, near Bath, William Savage, esq.

At Cheltenham, the Right Hon. Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, and Baron of Howth, in the county of Dublin. He was born May 10, 1730, and was married to a sister of the Earl of Kingston in 1750.

Lately, Edmund Baines, esq. clerk of the Chester road, General Post Office.

Lately, at Chelmarsh, near Biddgorth, the Rev. W. Nichols.

Lately, at Luthbury, in Staffordshire, the Rev. Richard Palmer.

15. Mr. S. Hazard, of Swansea, nephew to Mr. Hazard, printer, at Bath.

17. At Clifton, near Bath, Sir Christopher Sykes, bart. of Sledmore House, Yorkshire.

Lately, at Clapham Common, Mr. William Leatham, merchant, of Basinghall-street.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Damietta, Mr. Samuel Simons, aged 23, midshipman with Sir Sydney Smith.

Lately, at Amsterdam, Mr. Robert Jolly, formerly of Norwich.

Lately, at Jamaica, Dr. Bealey, who refused a short-journey at Bath.

JUNE 7. At Barbadoes, Sir Francis Ford, bart.

JULY 18. At Sea, in his passage from the West Indies, Thomas Wilton, esq. of the island of Tobago.

ERRATA in our last Magazine, p. 158.

Miss Isabella Anne Catton, we are informed, is not the niece of Sir Charles Catton, nor related to the family.

The marriage of Dr. Croftman and Miss H. More has been contradicted.



EACH DAY, PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER 1801.

[illegible]

N.B. Is the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, BART. And,
2. A VIEW OF NEWINGTON BUTTS CHURCH.]

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London:

Printed by BARRY OF GOLD, Shoe-Lane, Fleet Street,

For J SEWELL, CORNHILL; and
J. DEBRET, PICCADILLY.

ERRATUM.

In our Magazine for August last, page 85, it is said, that the Spanish fleet consisted of twenty ships, the smallest of them carrying 74 guns. For twenty we should read twenty-seven. We are obliged to our Correspondent for pointing out the mistake.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Account of Giannone in our next.

Also the pieces unpublished by Lord Bacon.

We repeat that political squibs cannot be received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from October 10, to October 17.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Essex	67	11	41	34	234	634	7		
										Kent	71	0	46	041	628	939	7		
										Suffex	73	0	00	040	000	000	0		
										Suffolk	73	4	40	045	728	138	0		
										Cambrid.	78	2	46	037	020	238	0		
										Norfolk	68	6	40	040	725	136	0		
										Lincoln	80	2	00	052	223	744	0		
										York	74	11	49	1150	323	253	2		
										Durham	66	6	00	000	021	200	0		
										Northum.	63	10	39	031	1022	200	0		
										Cumberl.	73	8	51	746	628	900	0		
										Westmor.	78	2	56	045	823	000	0		
										Lancash.	79	5	00	050	130	141	4		
										Cheshire	72	10	00	000	031	800	0		
										Gloucester	72	5	00	043	327	1052	8		
										Somerset	78	8	00	045	932	855	0		
										Monmouth	85	4	00	048	1100	000	0		
										Devon	84	5	00	044	1029	500	0		
										Cornwall	88	3	00	040	421	600	0		
										Dorset	81	3	42	048	332	800	0		
										Hants	73	11	00	041	725	1052	2		
										WALES.									
										N. Wales	83	4	00	052	427	600	0		
										S. Wales	78	1	00	048	017	300	0		

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

SEPTEMBER.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		12	30.00	64	S.	
17	30.6	57			13	30.05	63	S.S.W.	
18	30.00	56	E.		14	30.00	62	W.	
19	29.94	54	N.E.		15	29.95	62	W.	
20	30.00	60			16	29.87	59	S.W.	
					17	29.81	60	S.S.W.	
					18	29.66	60	S.W.	
					19	29.66	54	W.	
					20	29.77	46	W.	
					21	29.51	44	W.	
					22	29.55	41	W.	
					23	30.04	39	N.	
					24	30.20	46	N.	
					25	30.31	47	N.W.	
					26	30.49	50	N.	
					27	30.51	49	N.W.	
					28	30.21	46	N.W.	
					29	30.30	37	W.N.W.	
OCTOBER.									
1	29.72	59	S.						
2	29.89	61	S.						
3	29.81	60	S.W.						
4	29.76	58	S.						
5	29.71	56	S.W.						
6	29.70	54	N.W.						
7	29.66	54	N.W.						
8	29.64	57	S.						
9	29.67	56	S.W.						
10	29.70	57	S.E.						
11	29.91	56	S.W.						

European Magazine



Sir James Somerses Bart. K.B.
Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron

Pub^d C. 21 1801 by J S well cornhill

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR OCTOBER 1801.

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ is of a family from whence already has issued some of the heroes of the sea. He was born at Guernsey in 1729, and at the age of thirteen became a Midshipman on board the *Montcalm*, commanded by Captain Alms, and remained on the Mediterranean station until the year 1775, under the commands of the late Admirals Goodall and Thompson. On his return to England, he passed his examination for Lieutenant, and had an appointment on board the *Orion*, of 50 guns, bearing the second command of Sir Peter Parker, and distinguished himself with great gallantry in the celebrated action of the 22d of June 1778 off Charlestown, in which he had a narrow escape. At the same time he was pointing a lower deck gun, which he had the command, a large French frigate fort entered the port-hole, struck the gun, and killed and wounded several men who were stationed at it. Mr. Saumarez's conduct on this occasion was deemed so highly meritorious, that the Officer in command expressed his approbation of it in the warmest terms, and the day after the battle promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant.

He then was appointed to the *Spitfire*, an armed galley, and cruised successfully on the American coast, until the vessel he commanded was burnt, in order to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. On this event he returned

to England, and narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of Sicily.

He did not long continue unemployed, but was appointed one of the Lieutenants of the *Vindicta*, bearing Sir Charles Knowles's flag, and remained on board till she was wrecked. Admiral Sir Hyde Pakenham was appointed Commander of the Squadron in the North Seas, which he led out from the Victory to the assistance of which Mr. Saumarez was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and in the subsequent action off the Dogger Bank followed, and our country's success was nominated to the rank of Master and Commander, and received an immediate promotion to the *Tilphone*,

one of the frigates of the fleet at the time of the late battle, and was honoured the squadron. On Mr. Saumarez being introduced, his Majesty asked the Admiral, "Is he a relation of the Saumarez who was round the world with Lord Anson?" "Yes, please your Majesty," the Admiral replied, "he is their nephew, and as brave and as good an Officer as either of his uncles."

In December following, Captain Saumarez sailed with a detachment of the Channel fleet under Admiral Kempenfelt, and bore a principal share in the taking part of a large convoy of transports bound to the West Indies; and

* His uncles Captain Philip and Captain Thomas Saumarez were in the expedition to the South Seas under Lord Anson; the former, besides several other gallant actions, took the *Marr*, of 64 guns, in a single action, and lost his life in the memorable action of Lord Hawke; the latter added to the British Navy the *Helligoesax*, of 64 guns, taken in the British Channel.

this critical service was so highly approved by the Admiral, that he was offered either to be promoted to one of the prizes, or to be sent with the account of the success to Sir Samuel Hood, then Commanding Officer in the West Indies. The latter was accepted, and after eluding a superior force of the enemy, he joined Admiral Hood, who soon after appointed him to the command of the *Russel*, of 74 guns. The glorious 13th of April 1782 followed, in which Captain Saumarez bore a distinguished share. On the arrival of the fleet at Jamaica, the *Russel* was found to be in so disabled a state, that she at one time was ordered to be sent home with the *Ville de Paris* and other prizes, but fortunately the order was countermanded, by which means the *Russel* was saved from the fate of that unfortunate prize.

Peace soon followed; and in 1788 Captain Saumarez married Miss Le Marchant, daughter of Thomas Le Marchant, of the Island of Guernsey, by whom he has a son and four daughters.

On the appearance of hostilities in 1787, Captain Saumarez was appointed by Lord Howe to the *Ambuscade* frigate; and in 1790, on the Spanish armament, the *Raisonable* was ordered to be commissioned for him; but the disputes being adjusted, the ships were dismissed, and he was unemployed until the commencement of the present war, when he hoisted his pendant on board the *Crescent* frigate, of 36 guns, in January 1793.

Since that period, the life of Captain Saumarez has produced a series of events each of which would be sufficient to constitute a hero. In October 1793 he took the *Re-union* French frigate, of 36 guns and 320 men, for which he was knighted. In June 1794 he effected a masterly retreat from a superior force in a manner to entitle him to more

credit than a victory. On the 23d of June he bore a considerable part in the engagement under Admiral Waldegrave. On the 14th of February 1795 he was a principal actor in the great victory obtained by Lord St. Vincent. In August 1798 he had the glory to be a principal in the unparalleled engagement in the Bay of Aboukir. Shortly after his ship was found to want a considerable repair, and therefore in January was paid off.

A short respite from fatigue was sufficient. On the 14th of February 1799 a promotion of Flag Officers took place, and Sir James was appointed to one of the Colonelcies of Marines, and the command of the *Cæsar*, of 84 guns. On the 1st January 1801 a further promotion of Flag Officers was ordered, and he hoisted his flag on board the *Cæsar*. About the same time he was created a Baronet, and obtained the King's sign manual to wear the supporters belonging to the arms of his family.

His late exploits in the Bay of Algeziras have been already detailed in our Magazines for the present year: we shall therefore add no more than that a further accession of honour has lately been conferred upon him by being created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath.

Here we leave this gallant Commander to the enjoyment of the honours he has so nobly achieved, to the well-earned rewards he has so bravely obtained, and to the contemplation of the services he has done for his country. His private virtues will secure him the enjoyment of domestic happiness; and when he casts his eyes back to the eventful acts of his life, he will have reason to exult in the thought that to him, with other brave men like himself, his country is indebted for safety and security against the machinations of the open foe and the treacherous friend.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XI.

The kindnesses of a friend lie deep, and whether present or absent, as occasion serves, he is solicitous about our concerns. PLUTARCH.

THE term friendship has seldom been properly defined, much less understood; on the one side too much is

expected, and on the other too little thought sufficient to constitute the title; the romantic mind finds it only in the ardent

ardent flights of his own imagination, and the more cool and splenetic measure it according to the narrow limits of their own contracted ideas of benevolence. Thus the virtue of friendship becomes degraded by the misapplication of the term; yet it is a plant indigenous to our climate, and, though rare, may be found in many places. It delights, however, most in retirement from the busy scenes of life, which check its growth; yet it is a hardy perennial, often survives the most chilling blasts of poverty, and stoutly keeps up its head amidst the tempest of adversity.

Among the best qualified to define from experience the nature and properties of friendship, was Harry Touchstone, whose varieties of fortune resembled a game at backgammon, though it must be allowed that he was rather a bad player; he was constantly neglectful of making points in his tables when he might, and was always leaving blots to the advantage of his adversary; yet Harry was a sensible fellow, and his remarks on life were shrewd and entertaining; but his experience was unhappily of service to every body but himself.

A few evenings since I had an opportunity of taking a lesson of life from this very able professor at a tavern, where I happened to dine with him in company with a circle of men who, from the kind attentions they shewed him, I presently conjectured to be some of his most valuable friends; on which circumstance I took care to congratulate him as soon as they had left the room; but Harry only shook his head at my observations, and with a significant twist of the nose to the right side of the face, attended by a sarcastic movement of the buccinatory muscles, resembling something of a smile, whispered in my ear, "*Mere barometers, Sir*; the weather-glasses of a man's fortune; you may tell how it is with me by examining one of these fellows' faces; without asking me a question. You observed how kindly they greeted me this evening, and that some of them even invited me to dine with them tomorrow. You might imagine, perhaps, that I stood high in their esteem; but these machines are not sensible of the merits or demerits of the man; it is his situation alone that they determine; it is the changes of your condition, and the variations of your fortune, that they measure with exactness. You must know, the little Gentleman you no-

ticed in the blue coat and ruffled shirt, who is an apothecary, happened to see Lord Gobblegruel take some notice of me to-day in Bond-street, and he told all the rest. To this little circumstance I am to give credit for seven low bows, fourteen shakes of the hand, twelve smiles of affability, and three invitations to dinner. Yet had you but seen the difference last week. You must know I happened to borrow a guinea of the tall Gentleman in black, whom you noticed reading the paper on my left hand; he is always talking of the value of a true friend, and of the pleasure of doing good, but then he has an ugly knack of telling a lie the world of the good that he does; the story of my necessity was soon spread; and when I entered the coffee-room in the evening I found the alteration in the weight of my personal consequence; some took no notice of me whatever; others favoured me with a distant bow; and the most intimate answered my enquiries with the monosyllable *Sir*, in lieu of "*My dear fellow*," or, "*My dear Harry*;" so that I presently found I had lost more than a guinea's-worth of reputation. Thus the rain or sun-shine of the hour, and the weight or lightness of the pocket, is admirably determined. It is astonishing how the quicksilver of friendship rises as the weight of consequence and importance increases; even the slightest circumstance, with mean minds, will cause it to mount; the influence of a new coat, a clean cravat, a handsome waistcoat, or a gold watch, have an astonishing effect. But," continued he, "I have made an arrangement of the different classes or descriptions of friends, which I will shew you; it is on this piece of paper, and is as follows:

The Timid Friend,
The Lukewarm Friend,
The Redhot Friend,
The Romantic Friend,
The Fickle Friend,
Nobody's Friend,
Anybody's Friend, and
Everybody's Friend.

"Among the first class is *Bill Sensitive*, whose natural disposition is good natured; but poor Bill is under a perpetual alarm lest his benevolence should get him into a scrape; thus his life is a constant scene of uneasiness and dread; he shrinks back at every familiar salutation, and is in pain at every word you speak, lest you should ask him a favour, the

the words, "You will oblige me very much," put him immediately in a fever, and, "I come to ask your assistance," throws him into a perfect agony.

"The Lukewarm Friend is a being of little value to any body; he will not go a step out of his way to serve ye; and when you are in a difficulty, all he says is, 'Indeed I am very sorry to hear it.'"

"The Red-hot Friend is not a jot more valuable than the last; he is all bluster, speaks continually of the pleasure of doing a generous action, and that for his part he can't deny any body a favour; but he usually cools before he comes to the point, and leaves you in the lurch when you had reason to expect every thing from his protestations.

The Romantic Friend is a pleasing companion in the hour of distress: but the consolation he offers is not true: it accords with our errors as it pities our sufferings: and, instead of making us sacrifice at the altars of Wisdom and Prudence, leads us into fresh absurdities and chimerical plans which the manners of the world will not acknowledge.

"The Fickle Friend is a weak, inconstant creature, who acts without any fixed principle: one time he is all warmth, and the next moment cool and reserved: he is at the same time contemptible and useless."

"Nobody's Friend is that cool, torpid, and insensible being, whose avarice and meanness has choked the natural springs of benevolence, and contracted every idea within a narrow space incapable of bestowing good on others, or happiness to itself.

"Anybody's Friend is not much more valuable than the last, except that he acts from a totally different principle; for, indiscriminate in his views of benevolence, and careless of its effects, he serves the worthless, neglects the worthy, fosters the idle, and forgets the good.

"Everybody's Friend is the man who is at the same time benevolent and just, who measures his generosity

by his ability, and never refuses to do a service to any one, but when it would do an injury to another."

I could not help smiling at the ingenuity of Harry's distinctions of friendship; but more serious reflections occurred on my return to my lodgings, when I endeavoured to form some rational idea of the value of true friendship, and what ought reasonably to be expected from its character.

The true friend appreciates the worth of the man whom he esteems from the true measure and weight of his character and talents, without suffering prejudice or the accidents of fortune to throw any thing into the scale: if he rises, he is with him in affluence; if he falls, he owns him in distress; he rejoices with him in health, and consoles him in sickness; he abates not his regard with external circumstances of evil, nor increases it with the changes of prosperity; he has tried him in the standard of truth, finds him excellent, nor can the whole world make him alter his opinion.

Pecuniary assistance is probably one of the meanest offices of friendship; to put the man that you esteem in a way to exert his own talents and capabilities to advantage, is more extensive benevolence, and the obligation to him, though greater, is less burthenome.

Perhaps the noblest effort of friendship is, to acknowledge a man of worth, oppressed by adversity, and criminated by enemies. But this is the character of a very superior mind, and is seldom found in the world. It was the cowardice of friendship that occasioned the Apostle Peter to deny his Lord in the hour of extremity, in the mean and selfish language, "I know not this man of whom ye speak."

The character of True Friendship is divine, and can only be found in its purity in the Deity himself, where no infirmities can interfere; and happy it is for man, that the best friend he can resort to in difficulty is the Being described in the emphatic language of the scripture to be "without variableness or shadow of turning."



MEMOIRS OF JOHN BROWNE, A. R. ENGRAVER.

MR. J. BROWNE was the posthumous son of the Rev. John Browne, Rector of Booton, in the county of

Norfolk, of a family of respectable rank and note, by Mary Palk, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palk, of Finchinfield, in the

the county of Essex. Mr. J. Browne was born at Finchamfield, in the house of Mr. Pask, on the 26th April 1741, six months after the decease of his father. In or about 1753, Mrs. Browne married Edward Heed, Esq. of Needingworth, in Huntingdonshire.

Mr. Browne was placed at a grammar-school at Norwich, under the care of the late Mr. Davy, till of age to apply to a profession, when he was articled to Mr. Tinney, 1756, at that time of Fleet Street, in the city of London, with whom the celebrated Mr. Woollet was then a pupil. Mr. B. continued with Mr. Tinney till 1761, when Mr. Tinney's health having been for some time on the decline, he became unable to attend to Mr. Browne's improvement. In consequence of this, Mr. B. by the advice of Dr. Monsey, of Chelsea, his great uncle, was placed, for the remainder of his term, with Mr. Woollet, who had then become of note. He continued three years with Mr. W. after the expiration of the term, as an assistant; and during his residence with Mr. Woollet he etched the Cottagers, the Jocond Peasants, Celadon and Amelia, and a Wood Scene from Poussin. In these prints, Mr. Browne displayed a beauty of etching surpassing every production of the time; uniting the natural simplicity and beautiful freedom of sketch of Mr. Vivarez with the correct and masterly execution of Mr. Woollet. Mr. W. finished these prints in a manner to elegant and minutely careful, as, it is presumed, they are as near perfection as the art can approach. It is understood Mr. B. also etched a part of the Fishery.

After leaving Mr. W. Mr. Browne engraved a plate from St. Rom, of St. John preaching in the Wilderness, which he finished 1768 in a manner to elegant and careful as it once established his name. In 1770 he was chosen a Member of the Royal Academy.

In 1770 he finished the Watering Place, from Sir P. P. Rubens, beautifully engraved. In 1771, Philip banishing the Eunuch, from J. and A. Both. In 1775, the Sportsmen, from Poussin, and Africa, from P. Brill. In 1776, Europa, from P. Brill; all highly finished. In 1779, a beautiful one from Claude. In 1781, Apollo and the Sybil, from Salvator Rosa, a large print, and of a grand and masterly style. In 1783, Going to Market, from Rubens. He next engraved a print of

the Tomb of the Emperor Akbar, from a picture by Mr. Hodges, published by that Gentleman in his Collection of India Views, engraved in a style of peculiar beauty, Mr. B.'s rich manner well according with the brilliancy of the Eastern sky: this print may be reckoned among his best works. In 1789, two subjects from Swanevelt, from pictures in his Majesty's Collection. In 1794 he finished, Bianchi taken Prisoner, from J. and Andreas Both, a print of unusual magnitude, and from a celebrated picture, in a bold and beautiful manner. In 1795, a print from Shalpers's As You Like It, painted by Mr. Hodges: this was the last plate he engraved for Messrs. Boydell, the whole of Mr. Browne's works, with the exception of the Tomb of Akbar, being engraved for and published by that house, from 1768 to 1795 inclusive.

The present Mr. Alderman Boydell being himself a stroke engraver, his judgment enabled him to select at that early period, and since, some of the greatest names of the present age in that branch of the art; and his encouragement has introduced them to the public. The peculiar difficulties of stroke engraving are many, it requiring the greatest variety of genius, combined with the most patient labour: and this style has for a considerable time been acknowledged the best in rank.

In 1796 and 1797, Mr. Browne engraved and published two prints, Morning, and Evening; and at a short After sunset: in 1798, Moonlight. These four from his own drawings. In these will be found the leading of a great master.

In 1798 and 1799, two prints from sketches of Gainsborough, by Mr. B., a Forest Scene, from a picture by our Country Gentleman, and a Landscape which he found in the work of his letter press, and of considerable merit. Mr. B. had been in a beautiful manner a companion to the Forest Scene, from the late Gentleman's paintings, and had made some progress in the finishing, but was prevented from completing it by sickness, which, after enduring, with much patience several weeks, ended in death, at his house in West Lane, Walworth, Oct. 2, 1801, leaving a widow, three sons, and one daughter; and on the 8th instant his remains were interred in the burial-ground

ground of the church of St. Saviour, Southwark.

Mr. Browne possessed the most unoffending disposition, generous, and friendly. In his observations of the works of other artists where his judgment disapproved, he said but little, and that of the favourable side; where he perceived merit, he was delighted in speaking in praise of it. Mr. B. having professionally contracted an absent manner, did not appear to advantage in public (the characteristic of many great artists), which the reclusive domestic life of his latter years increased, causing

him to be but little known as a man; he, however, in reality, possessed a well-informed mind, and a fund of general knowledge.

There are two portraits of Mr. Browne; one drawn when a boy, by Mr. Woollet, now in possession of his family; the other an exact likeness and a beautiful picture, painted by Mr. G. Stewart a few years since. Mr. Browne's decease, and the collection of Messrs. Dymally and others have been as yet engraved.

London, Oct. 17, 1801.

NEWINGTON BUTTS CHURCH.

(WITH A VIEW.)

NEWINGTON BUTTS lies in the eastern division of Brixton Hundred, at about the distance of a mile from London Bridge. It is bounded by the parish of Lambeth on the West; by that of St. George, Southwark, on the East and North; and by Camberwell on the South. The parish is but of small extent. The church, which is supposed to have been removed from Walworth to its present site, appears to have been originally a very small structure; Sir Hugh Browne added a north aisle about the year 1600. In the year 1704, several hundred pounds were expended in repairing and ornamenting the church, unfortunately to very little purpose; for in the month of July 1720, the congregation having been very much alarmed by a sudden crack in the wall during the time of divine service, it was found necessary, upon a survey, that the whole building, except the tower, should be taken down. The dimensions of the old church being only forty-three feet from East to West, and fifty-four from North to South, it was determined to increase the new structure to sixty-two and fifty-eight. The tower, a low square building of flint and stone, was

left standing. The expense of rebuilding were estimated at £1000, for which sum a brief was obtained. The new church was opened on the 10th of March 1721. Being found inadequate to the increased number of inhabitants, a faculty was obtained for rebuilding it upon a larger scale, and the church was completed in 1793. It is an oblong square, with a curvature at the east end for the chancel. At the west end is a portico supported by four columns of the Doric order. The estimate of the expence amounted to a £500. The length of the building is eighty-seven feet, the breadth fifty-eight as before. It is built of brick in the modern style, without detached aisles, and has spacious galleries for the accommodation of a numerous congregation. At the west end is a turret and cupola.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rectory, and valued in the King's books at £161. per annum.

The present Rector is the Rev. and Charles de la Harpe, D.D., and Dr. Horne, who was installed in 1793.

COMPOSITION FOR COLOURING AND PRESERVING THE COLOURS OF PAINTS.

MIX twelve ounces of resin in oil of iron not over heated, and three gallons of train oil, with one or four rolls of brimstone. When the resin and brimstone are melted, and become thin, and as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow oker (or any other colour you want, ground fine, as usual with oil) as

will give the colour as deep a shade as you like. Then let it on a slow fire, and as thin as you can. Some say after the first coat is dried, give a second. It is well observed that this will preserve paint for ages, and prevent the weather from driving through brick-work.

LETTER

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



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LETTER
OF
THE LATE DR. GOLDSMITH,

WHEN ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHOM HE
HAD FOR A SHORT TIME INSTRUCTED IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF LEARNING.

I HAVE thought it advisable, my dear young pupil, to adopt this method of giving my thoughts to you on some subjects which I find myself not well disposed to speak of in your presence. The reason of this you will yourself perceive in the course of reading this letter. It is disagreeable to most men, and particularly so to me, to say anything which has the appearance of a disagreeable truth; and, as what I have now to say to you is entirely respecting yourself, it is highly probable that, in some respect or other, your view of things and mine may considerably differ.

In the various objects of knowledge which I have had the pleasure of seeing you study under my care, as well as those which you have acquired under the various teachers who have hitherto instructed you, the most material branch of information which it imports a human being to know, has been entirely overlooked; I mean, the KNOWLEDGE OF YOURSELF. There are indeed very few persons who possess at once the capability and the disposition to give you this instruction. Your parents, who alone are perhaps sufficiently acquainted with you for the purpose, are usually disqualified for the task, by the very affection and partiality which would prompt them to undertake it. Your masters, who probably labour under no such prejudices, have seldom either sufficient opportunities of knowing your character, or are so much interested in your welfare, as to undertake an employment so unpleasant and laborious. You are as yet too young and inexperienced to perform this important office for yourself, or indeed to be sensible of its very great consequence to your happiness. The ardent hopes and the extreme vanity natural to early youth, blind you at once to every thing within and every thing without, and make you see both yourself and the world in false colours. This illusion, it is true, will gradually wear away as your reason matures and your expe-

rience increases; but the question is? What is to be done in the mean time? Evidently there is no plan for you to adopt but to make use of the reason and experience of those who are qualified to direct you.

Of this, however, I can assure you, both from my own experience and from the opinions of all those whose opinions deserve to be valued, that if you aim at any sort of eminence or respectability in the eyes of the world, or in those of your friends; if you have any ambition to be distinguished in your future career for your virtues, or talents, or accomplishments, this self-knowledge of which I am speaking is above all things requisite. For how is your moral character to be improved, unless you know what are the virtues and vices which your natural disposition is calculated to foster, and what are the passions which are most apt to govern you? How are you to attain eminence in any talent or pursuit, unless you know in what particular way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling? It is therefore my intention, in this letter, to offer you a few hints on this most important subject.

When you come to look abroad into the world, and to study the different characters of men, you will find that the happiness of any individual depends not, as you would suppose, on the advantages of fortune or situation, but principally on the regulation of his own mind. If you are able to secure tranquillity within, you will not be much annoyed by any disturbance without. The great art of doing this consists in a proper government of the passions. In taking care that no propensity is suffered to acquire so much power over your mind as to be the cause of immoderate uneasiness, either to yourselves or others. I insist particularly on this point, my dear young friend, because, if I am not greatly deceived, you are yourself very much disposed by nature to two passions, the most tormenting to the possessor, and the most offensive

offensive to others, of any which afflict the human race; I mean, pride and anger. Indeed, those two dispositions seem to be naturally connected with each other; for you have probably remarked, that most proud men are addicted to anger, and that most passionate men are also proud. Be this as it may, I can confidently assure you, that if an attempt is not made to subdue those uneasy propensities now, when your temper is flexible, and your mind easily of impression, they will most infallibly prove the bane and torment of your whole life. They will not only destroy all possibility of your enjoying any happiness yourself, but they will produce the same effect on those about you; and by that means you will deprive yourself both of the respect of others, and the approbation of your own heart; the only two sources from which can be derived any substantial comfort or real enjoyment.

It is moreover a certain principle in morals, that all the bad passions, but especially those of which we are speaking, defeat, in all cases, their own purposes; a position which appears quite evident on the slightest examination. For what is the object which the proud man has constantly in view? Is it not to gain distinction, and respect, and consideration among mankind? Now it is unfortunately the nature of pride to aim at this distinction, not by striving to acquire such virtue and talents as would really entitle him to it, but by labouring to exalt himself above his equals by little and degrading methods; by endeavouring, for example, to outvie them in dress, or show, or expence, or by affecting to look down with haughty superciliousness on such as are inferior to himself only by some accidental advantages for which he is no way indebted to his own merit. The consequence of this is, that all mankind declare war against him; his inferiors, whom he affects to despise, will hate him, and consequently will exert themselves to injure and depress him; and his superiors, whom he attempts to imitate, will ridicule his absurd and unavailing efforts to invade what they consider as their own peculiar province.

If it may with truth be said, that a

proud man defeats his own purposes, the same may, with equal certainty, be affirmed of a man who gives way to violence of temper. His angry invectives, his illiberal abuse, and his insulting language, produce very little effect on those who hear him, and who, perhaps, only smile at his infirmities; but who can describe the intolerable pangs of vexation, rage, and remorse, by which the heart of a passionate man is successively ravaged? Alas! it is himself alone for whom the storm is pent up, who is torn by its violence, and not those against whom its fury is meant to be directed.

You will, I dare say, readily agree to the truth of all this; but you will, perhaps, be at a loss to conceive what can be my reasons for applying it to you. My principal reasons for thinking you subject to these unhappy failings are very cogent; and they are of such a nature, that it is peculiarly painful for me to state them. In a word, then, I have seen those hateful propensities govern you with such irresistible power, that they have overcome the strongest and most natural principle that can be supposed to reign in the heart of a young person; I mean, the duty and affection you owe your parents. Surely it could be no common failing, no light or trivial fault of temper, that could be sufficient to counteract the warmest feelings and strongest duties of a young mind! Duties and feelings so natural and so indispensable, that we justly conclude a young person who appears to be devoid of them can scarcely possess any other valuable quality. From such grounds, then, can you think me harsh or uncharitable, if I have formed such conclusions?

I have been urged to what I have said by an earnest wish for the improvement of your character, and particularly for the amelioration of your heart. In a future letter I shall pursue the subject, by endeavouring to give you some rules respecting the government and improvement of the understanding. I hope and believe that your conduct will be such as to render any future admonitions on the subjects of this letter entirely unnecessary.

I am, my dear Pupil,
Yours affectionately, &c.

MACKLINIANA;

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES
MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

IN the delineation of a public character, there is nothing by which we can estimate it so accurately, as taking in the early advantages or disadvantages it had either to support or depress it. Patrimony and family connexions often leave little for fortune to do—they vegetate progressively of themselves—and a degree of ordinary prudence finishes the whole—but when a man is obliged to lay the foundation of his future situation for himself, frowned upon by fortune at his birth, unsifted by friends, relatives, or education, the first step becomes a mountain, where, out of the many adventurers who strive to scale it, the far greater number perish in the attempt. [*Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*]

Few men who have risen above the ordinary level of mankind have had greater difficulties to struggle with than the object of this Memoir.—Born in the obscure part of an obscure county, under the recent depression of a civil war, his parents poor and uneducated, and himself formed of those strong and turbulent passions which too often mislead the mind under the happiest situations, his outset in life afforded no prospect of future celebrity. To be enabled to live on the soil which produced him in humble mediocrity must be his highest rational expectation, and to obtain and support even that, required rather uncommon exertions.

“But there is a divinity which doth often shape our ends rough hew them how we will”—Macklin might for ever be chained to the spot where he originated, but for the circumstance which we mentioned before in the beginning of these memoirs—that of his being selected by a lady of fashion in his neighbourhood to play the part of *Monimia* in the Orphan. This first seduced his infant mind to the love of the Stage—a profession the most distant from his original expectations as can well be imagined; but being once shewn it, his ardent mind grasped it as the grand object of its future pursuits. “Such are the accidents (says Dr. Johnson)

which sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produce that particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.”

We have a right to draw such a conclusion; as it was this play, in all probability, first inspired and directed his flight to Dublin, leaving his mother's house, and all the associates of his youth (which are more or less dear to us all), for a precarious subsistence in a distant place—it was this that led him to haunt the one shilling gallery of the Theatre as soon as ever he was able to afford that shilling—it was this that made him afterwards scrape an acquaintance with the Ashburys, the Elringtons, the Watsons, and other Irish Players of that day—in short, it was this which, like the air-drawn dagger of Macbeth, “marshalled him the way” to the profession of an Actor.

And here a question arises—What were his requisites for this profession? To those who had never seen him, and knowing that he had once played *Monimia*, they would be led to conclude, that his form was genteel, and his features innocent, graceful, and feminine but the very contrary of all this was the fact—his figure, “even from his boyish days,” must have been coarse and clumsy—his eye bold and determined, with strong-marked masculine features:—Why then single him out for *Monimia*? Though we cannot precisely answer this question, many probable reasons may be assigned for it.—In the first place, *real Monimias* must have been very scarce in the family and neighbourhood of a Lady, buried in the recesses of the North of Ireland towards the close of the seventeenth century. Amongst her own domestics, the probability was, there was not one who could articulate a word of English. They might not likewise be young enough for the part, or might, from nature and their country habits, be too indocile to receive any kind of instruction. Macklin therefore, who, by

his own account of himself, "was always a *cute* lad," might have become the favourite candidate from *imperious necessity*, which often constitutes high official characters with as little preliminary talents or education for their parts, as Macklin had at that time for playing *Mo. imia*.

But whatever degree of merit he might have possessed (and we are willing to believe it very *mediocre*), he must have some claims to superiority over his fellow actors, from the applause which he often said he received, and from giving the play a run for several nights—he was beside domesticated with the Lady, in a great measure, after this, who took some care of his education and morals—"though God knows (said the Veteran) I took little care of either that time myself."

All this, however, only shows the tendency of his inclinations for the profession. What were his general requisites? They were not evidently in his person—in his education they could not be, for he had little or none, and except being able to read English badly, and having his young mind sharpened by the controversial heats of his parents—the one a furious Presbyterian, the other a bigotted Catholic (the stock fish and sword fish of discordant sects)—Macklin had to look upon the stage as a pauper looks to the accumulated hoards of another, wishing to be the possessor, without any reasonable means of acquiring it.

A persevering determination to an observing mind, gifted with strong common sense, will do wonders. Macklin had these qualities in a very considerable degree—it is therefore to be presumed, that when he arrived in Dublin, and had soon after got into the College as a Badgeman, that he availed himself of this opportunity of improving his mind; for though his situation was humble, and totally out of the classes of literature, he had opportunities of picking up some intelligence in various ways. It is highly probable, that he was taught to write about this period; for though Foote and the jokers of his day used to say, that Macklin was fifty years of age before he could write, we always thought the fact to be otherwise; as he was long before that age in a respectable line of his profession; and how could he get his parts (which are all written from the Prompter's books) without understanding

writing? It is said of the famous Joe Miller, of punning memory, that he could neither read nor write, and that he had no other method of getting his parts, but by his wife reading them to him, and which he used jocosely to urge "as his only reason for committing so rash an action as matrimony." But be this as it may—Macklin was not married at a time when he was pretty forward in his profession, therefore could not have the assistance of a wife—beside, we have no *proofs* of this defect in his education from the records of any Theatre, or the sober and positive declaration of any theatrical man; and he that knows the stage intimately must know how willing many of his brethren would be to shew defects in an actor who had such various merits to create envy—to *level* is often the only industry of this base and vulgar passion;—for though it cannot partake of the talent it wishes to crush—yet

"So wild a tatar, when it spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
Thinks, if he kills him, to inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his spirit."

But allowing Macklin the full extent of his qualification when he came to England, it only amounted to this—a little common reading and writing, with a *quantum sufficit* of the Irish blague—a strong, clumsy figure, without friends, connexions, or recommendations whatever—and, according to the latest register of his birth, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

And at this period (which was about the year 1726) it will be found incidental to these memoirs, as well as curious to the amateurs of the drama, to review the state of the English stage.

State of DRURY-LANE THEATRE in the Year 1726.

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Messrs. Wilks	Mrs. Oldfield
Booth	Porter
Cibber	Booth
Mills	Rastor, afterwards Mrs.
Johnson	Clive
Miller	Thurmond
Roberts	The. Cibber
Williams	Heron
Bridgewater	Horton.
Harper	
The. Cibber	
Griffin	
Wetherelt	
W. Mills,	

Stage

*State of LINCOLN'S INN THEATRE in the
June Year.*

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Messrs. Quin	Mrs. Younger
Ryan	Seymour, af-
Boheme	terwards Bo-
Spiller	heme
Hippesley	Bullock
Milward	Laguerra
Hulitt	Eggleton
Walker	Chambers.
Hill	
W. Bullock	
Laguerra	
Eggleton	
Chapman	
Leveridge.	

It is difficult now to say which of these actors Macklin made his model. From the accounts that are transmitted down to us of their merits, he appears to be no exact copyist of any—the fact we believe was, that he might have benefited in a degree from all of the best description, by ingrafting such parts of their excellence as suited best to his conception of the characters—and this is the true study of an artist—for with all the benefit of great masters, and all the advantages of high education, the pupil at last must depend on his own taste—and it is this happy selection, blended with natural energies, that constitute true greatness of character.

We have a happy illustration of this in the following anecdote told of Booth:—This actor was remarkable in reading over several of the parts of his great archetype Betterton, to excel in a fine imitation of his manner—and one day when he had read a scene in this way, to the admiration of all his friends, and one of them asking him, Why he would not represent the character throughout so on the stage? he, as modestly as ingenuously, replied, “the whole is too much for me; I shall be content with taking from this great exemplar what I think best suited to my general powers.”

The actors that Macklin used to talk most of, and of whom he seemed most pleased in discussing their merits, were Wilks, Booth, Mills, Johnson, Quin, Boheme, and Ryan; and as in the younger parts of his life he himself played characters of all descriptions, it is probable that he selected more or less from these models. A brief inquiry,

therefore, how they stood as actors of reputation (which we shall give from his opinion of them, as well as from other authorities) we trust will not be thought irrelevant in this place.

Though we have no very favourable account of Wilks from Colley Cibber, who hated him personally as well as Dogget (though the former had more prudence in concealing it during Wilks's life); and though he always preferred Powel to him, “who,” he says, “excelled him in voice and ear in tragedy, as well as humour in Comedy,” yet he, on the whole, is obliged to allow him qualifications which leave him a very considerable actor—which he allows in his *Sir Harry Wildair*, *Edsex*, *Mark Antony*, *Valentine*, *Plume*, &c. &c. To this he adds his uncommon attention to be perfect in his parts, which he was so exact in, that “I question,” says Cibber, “if in forty years he ever five times changed or misplaced an article in any one of them.”

Of his determined perseverance in this exercise of memory he adds the following curious instance:—“In some new Comedy he happened to complain of a crabbed speech in his part, which he said gave him more trouble to study than all the rest; upon which he applied to the author either to soften or shorten it: the author, that he might make matters perfectly easy to him, fairly cut it all out—but when Wilks got home from the rehearsal, he thought it such an indignity to his memory that any thing should be too hard for it, that he actually made himself perfect in that speech, though he knew it was never to be made use of.”

Wilks's general merits as an actor may be divided into the gay and fashionable characters of Comedy, and the animated pathetic scenes of Tragedy. As a lover, no person since the death of Mountford, who was his predecessor, could reach him, nor was he, perhaps, ever equalled, till the laurel descended upon Barry; and Davies, who had seen him act, speaks highly of his *Edgar*, *Macduff*, *Mark Antony*, *Prince of Wales* &c.

Of *Mark Antony* he says, “As soon as Wilks entered the stage, without taking any notice of the conspirators, he walked quickly up to the dead body of Cæsar, and knelt down—he then paused for some time before he spoke, and after surveying the corpse with manifest tokens

tokens of the deepest sorrow, he addressed it in a most affecting and pathetic manner."

Of his *Prince of Wales* he speaks in still higher terms.—"The Prince, by Wilks," says he, "was one of the most perfect exhibitions of the Theatre, who with great skill and nature threw aside the libertine gaiety of Hal, when he assumed the princely deportment of Henry. At the Boar's Head, he was lively and frolicksome—in the reconciliation with his father, his penitence was gracefully becoming, and his resolution of amendment manly and affecting."

"In his challenge of *Hotspur*, his defiance was equally gallant and modest; in his combat with that Nobleman, his fire was tempered with moderation, and his reflections on the death of the great rebel generous and pathetic. The *Hotspur* of Booth, though a noble portrait of courage, humour and gallantry, was not superior to the Prince of Wales by Wilks."

Macklin used to praise him in three parts, which, perhaps, were the only characters he might have seen him in; and these were, his *Mark Antony*, *Captain Plume*, and *Lord Townly*—he spoke highly of the first, but with the most unqualified applause of the two last, which were perfect models of ease and good breeding. To these testimonies we shall add that of an Irish Barrister of great eminence, who died about thirty years ago, and who was always considered not more eminent in the walks of his profession than in those of dramatic criticism. From him we have been informed, "that whatever Wilks did upon the stage, let it be never so trifling; whether it consisted in putting on his gloves or taking out his watch, rolling on his cane or taking snuff, every movement was marked with such an

ease of breeding and manner; every thing told so strongly the involuntary motion of a gentleman, that it was impossible to consider the character he represented in any other light than that of a reality."

"But what was still more surprising," said the Gentleman, in relating this anecdote, "that the person who could thus delight an audience from the gaiety and sprightliness of his manner, I met the next day in the street hobbling to an hackney, seemingly so enfeebled by age and infirmities, that I could scarcely believe him to be the same man." Such is the power of illusion when a great genius feels the importance of character !

We cannot conclude the character of this great Actor without mentioning the following circumstance, which does him great professional honour, and which, considering the general irritability of his temper, shews with what moderation, and even good-breeding, he could bear reproof, when it came from the mouth of a judicious friend.

With Wilks's general talents for tragedy, there were some parts that he was unequal to; and in particular the *Ghost* in *Hamlet*. One day at rehearsal Booth took the liberty to jest with him upon it. "Why, Bob," says he, "I thought last night you wanted to play at fifty cuffs with me (Booth played *Hamlet* to his *Ghost*), you bullied me so, who, by the bye, you ought to have revered. I remember when I acted the *Ghost* with Betterton, instead of my awing him, he terrified me—But there was a divinity hung round that man !"

To this rebuke, Wilks, feeling its propriety, modestly replied, "Mr. Betterton and Mr. Booth could always act as they pleased; but for my part, I must do as well as I can."

(To be continued.)

CLITANDER AND CLEORA.

A TALE.

CURIOSITY I take to be one of the first emotions which displays itself in man; and indeed it is attendant

upon the dawn of being, and is necessary to every sort of knowledge and eminence. There is a certain inborn

* The above event took place in the year 1729, two years before the death of Wilks, who, as Cibber tells, "was much more enfeebled by the constant irritations of his temper than he was by his declining years."

ardour

ardour of desire, and taste for instruction, which spurs us on to investigate whatever is *laudable, becoming, or sublime*, and which leads us through the most intricate enquiries and subtlest mazes with spirit and resolution.

It is by the impulse of this ever active principle that we have discovered the secrets of art and nature, and been taught to adapt them to the most important services of human life; and it is hence also that Virtue herself is indebted for all the homage and adoration we pay her. But although it is thus manifestly necessary to the illustration of happiness, greatness, and science, it is one of those nice principles which, if carried into a passion, is replete with every misery upon earth.

There is in the nature of man something that touches him with a vehement anxiety to discover every insignificance that wears the aspect of a secret.

To know that of which another is ignorant implies, in the general opinion, a sort of superiority; in my private judgment, however, it confers none; for accident or caprice, conjecture or report, are the principal foundations of common secrets; yet frivolous and weak as this basis must naturally be, we enquire, and hear, with earnestness and avidity, every piece of fresh intelligence or mysterious information. Disappointment, however, often succeeds impertinent enquiry, for it is seldom that the news of the day deserves either the trouble of communication or the seriousness of attention, and there surely can be little gratification in the repetition of an adulterated story, that in its progress through an inquisitive circle is ever swelling, as it goes, into *greater and greater* falsehoods and perplexities, till at length it is told *differently* at an hundred different houses.

It is natural to presume that some wise and moral maxim might be gleaned from the fatal curiosity of our primeval parent: but, alas! the forbidden fruit still seems, in the eye of her disobedient children, to burnish the most bloomingly on the bough. The Ladies (in this particular instance), perhaps, somewhat closer than the other sex, imitate this trespass of their mother; and hence probably it is, that we see them so often upon the tenter-hook of impatient expectation whenever any debate is canvassing the whole of which they cannot directly comprehend, and in which

something is artfully left to exercise their conjecture.

I have as yet only written of an absurd and ridiculous curiosity, which, however gratified, can bestow neither useful knowledge or pure pleasure; and my first sentiments recommended a curiosity which would promote our happiness, open our prospects, and illuminate our understandings. But I shall now say a word or two of a curiosity, the most *fatal* and contemptible that the human soul can possibly indulge; this is the mother of jealousy and the parent of pain; and yet, it is sometimes inadvertently admitted into the gentlest bosom, and often insinuates the soundest reason.

There is nothing more common than for those who are connected in any close intimacy, either of friendship, consanguinity, or love, to wish they may possess an illimitable trust, and to be acquainted with the movement of every actuating principle: they are uneasy if they suppose even a thought is locked up in the repository of the soul which they do not see into; and to keep from their knowledge those circumstances which would wound their repose by impartation is adjudged the highest breach of solemn friendship, which they insist will not admit the most trifling reservation. In marriage more especially is this folly prevalent. Both parties imagine it to be an altar-sworn duty to give into the keeping of each other the key of every faculty; and even lovers have unanimously agreed to consider it as the blackest degree of treachery to conceal, on either side, the smallest idea, after they have interchanged their vow of fidelity.

In this manner they go on, perplexing one another, by forming an exorbitant expectation, and exacting a relation of those incidents which it is often wisest to conceal. There is nothing more dangerous to society, or subversive of our happiness, than pressing the point of enquiry too far, and carrying it *beyond* the pitch of warrantable curiosity. In the course of this fleeting and evanescent life, there happen a thousand little circumstances to depress the spirits and unharmonize the heart; and to impart these to such as are rendered dear to us by any natural connexion, evinces a cowardice of mind that sinks under the burthen of fate,

unless

unless half the oppression is borne by another.

Curiosity, thus imprudently directed, often counteracts its own desires: the explication of doubt does not always remove our apprehensions, or bestow a satisfaction adequate to the vehemence with which it is sought.

Suspensions are easily entertained by curious tempers; and to be totally ignorant of a fact is less painful to such than a direct and indubitable confirmation of its truth.

In my opinion, therefore, those who are alarmed as to the contingency of an husband or a wife, or the fidelity of a mistress or a friend, act unwisely when they examine into the sources of fear with too scrutinious an eye, since the result can only be a dreadful conviction of dishonour, or being involved still deeper in the mazes of uncertainty. And the more particularly, as even the most evident guilt must be succeeded by the bitterness of rage and the implacability of aversion. I myself have known many, who have bled under the severest testimonies of truth, and yet could never find that they were made thereby either happier or wiser: it is undoubtedly the best for our repose to repress the impatience of every passion which has such agonising consequences. This mistaken inquisitiveness is productive of disaffection among the tenderest relatives, for an unreasonable curiosity soon slides into an habit; and the indulgence of it overwhelms the soul in the darkness of doubt or the despondencies of despair. Innumerable instances might be produced in proof of the fatal tendency of idle questions: at present, however, my memory furnishes only one in which will emphatically be seen its turpitude and folly.

Timander and Ocylla had enjoyed a long series of happy hours, in all that tender tranquillity which is the prerogative only of purity and love; the most endearing regard was reciprocated between them; for their felicity resulted from the innocence of their nature and the integrity of the heart. This was a bliss which set at defiance the storm of fate and the sunshine of fortune, and the more particularly as their passion was principle and their pursuit honour. But that happiness which promised such perpetuity was at length destroyed, by the indulgence of an humour which, from gradual depredations, in the end

totally withered every flower in the regions of love. It happened, that Timander had perceived, or supposed that he perceived, an unwonted melancholy cloud the countenance of Ocylla; she would sometimes look as if her faculties were hurried away by a sudden impetuosity of the mind, and sometimes seem to droop under the dejection of a slow and silent misery of the heart; an involuntary sigh would occasionally burst from her bosom, and her eye tremble with unbidden tears.

Timander had often solicited the cause of her distress, by the most tender enquiries, but could never obtain from her any other reason than that she was unhappy from a motive for which she could not well account, nor could he any other way satisfy his desires, than by informing him, that "she had felt herself miserable ever since the last visit of his friend Honorio." This information rather augmented than abated his desire of learning the particulars of the cause; and though he did not yet pretend to divine any certain reasons, he began from that time to be very inquisitive, and somewhat more peremptory in his conversation. Honorio was a man who possessed an uncommon strength of intellect and perspicuity of discernment; to which, an irresistible delicacy of address rendered him entertaining and useful; but although his observations were accurate, and his sentiments insinuating, they were sometimes dangerous, and often sophistical. The positions which he advanced were sometimes such as could not be reconciled to the nature of strict and uniform integrity, and more especially when they were directed towards religious subjects: his abilities, however, had strongly recommended him to the friendship of Timander, who was himself eminent for his understanding and love of literature, his veneration of learning and encouragement of genius; nor could he ever forbear expressing the highest signs of pleasure, whenever his friend Honorio would oblige him with a visit of conversation, and at the same time permit his dear Ocylla of the party. Nor was the Lady herself less pleased with that inexhaustible source of amusement the always derived from his remarks, and she had hitherto spoken of him, in the warmth of her heart, as a man of sense and honour, a gentleman and a scholar. A circumstance, however, soon happened, which inverted every

every sentiment she had conceived in his favour. In a late visit, he had contrived (when Tymander was under some engagement of business abroad) to interest her in a debate, "Whether it was not warrantable to indulge every dictate of nature, though in opposition to the *political tenets of life*? and whether (for instance) the highest felicity of love might not be conferred by beauty on any object whom it might approve, without any real iniquity, even though the ceremony of marriage had past." This proposition appeared, at the first view, so flagrant an insult to her delicacy, even setting aside any worse construction it might reasonably bear, that she did not deign to afford it any other reply than a blush of indignation, and an attempt to leave the room, which Honorio prevented, by intercepting her passage to the door, and dropping upon his knee, in an attitude of supplication; but finding that Ocylla was not one of those giddy creatures whose virtue could be overborne by either argument or sophistry, nor her passions inflamed by the false hypothesis of the libertine, he desisted from his persuasions, and rising from his humble posture, with an air of affected negligence, rallied it off, as an unmeaning rally of pleasantry, begged she would consider it in that light, and concluded by a compliment to the purity of her heart, which was manifestly alarmed at the shadow of an injury. Ocylla had too much sense to continue so imprudent a subject, and too much virtue to give him a second opportunity to insult her with it. Honorio saw her secret displeasure, and easily forejudged the consequence; but whether he was deterred by the awful superiority of honour, or was conscious of his own impropriety, I know not, yet certain it is, he did not attempt to seize the villain's golden minute, but even condescended to in-treat the Lady's forgiveness, and to en-join her silence of his jocularities (for so he termed it) in regard to Tymander; to both of which petitions she granted a compliance. Ever since this debate, she had, from time to time, constantly evaded his invitations, and formed excuses to her husband to make her apologies for not attending him as usual to his house. This (with her declaration that she was always miserable at Honorio's) convinced him that something was wrong between them, and which

made him determine to investigate the reasons; and his wife's refusal to declare the direct motives of her melancholy, was a sort of confirmation of the guilt of both. However, Tymander's curiosity was now kindled to a pitch, and he resolved to gratify it, in defiance of all expostulation and remonstrance. It is evident, that the first cause of Ocylla's misery arose from the reflections of the baseness of Honorio's intentions, who, she feared, might take advantage of his friendship with her husband, and instill into him some of the poison of his own principles, and that the second cause was the disquietude and anxiety she underwent to avoid all farther intercourse with Honorio, and yet conceal from every one her private reasons. It happens unluckily, that jealous people are ingenious at torturing the most simple sentiment, nor is it possible to lay any thing which they will not pervert to a prejudicial meaning.

Every argument that Ocylla made use of, though they were offered with the most persuasive gentleness, only served to heighten the fever they were intended to mitigate, and increase the malady they were meant to remove. The spirit of jealous curiosity once aroused, Tymander became every day more suspicious, and less tender; he considered his wife's evasion of questions as indirect self-confessions of her error, and gradually fell from the endearment of affection to the negligence of politeness, and from the negligence of politeness to the stabbing coolness of civility; till, at length, every tender idea of fondness, favour, or regard, made way for the most unconquerable aversion. The cordiality of confidence was now lost, and Tymander was not any longer contented with inflicting the pains of a disgustful indifference, but soon substituted all the cruelty of tyranny. The unhappy Lady often debated within herself whether she should put a period to her sufferings by a frank confession and an ingenuous reply to the questions of Tymander, or whether she should silently bear them. At length, however, after a most conflicting struggle, she determined to sacrifice her peace to the sanctity of her promise, and resign herself up to the mercy of her husband and the protection of her God. She also considered, that by disclosing the truth she should

not

not only involve Tymander (probably) in a quarrel of blood, but forfeit her word. In the midst of her misery, however, she did not neglect to repeat the most solemn protestations of her innocence, and to signify that her concealment of her uneasiness was a duty she owed to the repose and tranquillity of both.

But Tymander was now too deeply involved in his disorder to put any confidence in the assertions of a woman whom he regarded with detestation and abhorrence. While matters were carrying on in this disagreeable manner, Ocylla bethought her of a scheme, from which she fondly expected to derive relief, and to execute which she dispatched the following letter to a Gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had very long enjoyed an unbounded confidence with her father, and whose sentiments were regarded with attention by her husband.

"SIR,

"I am bleeding under the weight of the most cruel perplexities, in which my dear mistaken Tymander is equally interested, and involved; and yet such are the peculiarities of the circumstances, that whether I *clear them up*, or whether I conceal them, the harmony of the family must be lost for ever. Tymander is this moment set off for London, with a dreadful resolution of returning no more. If there is any possibility of receiving the least ray of comfort amidst this severe and complicated distraction; if the balm of friendship, or the wisdom of philosophy, can ought avail in the hour of trial; come, O come, and infuse their influence into the wretched bosom of

"OCYLLA."

The person to whom this was inscribed had long taught his own passions to move agreeable to virtue; he had almost reached the summit of a century, for near an hundred years had been adding excellence to his heart and whiteness to his brow: he was a Divine by profession, and a Christian by practice, and by the force of his example, and authority of his life, became the object of general attachment and veneration. His benevolence was as unbounded as his knowledge, and as if Time and Death seemed conscious of the reverence which his piety commanded, the one suspended his dart, and the other dropped his scythe (with

unwonted compassion), left the wretched should want a counsellor, the orphan a father, and the poor a friend.

It will easily be supposed, therefore, that he felt the pathetic sentiments of Ocylla's letter keen at his soul, and without waiting to reply to them upon paper, immediately repaired to her apartment, where he found her overwhelmed in solitary sorrow. The distress of weeping and innocent beauty, perhaps, would melt a cannibal into tears; but its effects upon the tender heart of Alcanor (for that was his name) were inexpressibly severe: he approached her with an eye that shone with the most generous sympathy, and, in an accent at once the most soothing and inspiring, beseeched her reliance upon a Power that would not forsake her in the day of trouble, and to inform him without reserve of the nature and source of her anxiety. She did not hesitate to communicate the truth, and received the highest commendation for the generosity of her conduct from the worthy sage, who again enjoined her dependence upon the mercy of Providence, and said, that bad as things were at present, he did not despair of restoring the quietude of her mind. The unfortunate Lady was made somewhat easier from these hopes, and before Alcanor left her had the spirit to observe, "that Patience, Providence, and Alcanor united could effect any thing."

As Alcanor withdrew, he was met at the door by Tymander in a riding-dress, as if just returned from a journey, though he had not in truth any intention of it, but had pretended it to Ocylla, to favour a design he had conceived of satisfying at once his revenge and curiosity; for he concluded, that his wife would naturally take advantage of his absence to favour any lover, if she was actually guilty: he had in consequence of this plan, therefore, set some of the servants whom he had bribed into his interest, and meanly communicated his doubts, to hover about the house of Honorio, of whose honour he now began to entertain some suspicion, and to announce the arrival of any letter or message.

One of his spies had unfortunately brought him intelligence of Ocylla's woman, whom they saw pass away, with apparent abruptness and timidity, to the house of Alcanor, and that he himself was at that moment conversing with his wife.

Though

Though Tymander, in the cooler moments of unimpassioned reason, had always regarded the character of Alcanor with deference and admiration, his mind was now open for the admission of every prejudicial impression, even of the best of men; nor could he forbear, in the present distraction of his mind, to level an asperser against the honour of his venerable friend, whom he supposed to be at least instrumental to the impositions of Ocylla. The good old man would very gladly have taken the opportunity of meeting with Tymander, to sooth the distempers and sicknesses of his mind, and to vindicate the character of his wife; but he was prevented from his benevolent purposes by a look that denoted the utmost malice of passion, and which bespoke his disposition ill suited at that time to receive patiently the catharticks of remonstrance, or the medicines of the soul. Tymander, however, did not take any farther notice of Alcanor, than in passing by him to observe, "that his imbecility was his only support, and feebleness his security." Having said this, he left the sage to prosecute his intentions of retrieving his felicity, from which he was not deterred by the unkindness of his reproof. His first attempt to this benevolent end was the following pathetic address to Honorio:

"SIR,

"You have been the means of introducing the thorns of suspicion into the worthiest breast, and of robbing the purest of its happiness. I need not mention to you the injured names of Tymander and Ocylla. The extorted vow under which you have engaged the last, and her dread of consequences, prevent such vindications of her honour as are now absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of her repose. Her husband, in the tumult of his jealousy, and restlessness to know the cause of her late confusion, which your dishonourable cruelty had thrown her into, believes her guilty of that impiety which your unmanly passion intended to effect; and I foresee the ill will be such as must fill with horror every feeling mind: unless you (with the spirit of a man, by a fair, frank, and generous confession) disculpate the Lady from every asperser, and prevent the misery of a later discovery. In this case, to appear humiliated will not unbecome you: it is a friend whom you have

wounded, and whom to me there was then no way to be forgiven. You must not delay a moment, for as that, (pace may depend) is the essence of the greatest importance to Tymander, Ocylla, yourself, and not less to

"SIR,

"Your humble servant,

"ALCANOR."

Though the principles of Honorio were in many respects made wanton by habit, and vicious by excesses, they were not, however, incorrigibly dissipated; he still retained some traces of a native humanity, and at the receipt of this letter felt the force of its irresistible truth, and caught, in some degree, the virtue of its author. He was deeply affected with compunction and remorse when he considered himself as the author of the distress of a lady of character and fashion, suffering under the unmerited censures of levity and infidelity; and a true sense of the enormity of his own deportment to her now smote him to the soul: shame for a time hindered him from resolving in what manner he should answer Alcanor's letter; at length, compassion for Ocylla, and a conviction of his own littleness, made him determine to wait immediately upon Tymander, and clear the Lady, though at the expence of his own fame, friendship, and honour. In the mean time, the unhappy Tymander became more, frantic, and persecuted Ocylla with everlasting questions, which she dare not answer, and with expressions which she would not retort. The visit of Alcanor was a fresh object of his jealousy and of his curiosity, and it was in vain that she again protested with solemnity and tenderness, that it "was from the most affectionate motives only, and in regard to his peace, that she withheld a reply to his repeated enquiries, and that she was most wretched that her countenance should betray a slight indisposition which perhaps might proceed as much from the natural timidity of her constitution as from any solid alarm." These apologies had very different effects from what was wished by Ocylla. They were received rather as artful evasions of a truth which was too monstrous to be named, and consequently incited more aggravated indignation. Her husband, now supposing her to be undone as to lose her usual veneration for veracity, concluded the descent to every other vice easy and natural;

tural; he did not, therefore, think her any longer entitled to common ceremony, but collecting all the fury of vengeance in his brow, and arming his tongue with the keenest acrimony, swore, if she did not clear up his smallest scruple to his perfect satisfaction, he would quit her for ever; and that since she was sunk into so obstinate an abandonacy, he would not even save either her person or character from the pollution and disgrace it was but too manifest she deserved.

This cruel resolution was too severe for poor Ocylla; it overcame her spirits, and she dropped lifeless upon her knees, and caught his hand, which, in defiance of his struggles, she pressed to her lip, and bathed in her tears; then assuming a look which would have robbed a panther of his ferocity, and touched its heart with a momentary humanity, she cried, "O, Tymander, my person is as innocent as my soul is wretched."

He seemed softened by her earnestness, and half convinced of her sincerity, for the drops of returning affection stood trembling in his eyes; and taking advantage of a moment in which success was probable, the fair suppliant pursued her persuasions, until Tymander, as if recollecting himself, and swelling every idle circumstance his imagination had formed, abruptly disengaged himself from her, and viewing her for some minutes with silent scorn, soon renewed again, with harder tyranny, his reproaches; she kept her hold, however, till her strength was exhausted, and then fell down on the floor; while the remorseless Tymander shot from her with the precipitance of a man who had just escaped from the fangs of a tiger.

He had but just reached the door, when his conscience struck him as having carried his cruelty too far; and now he had almost brought upon his wife the most intolerable of all dissolutions (that produced by a broken heart), he began first to consider, that he had acted from suspicion only, and from such as were without any positive confirmation; or even reasonable assurance. He recollected that he had been hurried away from the fondness of love to the bitterness of hate by the slightest appearances, which had neither certainty, nor scarcely probability, to support them; and that there must surely be some powerful reason that could

enable his wife to preserve her secret, in opposition to all his threats and oppressions. He somewhat blamed his curiosity, yet could not conceive what should occasion her uneasiness, or her dislike to his friend Honorio, unless there was some improper circumstances. In short, he was quite lost in the labyrinth of his reflections, but, in the end, determined to remit of his ungentleness to Ocylla, and though he intended to watch very narrowly the conduct of her and Honorio, not to break out again into avowed impatience until he should have the foundation of some better authority.

With this milder resolution he returned to the disconsolate Ocylla, whose spirits had sunk under their late depressions, and who had been compelled to seek comfort upon the couch, where she lay incessantly weeping. Tymander was melted at the anguish of her condition, and particularly as he now reflected upon his own precipitance as the cause. He did not, however, neglect to shew, though late, every instance of returning tenderness, and offered every soothing consolation to remove her anxiety.

It happened, however, unfortunately, that while his mind was under the gentle influence of reason and affection, a footman presented a billet, which required his presence that instant at an adjacent tavern. Tymander left his Lady, with a warm assurance, "that he would revisit her again the moment he had dispatched his business, and added a promise to leave her no more till her perfect recovery."

In the interim, Honorio arrived at the house of the friend whom his designs had injured; and as it was necessary for him to pass by the window of the room in which Tymander was sitting at the tavern, that unhappy Gentleman (already but too much prepared for unfavourable prejudices), at the sight of his rival in such a place, immediately felt all the horrors of the most frantic jealousy again take possession of his bosom; nor could he resist his inclination to be gratified in his suspicions, but followed him at a distance till he saw him turn directly to his house.

The anguish he experienced as he saw his hand upon the knocker of his door is not to be described; and supposing his ruin now to be sure, he began only to think of the means by

by which he could detect them together in such a manner as would most effectually dart upon their hearts the arrows of conviction, and expose them to his ridicule and contempt.

He stopped short while he concerted his measures, and before he had brought them to a conclusion Honorio had got within the house; but finding that Tymander was abroad, and Ocylla indisposed in her apartment, he was at a loss what method to pursue; at length, however, he determined (perhaps somewhat imprudently) to inform the Lady of his equitable intentions, supposing her ignorant of them, and judging that they would at least afford her ~~some~~ unexpected relief.

With this view he went up to the chamber of Ocylla, without any ceremonies of message or admission, and in opposition to the remonstrances of the servants, who had strict charge not to suffer even Tymander at that time (when he was just fallen into a slumber) to disturb her.

Honorio, however, was resolved, and rashly entered the chamber without even *apprising* her of it. Her astonishment was equal to her apprehensions; she did not doubt but that his designs were as base as they were before; and with a shriek of mingled horror and surprise she sunk down in the bed; and strongly possessed with an idea of his bad intentions, she at length collected all the intrepidity of chastity within herself, and solemnly protested "to end her own hateful existence if he did not immediately quit the asylum

into which his barbarity had invaded." It was in vain that he declared his honourable views; she upbraided him as a monster without humanity, and as a villain who scrupled not to trample upon every law of social and moral life. — He kneeled before her, and protested his penitence, and confessed his crime; he execrated in the bitterest terms against his ungenerous passions; and swore "that he only came to do her justice and convince Tymander."

Tymander had heard the last sentence (for by this time he had reached the top of the stairs); and bursting open the door, with an agony cried out, in a tone of complicated rage, madness, and despair—"Villain! I am convinced — O wicked pair!"

His voice was drowned in the agitations of passion, and without waiting for explication or remonstrance, he passed up his sword to the hilt in the body of Honorio, and then rolling his eye wildly upon the trembling Ocylla, in earnest and melting anguish, he cried, "O, perfidious creature! I dare not kill thee, but will leave thee, abandoned as thou art, to the horrors of a bleeding conscience, and the indignation of a vindictive God, who will not forget thee in the dreadful hour of account and retribution!" — He immediately left the kingdom, and embarking for Holland was cast away in the passage, and his dear unfortunate Lady soon after became the victim of a fatal fever, into which these distressful events had thrown her.

DYONISIUS.

WHEEL CARRIAGES AND STEAM ENGINES CONSIDERED.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.*

PART THE SECOND.

IN the former part of this speculation, it will be observed that I have, in my consideration of wheel carriages, only mentioned those vehicles which are destined to the pursuit of pleasure, are the concomitants of luxury, or the appendages of state. I have indeed, in one instance, slightly glanced at some which may be considered as professional instruments or tools, but seemed, which was really the case, as glad to escape from the chariot as many are from the hands of the faculty. I therefore now descend from my mechanical elevation,

from the plate glass, gilding, painting, and plated harness, together with the fringes, tassels, lace, and pompous paraphernalia of pride and opulence, to those plain, undecorated, unornamented vehicles, which are dedicated to business, in which people travel that have something to do. If the former, as has been stated, have of late greatly increased, these have increased in an equal proportion.

What would our ancestors, who looked upon a journey of an hundred miles as an event in a man's life, as at least the business of a week, and who, by

settling their affairs, made a proper preparation for so important a transaction, have thought of being whirled over the road in twelve hours ! What would they have thought of flying from London to Edinburgh in fifty-six ? Or of being whirled from the Land's End to the extremity of Caithness with the same velocity ? What they would have thought of these things it is impossible for me to state ; but if they had not trembled for the lives that must have been risked, and been touched with compassion for the horses that must have been sacrificed to such frequently unnecessary rapidity, they must have had less sense, and less sensibility, than I have ever given them credit for.

That these machines have increased with our commerce is certainly a pleasing circumstance, because it shews that opulence and improvement go hand in hand. It is also curious to reflect how much the mode of travelling has altered within the last fifty years. At the time that the inimitable novel of *Tom Jones* was written, we find that post-chaises, though now to be procured in almost every road village in the kingdom, were

scarcely known ; the journey of Sophia and her cousin, the reader will recollect, was performed on horseback until they met the carriage of the Irish Peer. Stage coaches are machines of far greater antiquity ; for we may discover by the *Spectator* and other works, that they were in use at the close of the seventeenth century.

When the practice* of carrying (or rather *suspending*) three times as many passengers on the out, as in the inside of stage coaches, obtained, I have no opportunity to ascertain : it certainly was not coeval with the first introduction of the machines, because, in old times, there was not only safety promised (which no one in the City would underwrite for a hundred per cent, under what was, and may still be, termed the *break neck* system), but also some piety exhibited ; which, as they are now, generally speaking, a most grievous and unnecessary profanation of the Lord's Day, is, with equal wisdom and modesty, left out of modern advertisements. One of the ancient school, I recollect, run in nearly the following words, which I quote from my remembrance of a bill then almost

* This practice had become so general, had been attended with the loss of so many lives, and other dreadful accidents, and also with such constant inconvenience and danger, that the humanity of a Gentleman who had observed, and who *thought* that he had the power to redress this intolerable grievance, induced him to procure an Act (28 Geo. 3. c. 57), since known upon the road by the name of the *Gamon Act*, by which statute it is enacted, " That if the driver of any coach, chaise, or any carriage of the like sort, travelling for hire, shall permit more than six persons, at the same time, to ride upon the roof, or more than two persons, besides the driver, on the box, (such driver convicted, before any justice for the county or place where such offence shall be committed, shall, for every person so riding as an outside passenger over the number before-mentioned, forfeit forty shillings ; and in case the driver shall also be the owner of the coach, then four pounds ; and in default of payment of the said penalties, be committed to the common gaol for one month." But it has since been further enacted (by 30 Geo. 3. c. 36.), " That if the driver of any coach, chaise, or other carriage of the like sort, drawn by three or more horses and travelling for hire, shall permit more than one person on the coach-box besides himself, and four persons on the roof ; and if drawn by less than three horses, more than one person on the coach-box, and three persons on the roof (except the drivers of carriages drawn by less than three horses, which shall not travel a greater distance than twenty-five miles from the P. O. Office in London, and who shall not carry more than one person on the coach-box, and four persons on the roof at the same time), to be conveyed in any such carriage, such driver shall pay to the collector of the tolls at every gate through which such carriage shall pass, five shillings for each person above the number limited, or in default of payment be imprisoned not more than one month, nor less than fourteen days."

Other sections of this Act levy penalties, in case of accidents, upon coachmen " permitting others to drive the carriage without the consent of the passengers ; upon the guard, for string his arms improperly ; upon the proprietors neglecting to engrave their names painted upon the door ; and upon officers neglecting to execute warrants." In short, as far as enactments could go, the Legislature has taken care that the safety and ease of the travellers in stage-coaches should be insured.

* obliterated

that I saw at the door of an
so long since as the year

THE BATH FLY,

"In three days from the Market-place,
Bath, to London.

"Will set out from each every Mon-
day and Thursday mornings at four
o'clock, and arrive early the ensuing
Wednesday and Saturday afternoons
at the above places, &c.

"N. B. As the safety of the passen-
gers is as much an object of considera-
tion with the proprietors as their *speedy*
mode of conveyance, they are deter-
mined to take but two persons on the
outside, and no luggage on the top of
the coach.

"Performed, if God permit!

"By K*** and Co."

It appears, that as the ingenuity of
stage coach speculators contrived to in-
crease their velocity, and consequently
to reduce the time betwixt London and
Bath, for instance, from three days to
little more than twelve hours, their avarice
prompted them, while their horses
were so unmercifully lashed to almost
aerial celerity, to load their carriages
both within and without; so that man
and beast might be equal sharers of the
danger. I have frequently wished,
when I have seen those poor animals
nearly flayed by the drunken savage
upon the box, who had, perhaps, loitered
at the inn, and was, as the phrase
is, *cutting against time*; I have, I say,
frequently wished, that such of the pas-
sengers as encouraged him in these
brutal exertions, or indeed did not
interfere to prevent them, were suffer-
ing the same correction.

How often have I seen the Norwich,
Bury, Yarmouth, Exeter, York, Man-
chester, Dover, Margate, Brighton, and
a hundred other stages, with a comple-
ment, or rather *crew*, of twenty-eight
or thirty passengers, within and
without, almost pressed down by their
own weight, losing all reliance upon
the centre of gravity, and consequently
liable to be overturned upon the least
irregularity of the road.

The preamble of the statute from

which, in the preceding note, I have so
largely quoted, with a view to the re-
pression of these enormities, which have
rendered the travelling on our high-
ways hazardous, in a way that our an-
cestors never could have conjectured,
states, "Whereas great mischiefs fre-
quently arise, and bad accidents hap-
pen, by reason of an improper number
of persons being allowed to go as passen-
gers on the roofs or boxes of coaches,
chaises, and other carriages of the like
sort, travelling for hire: May it please
your Majesty," &c.; and certainly was,
with the subsequent Act (30 Geo. 3.),
intended to remedy the evils which it
deplores. To any one that peruses these
statutes with attention, they will seem
as humane in their intention as they are
wise in their enactments. But, alas!
it is sincerely to be lamented, that
in this speculative age avarice, and its
concomitant ingenuity, have, in these
instances, converted, or rather per-
verted these salutary measures, and
counteracted the care of the Legisla-
ture, in a manner which leaves to the
public the choice of but two modes of
redress, namely, the foundation of an
hospital upon every road for the cure
of wounded and mutilated travellers,
or the making another appeal to Parlia-
ment, which I should hope even the
Corporation of Surgeons would not
oppose*.

Who would have imagined, that after
the statute referred to had prohibited
more than *six persons* from riding upon
the roof of a stage coach at one time,
a simple contrivance, viz. the placing
at the back, about eight or ten inches
below the said roof, a board upon
brackets, like a shelf, which brackets
are screwed to the body of the coach,
so that the passengers seated thereon
had only their elbows on the top, and
their feet on the basket, or as, in the
elegant language of the Road, it is
termed, the *ruckle tumble*, as the board
itself has by the highway wits been de-
nominated a *back-gamman board*; who
would, I repeat, have imagined, that
the mode of suspension of passengers
upon brackets, should, by two of the
greatest Lawyers of the age†, be deemed

to

* A verdict of two hundred and twelve pounds has lately been obtained against the
proprietor of one of the Northern stages, for the damage a passenger suffered by its
overturning. His money will not restore health.

† It is with great deference to the superior intelligence of these learned Gen-
tlemen that I venture to hint, that it would have been much to the advantage of the
public

to have taken the machine to which they are so closely connected out of the meaning of the Act? (although that meaning to prevent mischief, &c. was clearly expressed in the preamble) so that coachmen may now load *ad libitum*: a privilege which experience convinces us that they have not failed to avail themselves of; for twenty-four hours are not elapsed since I saw, on the Mile End Road three stages, with eleven, thirteen, and fourteen persons upon their roofs, or appendant to their backs, driving with a velocity that seemed equally well calculated to set danger and law at defiance.

It would, in a work dedicated to the consideration of wheel carriages, were I so inclined, be impossible to pass over another species of machines, which, I think, from the very large and curious manufactory at Millbank, some years since began to crawl over the road; but which, except in their application, do not certainly come within the description of any of the classes I have already mentioned; perhaps the best idea of them would be conveyed by negatives. They are neither coaches, nor chaises, nor diligences. They are not waggons; although the artist who invented them seems to have had the elegant form of these vehicles in his eye; for they have long barge-like bodies, supported by,

and rolling upon, ten or twelve wheels. The wits of the Royal Society, I have before had occasion to celebrate, used to call them *chaises à roues*; but I can remember the time when the proprietors thought that they deserved much more distinguishing appellations, and therefore christened them the Royal Sailor, the Royal Soldier, the Princess Royal, &c.; though I believe these royal epithets have been some time obliterated, and have given place to the names of Tom Trott, Sam Smack, and Kit Quarter. What affinity they ever had to the carriages in question, the learned Gentleman who acted as nomenclator best knows. I must confess that I have not erudition sufficient to determine.

Contemplating these machines with that admiration and reverence with which I always consider works of ingenuity, especially those from which I conceive great national advantages have been, and still greater may be derived, it occurred to my mind, that the admirable plan of these carriages might be improved and extended, and that upon the same elegant construction a suite of *romes* might be built and decorated, in which a family of distinction might see company in every county through which they passed, and at the same time be travelling to any part of

public, if the opinion to which this alludes had not been given. A barrister is not compellable to receive a *case*, as is a magistrate an information. "They," as Bacon observes, "*have the wind in their favour*." Therefore if I were to ask if I might drive to within a hair's breadth of the edge of any legal precipice? I should suppose it would be prudent to decline an answer, lest, acting upon the advice I received, I might precipitate myself, and perhaps a hundred others. Every one knows that there is a penalty attached to the crime of a baker who uses alum in the composition of his bread: yet if such a person, wishing to evade the Act, was to have a *case* drawn, stating, that he had discovered arsenic to be an excellent succedaneum for the prohibited salt, and requesting to be advised if he might not *legally* use it; if the learned Counsel should, as he unquestionably must answer, provided he answered at all, that although arsenic was a sulphur of a very subtle and dangerous nature, yet still it certainly was not within the meaning of the Act, and if he could refine and wisely it so as not to risk the lives of his customers by the experiment, *he might use it*; I should suppose that such an adviser would, although not legally, be morally answerable for all the mischief that might arise from the deleterious mixture. In the like manner, if, notwithstanding the Legislature has thought fit to prohibit, under a considerable penalty, the overloading the roofs of coaches, the proprietors are *advised*, that although it is probably very dangerous, yet it is *strictly legal*, to hang as many persons as they please upon a board or boards at the back of them: still I must and do believe, if these learned Gentlemen had been fully apprized of the many accidents that occur from this practice, of the continual and imminent danger to which the lives and limbs of his Majesty's subjects are exposed, they would have spurned such a paltry, pettifogging evasion of a salutary statute, and have returned the *case* unanswered. In fact, such legal caluistry puts one in mind of the logic of Shakspeare's Puritan. "The commandment saith, 'Thou shalt not steal'; it no where saith, thou shalt not *swear*; therefore it is lawful to *swear* a gold chain." the

the Island to which their inclinations pointed, on their occasions called them. It would require a volume to enumerate the amazing convenience of having one's house, family, goods, and chattels, from place to place, not in the beggarly gipsy style that was formerly practised by the Scythian Nomades, nor at present by the Arabian hordes, but in an elegant mansion upon wheels, wherein every appendage to dignity and consequence might be exhibited; not like the *Old Iron House*, but in a kind of Land Frackskuyt, which might be furnished in a style that would excite the wonder of even a Dutch connoisseur. While I was deeply impressed with this

important subject, I was honoured with a visit from a friend who is well versed in the evaporative system of philosophy, to whom I communicated my opinion, and he suggested an improvement so immensely advantageous, that I have great hope it will be immediately adopted. This was, that it would be very easy, in order to save the labour of horses, to move one of these large machines BY STEAM. I caught instantly at the idea; but as it is impossible to examine the merits of it at the far end of this speculation, shall enter into a full disquisition of them in my next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Reasons why the County of Surrey should not be charged with any great number of horses, are extracted from a volume of original Letters and State Papers written in the reign of Elizabeth. To the topographical and antiquarian reader they will, perhaps, be particularly gratifying. They are transcribed with fidelity.

Yours, &c.

A. L. S.

GENERAL Causes while the Countie of Surrey should not be charged with anie great number of horses or geldings, as ensueth :

First, that it is one of the least Shires in England, it is well known.

Secunderlike, that it is one of the barrenest, it is manifest, for that it is not able of it self to finde the Shire either Corpe, Cattell, or Sheepe, or anie other comoditie, & much lesse to provide it self off horses & geldings.

Thirdlie, moste charged of anie Shire in England, by reason that her Ma^{tie} lieth in or about the Shire continuallie, & thereby is charged wth continuall removes, & also wth continuall cariage with coles, wood, & other provision to the Court : Also by my Lord Treasurer for the reparations of her Ma^{ties} houses, & likewise with continuall cariage for the Admiraltie, & lastlie for the Master of the Ordynance.

Fourthlie, that a great part of the Shire lieth in the Forrest, for that the Bailiwick of Winklesor Forrest is a great parte in Surrey.

Fifthlie, another great parte of the Shire lyeth upon Downes, & high ground, which are but barren, as is very well known.

Sixthlie, there is verie little meadow in the whole Shire, whereby it shoelde be able to finde anie sorte of horses & geldings, in the Winter especiallie ; & but few in the Summer.

Lastlie, there is never a Shire in England so depopulated in the Subsidies, as this Shire is, by reason that it is so nygh the Courte that both gentlemens lyvings & others are verie well known, so as if any defaulte should be, it is straightwaie subject to controlement.

THE END OF SUMMER.

THE sun is now taking leave of the world. Every thing is changed with us. This earth, which was lately

so beautiful and fruitful, is now becoming gradually barren and poor. We no longer behold that fine enamel of the

trees in blossom; the charms of spring; the magnificence of summer; those different tints and shades of verdure in the woods and meads; the purple grapes; nor the golden harvests which crowned our fields. The trees have lost their clothing; the pines, the elms, and oaks, bend with the force of the northern blasts. The rays of the sun are too feeble now to warm the atmosphere or earth. The fields which have bestowed so much upon us, are at last exhausted, and promise no more this year. These melancholy changes must necessarily diminish our pleasures. When the earth has lost its beautiful verdure, its lively colours, its brilliancy, and in a manner all its glory; when the fields present nothing but a damp fall and gloomy colours, we lose the pleasures attending the sense of light. When the earth is stripped of its corn, its grass, and its leaves, nothing is to be seen but a rough and rugged surface. It has no longer that beautiful appearance which the whole together of corn, greens, and herbs produces over a vast country. The birds no longer sing; nothing now recalls to the mind of man that universal joy which reigned throughout all animated nature. Deprived of the pleasure which the melodious songs of the birds afforded, he knows nothing now but the murmuring streams and whistling winds; constantly the same dull sounds, which can only create disagreeable sensations. The fields have lost their perfume; and nothing is breathed but a sort of damp smell, which is never pleasing. A cold damp air is disagreeable to the feeling; consequently nothing remains to flatter our senses. But in the midst of these melancholy prospects, let us still observe that Nature faithfully fulfils the eternal law prescribed to her, of being useful at all times and seasons of the year. Winter draws nigh; the flowers are going; and even when the sun shines, the earth no longer appears with its usual beauty. Yet the country, stripped and bare as it is, still presents us a pleasing scene the image of happiness. We may collect with gratitude to the benefactor the fields which are now barren, were once covered with corn and a plentiful harvest. It is true, that the orchards and gardens are now stripped, but the remembrance of what they bestowed upon us, will not prevent us from hearing the northern blasts which at present we feel so sharp. The leaves are fallen from the fruit trees; the

grass of the field is withered; dark clouds fill the sky, and fall in heavy rains. The unthinking man complains at this; but the wise man beholds the earth moistened with rain; and beholds it with a sweet satisfaction. The dried leaves and the faded grass are prepared by the autumnal rains to form manure to enrich the ground. This reflection, with the pleasing expectation of spring, must naturally excite our gratitude for the tender mercies of our Creator. Though the earth has lost its beauty and exterior charms, and is exposed to the murmurs of those it has nourished and cheered, it has already begun again to labour secretly within its bosom for their future welfare. But why is not the moral world equally faithful to fulfil its destination as the natural world? The acorn always produces an oak; and the vine produces grapes; Why then do not the children of a great man always resemble him? The man of learning and the artist, so useful to society, Why are their descendants so often stupid and ignorant? Why do virtuous parents produce wicked and bad children? In reflecting on this difference, we may find several natural causes for it; and we may see that it must happen in the moral, as it does sometimes in the natural world. The best vine, for want of a good temperature, produces four bad grapes; and parents respectable for their virtues have children that degenerate from them. In carrying my reflections farther, I look back upon myself, and say, Are not my best days also clouded; and has not the splendour which surrounded me disappeared like the leaves of trees? Perhaps our lot in this world has its seasons; if it be so, I will in the dull winter of my life have recourse to the provisions laid up in the days of my prosperity; and endeavour to make a good use of the fruits of my education and experience. And if I have had a plentiful harvest, I will give a share of it to the poor; to those whose barren or unenriched soil may have yielded but little. Particularly wish, that when the summer of my life is over, the autumn of it may be rich in good fruits, honourable to myself, and useful to my fellow-creatures. Happy, if at the close of life, I carry with me to the grave the merit of having borne much fruit; of having been useful to society, and done all the good in my power.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

111. Falmouth, Sept. 12, 1861.

A LETTER from F. GARRETT appeared in your Magazine of August last, in which this Gentleman, like most of the writers of the present day, indiscriminately censures *all Dealers in Corn* as more or less instrumental in raising the price of grain; and as we find the Scribes and Pharisees of Jewish notoriety generally coupled together, and together condemned, in Holy Writ, so farmers, corn-dealers, and monopolizers, are all, without distinction, found guilty in a mass, and sentenced to infamy.

Permit me, Sir, to make a slight effort towards rescuing from this general obloquy a society of men who may be truly termed *useful*; and I hope to shew *honest* members of the community; I mean, the farmers. Not being of that class myself, nor otherwise connected with dealers in corn than in the sale of the small produce of a few acres of glebe land, I may perhaps be heard with candour, since it is clear, that what I am about to offer can be imputed to no interested motives whatever.

It will, I presume, be granted, that the London markets regulate all country markets whatever. Every merchant that attends in country towns holds a correspondence with his factor or employer in London, and has regularly sent to him a weekly *Corn Letter*, accurately detailing the *Mark-Lane* prices, with shrewd remarks and conjectures as to the probability of a rise or fall next market day. Thus instructed, he attends his *growers*, i.e. country sellers, who immediately flock round him, and offer their samples. He then enquires what price they respectively demand; to which demand his answer is uniform and peremptory, "I give but so much;" and in nine cases out of ten he buys at his own price; but if another merchant offers more, they sell to him. Can any blame, I would ask, thus far attach to the farmer? Is it not natural to wish to obtain as high a price as he can for his goods? or is the desire of gain criminal in the farmer alone?

It is urged, that if the London markets give the law to those in the country, yet still the supplies from the country must in their turn regulate it, and that a disinclination to bring corn to market in the country must cause a

thin supply in *Mark-Lane*, and affect the price. Granted. But where is this general disinclination to be found? More I believe in imagination than elsewhere; for from my own little experience, and the information of others, I can attest, that from the time threshing becomes general, the average supply in our markets of *all grains* is regular, and nearly the same every market day till harvest returns again.

To justify the clamour incessantly raised against the farmers, officers and informers have been eager to produce the few solitary instances that have occurred of corn-ricks standing, some two, three, nay four years. Ridiculous tales for children only to be amused with! That corn may have been kept so long by some old hunks or griping misers may be true; but an hundred such instances would no more tend to raise the price of corn, or make a scarcity, than hoarding a few guineas could cause a general bankruptcy. We may rest assured, that although a few individuals are so blind to their own interest as to refuse a fair price when offered, the generality of country farmers will prefer a certainty to an uncertainty, and will leave speculation and all its dark plots to those whose immense capitals and local opportunities enable them to purchase, keep back, and bring to market at their will.

The poor of this country have certainly great claim to praise for having so long and so patiently submitted to the hardships they have suffered from the high price of corn and bad food; but their burthen has made them very sore and very irritable; they catch, therefore, at every rumour which seems to justify their opinion that the farmer is the cause of this evil, and give credit to the most improbable tales. Not long before the late harvest, two small ricks of wheat in this neighbourhood gave great offence, and the unhappy possessors of them, lashed with greater severity than the *sheaves* of so much corn would be, became exceedingly unpopular. But how unjust, as well as illiberal, was such conduct! Surely he who keeps some portion of his wheat till the approach of harvest is a real benefactor to his country, and deserves its thanks; for if every grower should part with his grain in six months after harvest, with a

view of gaining popularity, would it be of service to us ; or, rather, would it not still more expose us to the mercy of monopolisers, and render our situation tenfold more distressing than before ? It is quite out of my province, as well as power, to determine whence arises the evil ; but I am persuaded it rests not with the farmer. The regular supply of our markets, the mode of sale, the general want of large granaries, the

almost universal disappearance of corn-ricks as the harvest approach, must convince every unprejudiced person, that the farmer, however desirous of more, takes what he can get, and fairly yields to the public use, without reserve, the yearly fruits of his toil.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. C.

AN ADDRESS TO THE LADIES,

IN THE BEHALF OF THE WEAVERS AND OTHERS, CONCERNED IN THE SILK MANUFACTURE, IN THE PARISHES OF SPITAL FIELDS, BETHNAL GREEN, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

IN this age and country, when the feelings of the opulent are so strongly affected by the sufferings of the indigent ; when relief has, on many occasions, even anticipated distress ; when preventative measures have been resorted to, not only to guard against, as far as the limited power of human wisdom could guard against, the introduction of immorality and the progress of vice, but also against those physical evils arising from that scarcity which so lately prevailed, and which threatened to spread famine over the land ; in this period of public beneficence, when subscriptions have been, with avidity, entered into in every district, and an unprecedented number of the poor relieved, nay rescued from destruction, in a manner equally unprecedented in any other era of our history ; still fearing, from the circumstances of the times *, and local information, that a very large body of useful and ingenious manufacturers should, in the course of the ensuing winter, suffer from a want which includes every species of distress, namely, a want of employment : I deem it absolutely necessary to appeal in their behalf to that amiable part of the public that only can, by finding the means for the exertion of their ingenuity and industry, effectually succour the objects on whose part the appeal is made : conscious that to the sensibility of the Bri-

tish Ladies such an appeal can never be made in vain,

It may here be proper, in order to bring the subject fairly before the tribunal whose attention I would wish to engage, slightly to sketch the rise and progress of the silk manufacture, at least from the time of the Romans, among whom, even in the latter ages of their empire, wrought silk was held in such high estimation, that it was sold for its weight in gold ; and it is recorded, that the Emperor Aurelian refused the Empress (his wife) a suit of satin, although she solicited him for it with the greatest earnestness, merely on account of its dearth.

The art of weaving and dying silk was buried with every other art and science under the ruins of the Roman Empire : but it was revived in some degree among the Sicilians, who in the Gothic and Norman taste for splendor found some encouragement to stimulate their exertions.

From the Sicilians and Calabrians it travelled into France. We find silk dresses mentioned in the description of the Court, and silk standards exhibited in the camp of Charlemagne †. We also find, that scarfs and mantles of silk, velvet, and satin, were in use among the Crusaders ‡ ; but such was the value of these splendid decorations, that they are never mentioned but as

* Although this tract was written before the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace was announced to the Public, I fear that even this happy event will have little effect upon the silk manufacture, unless it also receives encouragement from the British Ladies.

† Charlemagne was crowned A. D. 768. ‡ In A. D. 1096. 1144. 1188, &c.

appendant to an Emperor, Prince, Princess, or at least to persons of the highest dignity.

In the reign of Francis the First, the French began more generally to make and weave silk. It was at this period of the revival of the arts, that the foundation was laid for the establishment of the silk manufactories of the city of Lyons, of the southern provinces and other parts of France. A considerable period elapsed before the first persecution drove it into this country. During the time that that unhappy kingdom was torn with religious contention, some of its inhabitants who had the good fortune to escape from the massacre of St. Bartholomew found an asylum in this. They were protected by Queen Elizabeth; which favour they largely and gratefully repaid; for, by their industry and ingenuity, many citizens and others were instructed in the art of weaving silk, and making silk lace; and so sensible was the Lord Mayor of their services, and of the advantage which must accrue to the nation from the manufacture which they had introduced, that he wrote a letter to the Lord Treasurer in their favour.

The experiments that had been made, and the great advantage which it was represented to James the First the French derived from this manufacture made him very anxious for its firm establishment in this kingdom; it was recommended several times from the throne, but with respect to its extension unhappily without any great effect. The art languished. The silks and velvets that were made were, both in their designs, and indeed their texture, far inferior to those imported from Italy and France, far inferior to the velvet of Genoa, which, perhaps, still keeps its superiority. These exotic luxuries, notwithstanding their enormous price, were much in request in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as we may gather from the works of our early dramatic writers, which, with regard to the dress, as well as to the morals and manners of their ages, may be said "to be abstracts and brief chronicles of the times."

This observation will be still further elucidated and enforced by a reference to the portraits of those eras, by which it may be seen, that satin, silk, and velvet were the general textures of the

dress of the Nobility and persons of opulence down to the revocation of the edict of Nantz †, and which it is certain were as generally manufactured in foreign looms.

That event, which gave a new turn to these articles of dress, also forms a new epoch in the history of commerce. The vast number of ingenious artisans that sacrificed their property, that tore themselves from their dearest friends and connections, and subjected themselves to banishment from their native land, urged thereto by motives of conscience, which do them the highest honour, brought with them many useful arts, in which they were perfectly skilled, particularly designing, weaving, and other businesses appendant to the manufacture of silk.

From this period the silk manufacture began to flourish in this country; the various produce of it, being reduced in the price, became the general fashion for all, except the lowest orders of the community. Suits of cloaths, as they were termed, were not then, as they are now, merely a Court dress, but were worn by all persons in genteel life, in the reigns of William and Mary, Ann, George the First, and a part of George the Second. The Spectator says, that "the single dress of a woman of quality (in his time) is the product of a hundred climates; the muff and fan come from different ends of the earth; the scarf is sent from the torrid zone; the tippet from beneath the pole; the brocade petticoat rises out of the mines of Peru; and the diamond necklace from the bowels of Indostan." By which he must be understood to mean the materials of which these various articles of dress are composed, and which, if we consider the numerous channels through which they pass, the variety of changes that they undergo, and the multiplicity of persons employed in their procurement and fabrication, must, in a commercial point of view, give us a very high idea of their importance.

The enormous size of the petticoat is an object of the censure of the elegant Author; to which he adds, that "from his having attacked the preposterous and absurd taste of the ladies of his time, posterity will think his descriptions the fantastic conceits of his own imagination, and that their great great grandmothers could not be

so whimsical as he had represented them."

Your own candour, Ladies, will, I am sure, do justice to the accuracy of Addison; nay, it will, I apprehend, extend further; for you, I am certain, must acknowledge, that however whimsical your maternal ancestors were, you, their lovely representatives, have that propensity in a still more eminent degree.

The dress of the Ladies of ancient times, Pope's *Belinda**, for instance, was of silk; which indeed, as has been observed, whatsoever alteration of fashion might take place, whether it formed a suit upon a hoop-petticoat four yards wide, whether it was exhibited in a mantua, flowed in the picturesque folds of a negligee, adopted the exotic form of a sacque, the Arcadian shape of a jacket and coat, or was displayed in the modest unassuming pattern of a night-gown, was universally the texture upon which their genius and taste were exercised.

These kind of garments, subject, as in all cases they ought to be, to the variations of fashion, were, to the advantage of the revenue, and the encouragement of the manufacture, continued till within, perhaps, these twenty years. No bride, from the time of the Spectator until that period, even in the middle rank of life, had less than two silk dresses among her wedding paraphernalia; if the was of distinction many more: and if you will consider the opportunity there was for the display of taste in their very elegant pattern, where they were of brocade or figured silks; the encouragement this gave to a number of artists of both sexes; the employment that the execution of them found for weavers, &c.; I am sure you will regret, with me, that the prejudice of the public has taken a turn so repugnant to the exertions of ingenuity and industry, and I may add so inimical to the true interests of the country.

Another consideration, Ladies, which I am sure will have its due weight with you, is, that in the extensive manufactories in these parishes there are, or rather there were, a number of women and girls employed as throwsters, sorters, winders, warpers, &c. &c. who were enabled in infancy and adolescence to assist their parents; they, when married, helped to maintain their families; they pursued a profession equally ingenious and useful; and while they were thus laudably exerting themselves in a course of industry, which is generally the concomitant of virtue, they were in employments perfectly feminine, not only providing the means by which their female compatriots might add to that grace and elegance, which are so peculiarly their characteristics, all the adventitious assistance which could be derived from art, but were also forming a web, which, after it had passed through their hands, became the means of existence to several other professions, and which, as a commercial article, was considered of the first importance, which had long been a source of great individual opulence, and immense national wealth†.

Who can, when they reflect upon the number of females thus engaged in the labours of the loom, an employment which has the sanction of the most remote antiquity, forbear to lament that fashion should so long be suffered to preponderate against ingenuity, industry, and the commercial and fiscal interests of the country? Who could suppose that the British Ladies, the patrons of virtue, and who have been the protectors of genius, should suffer an art to languish and decline, which, as I have observed, is the parent of both? Who could suppose that they would suffer a fashion to prevail, nay to become universal, which not only takes away the employment from an incredible number of males, but tears the bread out of the hands of thousands of helpless females, and still more helpless in-

* "Some of her lap their careful plumes displayed,
† Trembling, and conscious of her rich brocade."

† It was stated in Parliament, in the debate upon the Treaty of Utrecht, that the silk manufactures of this kingdom had been brought to so great perfection, that about 300,000 persons were maintained by them. For the carrying on these, we bought great quantities of silk from Turkey and Italy, by which the people in those countries came to take off great quantities of our manufactures, so that our demand for silk had opened good markets for our woollen goods, which must absolutely fail if our manufacture of silk at home should be lost.

fants!

flants; the second of whom are left without the means of existence, without any *virtuous* resources, exposed to every temptation, and liable to experience all those horrors and indignities which are too frequently the concomitants of indigence.

You, Ladies, will already anticipate, that the fashion to which I allude, which has struck at the very root of, and almost annihilated the silk manufacture, is that so universally prevalent, that which levels all distinction; which has torn down every pale, and removed every mark and boundary of society; which has assimilated a Dutchess and a Barrow Girl; I mean, the custom of wearing linen, calico, and muslin dresses: a custom which has counteracted the effect of the seasons, and has rendered our fair countrywomen in these *transparent* habits (if the term *habit* may be applied to them) nearly as hardy, almost as able to set the snows of December and the frosts of January at defiance, as were their British ancestors in a state of absolute nudity.

It may here be necessary to observe, that although I am generally averse to addressing any speculation of political tendency to the fair sex, yet there is one consideration arising from a hint in the last paragraph, which I must state in a point of view, which, in my apprehension, renders it both politically, and patriotically, an object of importance: I mean, the property of the present mode of dress to level all those distinctions of rank so necessary to be observed under every well regulated system of government. Formerly, when, as Addison says, "a Lady's petticoat arose from the mines of Peru;" when rich brocades, elegant in their designs, and glowing with the most beautiful tints, were the habits of persons of the first fashion, and flowered or figured silks, in all their various gradations of fancy, richness, and colour, their concomitants; when velvets, ribbons, satins, padousoys, armozeens, ducapes, tabbys, &c. down to taffeties, luteerings, and sarcenets, were, in a manner, consigned to different orders of females, at least to different seasons of the year; their value caused them to form that kind of distinction in this country which is, by municipal laws, effected in many others; the servant, from the expence, found it impossible to appear in as rich a silk gown as her lady; the tradesman's wife as the woman of quality. The conse-

quence of this tacit regulation, if I may be allowed that explication, was, that as in those times, fashion prescribed that the visitors to public places *should be dressed*, that gradation in which every link in the great chain of society was kept separate, and distinct from the other, was by a kind of general acquiescence preserved; which from the experience of recent events in another kingdom, and from observation of the present inattention to appearance, and its influence upon the morals of the times and the manners of the rising generation in this, I do apprehend was of considerable benefit with respect to the repression of that levelling principle which, from a similarity of dress, might lead to things of greater importance, and might introduce among the middle rank or life an emulation in point of expence in other articles extremely prejudicial to the interest of the whole, but peculiarly so to that of the lower order of society.

With regard to the wearing linens, calicoes, and muslins, it is impossible that this kind of distinction can be preserved. It is true, with respect to muslin, for instance, that it may be procured of a fine texture, of curious work, and consequently of an extraordinary price: the same may be said of linen and calico; but they have all this misfortune attendant; that in an assembly the Ladies would instantly discern the fineness and beauty of such dresses, and consequently appreciate their value, but to the Gentlemen (if they thought of the matter at all) they would not appear half so elegant as others of the same materials that did not perhaps cost a tenth part of the money. It is so with every species of dress made from flax or cotton. The fineness of the texture is little the object of consideration where all are in white; nay, the most elegant patterns are so easily imitated in weaving, or may be painted to day upon a fine, tomorrow upon a coarse fabric; and have indeed, by opposition among the manufacturers, and other circumstances, become so cheap, that a gown or dress of this nature is within the compass of almost every female, and indeed, as I have already hinted, almost every female seems attired from the same wardrobe.

It may here be observed, in excuse for that general discountenance of the silk manufacture that prevails among the

the Ladies, that their preference of linen and cotton dresses arises from feminine delicacy, because, when they are soiled, they are consigned to the laundress, and after ablution returned to the fair proprietor in a state of purity equal to what they were when perfectly new. This is certainly an important point: but although willing to concede to my lovely compatriots that approbation which is so much their due, for a delicacy so superior to that of their mothers and grandmothers, my predilection in favour of old times, and old fashions, inclines me to doubt upon two points: first, whether a silk dress, which every one knows is not so liable to attract dust and soil as a cotton one, is not quite as cleanly a tegument. If it was necessary weekly to wash the upper garments, what must become of the Gentlemen's coats? Yet I have never heard any Lady object to them upon the score of delicacy.—Secondly, Whether it is not in the other parts of the paraphernalia that true cleanliness and delicacy resides? Every dress the fair wearer ever did and ever will take care shall be externally clean, and, as was ever the case, the truly delicate will naturally be truly consistent.

In defence of the linen and cotton manufactures it may, by those who are zealous for their extension, be stated, that a much greater number of persons are employed in them than there ever were in that of silk; even when in its most flourishing state. This may be, and certainly is, in some degree true; but it will be remembered, at the same time, that the cotton and linen manufactures could suffer but a very slight pressure indeed, if you, Ladies, were universally to adopt the fashion of wearing satin, brocade, and other silk dresses. During the season to which their texture is so peculiarly applicable, namely, the winter, as still a very considerable portion of female attire must, of necessity, be composed of linen, muslin, &c. to which, in favour of this manufacture, may be added household linen, cotton furniture, and a variety of other articles, both for your own sex and ours, into which its produce is fabricated; and if this account is closed by alluding to an immense exportation, by which the produce of the mills in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland, and many other places, finds its way, and is circulated, not only over Europe, but the globe,

and all these advantages are placed in the balance, they will a thousand times outweigh any trifling reduction which might be occasioned by the removal of a manufacture which has in every point of view been shown to be infinitely superior.

There is besides, Ladies, another reason why it behoves you, as patriots, as protectors of the industrious, ingenious, and, I am sorry to add, indigent of your own sex, immediately to introduce, and generally to adopt, the wearing satin and silk in preference to linen and cotton; at least during the winter months; and that is, because, as I have before mentioned, the manufacture of them employs a great number of women and girls, who must otherwise be reduced to a state of the utmost distress. This is not the case with those employed in the manufacture of linen and cotton, both of which, the latter in particular, are conducted upon a different principle. The grown persons engaged in this fabrication are comparatively few. The introduction of machinery, by which, in these manufactories, manual operation is so exceedingly abridged and simplified, has induced, indeed impelled, the conductors of them to employ a vast and incredible number of *children*, who probably in some cases, such as joining the threads in the spinning machines, &c. are the properest for the business. These children are collected chiefly from the parish workhouses, and other seminaries for the relief of paupers, in the metropolis and its vicinity; for the people in the northern counties, perhaps in others, having a prejudice against the system of cotton mills, will not suffer their children to be employed therein, nor, indeed, for many local reasons, are the proprietors desirous of taking them. These young persons are, by their parishes, bound apprentices from the age of seven until twenty-one. They soon attain, by mechanic assistance, a proficiency in their employments. The proprietors obtain the labour of these children for their board and clothing, and are consequently enabled to send their goods to market at the very cheap rate at which linen and cotton are now sold to the public.

But there is, I am sure it will strike you Ladies, a consideration superior to the commercial one of cheapness, as applicable to yourselves, and that is, Whether, by the unlimited encourage-

ment which you have given to these manufactures, you have not caused a great number of those children to be employed, who when of age will, as they are said to be then unfit for the businesses to which they were apprenticed, be, after fourteen years servitude, turned upon the public, perhaps unable to obtain their livelihood? This circumstance is a dreadful one; and it is ardently hoped that by patronizing the silk manufacture, in which persons *at every time of life* are enabled to obtain a maintenance, the practice of teaching children what will be of no use to them may be considerably counteracted, if not totally repressed.

How the fashion of the times has been inclined to run entirely in favour of linen and cotton dresses, may, perhaps, be accounted for, by adverting to the improvement that has of late years been made in the arts. It has been stated, by those who have formed, or who think that they have formed, their taste upon the models of the Grecian school, that it is impossible, from silk materials, to compose a drapery which would combine the grace and grandeur which is exhibited in those of ancient statues, the Flora and Ceres, for instance, or the intaglio of the Vestal Virgin; nay, this predilection in favour of Attic elegance has gone so far, that, from the scantiness of the mode of modern dresses, an attempt has been made to display the contour of the female figure with the accuracy which we have so frequently seen in those of the antique, where it has been demonstrated that the artists must have *wanted* the drapery, in order to make it adhere more closely, and adapt its folds more correctly to the subject. But however suitable these coverings, which seemed rather calculated to *display* than to *conceal*, might be to the looier morals and warmer climates of Greece and Rome, in this they seem to possess an indelicacy, which, however easy they may be purified, is not within the reach of lavation, and are besides, as winter habiliments, ridiculous in the extreme.

What, Ladies, would your maternal ancestors have thought of this *semi-diaphanous* mode of dressing, this mode which scarcely leaves room for the exercise of even a poetic imagination? What would they have thought of seeing the majority of the females in an assembly thus robed, or rather thus disrobed?

They certainly would have trembled for their health, their sility, and their fame. They would have trembled for the danger they incurred from cold, and from heat; a spark from the luitre (of which, alas! there has been, since these combustible dresses obtained, too many melancholy instances) might destroy their lovely forms; or a *spark* of another kind, attracted by the looseness of their attire, might as effectually destroy their reputation.

These evils, and many more which I forbear to enumerate, may be in some cases obviated, in others repressed, by the wearing of dresses composed of materials which, notwithstanding my predilection in favour of the antique, I can assure you, Ladies, I hold to be more congenial to our climate, to be capable, under the direction of genius, of assuming forms far more picturesque than even those to which I have alluded (instances of which may be seen in the portraits of the beauties of Vanduyke and Lely), to be better adapted to add dignity to the grace of a female form, and to conceal the defects of one that does not possess the same degree of elegance; I mean, silk or satin, the silk of which are far more beautiful than those of any other textures, and which, whether considered in a commercial, fashionable, or benevolent point of view, has, in the present state of the manufacture, the strongest claim to your attention and encouragement.

To the British Ladies, waiving, if it were possible to waive, all other pleas, that of benevolence can never be urged in vain. When they can merely by changing the texture of their apparel, at a time when the season peculiarly indicates the necessity of such a change, give bread to thousands, there is no doubt but that they will immediately concur in it, and that through their influence a dress which, as has been shewn, combines all the attractions of grace and elegance, every opportunity for a display of taste and genius in a selection of the patterns, or an assortment of the colours, that it is possible to conceive in any kind of texture, with a dignity peculiar to itself, will once more become the predominant fashion.

Having slightly expatiated upon the rise of the silk manufacture, and taken a much fuller and more comprehensive view of its commercial, and conse-

quently

quently fiscal advantages; having considered it as a source of employment for thousands, of opulence to individuals, and wealth to the nation; as capable of being formed into habiliments certainly the most attractive of any of the adventitious decorations of the fair sex; I shall briefly state the present situation of its numerous manufacturers.

Upon this subject, if you, Ladies, had not from your own knowledge, and from even my faint representation, anticipated that the distress of the silk manufacturers must be great indeed, I might be much more diffuse; but I am sure you will easily conceive that the prepossession (with which you are too well acquainted) for cotton in preference to silk has caused the latter to languish and decline, which has not only reduced, as I have already observed, thousands and tens of thousands of persons to the utmost indigence, but has caused many men of opulence and sensibility to withdraw their fortunes from a trade which had long ceased to yield any advantage, and in which they were forced to be hourly spectators of the distress of their artisans, without being able to afford them that permanent relief which their feelings dictated, but which can only be administered by employment.

To this may be added a consideration still, if possible, more important, which is, that if the art of weaving silks should be entirely lost, as there is great reason to fear, from its present stagnation, it will be in this kingdom; the policy of the French, who know its importance, will take care to keep it alive in their country. Already they are, from local circumstances, enabled to undersell us in foreign markets. God forbid that the time should ever arrive that they should be called upon to supply us; that the Ladies, after suffering as ele-

phant manufacture to be annihilated at home, should eagerly desire to have its productions from abroad!

Last winter, owing to the scarcity of employment, and the dearth of every necessary of life, was indeed a melancholy one. The pressure upon this district was such, that even the comparatively opulent part of the inhabitants of Spital Fields, in particular, must have sunk under the burthen of an enormous and increasing *poors rate*, had not Government interfered, and, by timely assistance, rescued them and their neighbouring parishioners of Bethnal Green, from impending ruin*.

Though the Almighty has blessed us with abundant harvests, and it is as generally believed as it is ardently hoped, that the next winter will not, with respect to the dearth of provisions, press so hard upon the people as the last, yet in this district it is likely among the manufacturers to be as severely felt; nay, from the abridgement of their scanty means of existence by industry, which was even last winter afforded them, scarcity, the most dreadful species of scarcity, is, as I have before observed, likely to prevail; for although liberality extends her hands, though subscriptions, ample as the last, are again entered into, it is impossible, through this medium, to supply the wants of all; and even if it were possible, such a mode of supply is neither so congenial to the feelings of assiduous and ingenious artisans, nor indeed so consonant to the true interests of society, as that which they acquire by their labour and ingenuity.

It is you, Ladies, that only can draw into operation the talents and industry of the silk manufacturers; it is you that can cause them to derive plenty from these, the best and most permanent of all sources; it is you that can dis-

* To the able exertions of that truly excellent Magistrate Mr. Colquhoun, whose life is a series of practical philanthropy, the public in general hath long been obliged, as were last winter the parishes of Spital Fields and Bethnal Green in particular. His knowledge of their situation directed his attention towards them; and while his skill in manufactures enabled him to appreciate their value, and to discover the full extent of their distress, his active benevolence induced him assiduously to apply where only it could be granted, for that relief, the deplorable application of which has not only decreased those burthens which would speedily have desolated the district, but has enabled the Government of the Poor of the Parish of Christ Church to enlarge their workhouse; a measure which not only the health of the paupers, but the safety of the other inhabitants demanded, so as to render it capable of receiving the numerous applicants which the failure of the silk manufacture drives to that asylum, without endangering their lives, and perhaps spreading contagion over this part of the metropolis.

peace happiness to their hapless de-
lings, protect thousands of indigent
females from those temptations, to
which penny wages render them li-
ble, support the infirm and aged, and
be the means of affording bread to an
immense infantile population.

These advantages to this district, to
the country, to general philanthropy,
will accrue by your adoption of a fashion
which I have shewn, as a dress, will be
advantageous to yourselves, namely, the
wearing satin and silk in the season to
which they are adapted; and I am cer-
tain, that when you consider the subject

even from the faint outline which I
have only been able to sketch of it, and
fill it with the brilliant colouring of
your own imagination, your sensibility,
patriotism, and benevolence, will in-
duce you immediately to bestir the
family dresses to which I have alluded,
for at least half the year, and substitute
those elegant textures, which the great-
est painters of every age, from Holbein
down to Reynolds, have thought the
most graceful decorations for even an-
gelic forms, and consequently the most
proper appendages of terrestrial beau-
ties.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR OCTOBER 1801.

QUID SIT TULCRUM, QUID TERTIUM, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Tour through Germany; particularly along the Banks of the Rhine, Mayne,
&c. and that Part of the Palatinate, Rhingaw, &c. usually termed the Garden
of Germany. To which is added, A concise Vocabulary of Familiar Phrases,
in German and English, for the Use of Travellers. By the Rev. Dr. Rander,
Native of Germany. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Boards. Longman and Rees.

THIS work is one of those useful
productions of the British press
which merit general recommendation;
for it encompasses a wide field of de-
scription, extensive well-authenticated
information, and an agreeable inter-
mixture of mental amusement. The
Author's qualifications for the arduous
task he assigned himself, and which he
has successfully completed, are con-
cisely and modestly stated in his Pre-
face, from which we take the liberty to
extract the particular circumstances that
give this tour a certain degree of supe-
riority over many other compilations
on the same subject.

"Being a native of Germany, and
having traversed the whole Empire, I
may naturally be deemed more compe-
tent than strangers to describe, with
exactness, those principalities which are

the substance of my travels, having
spent a year or two in each of them—
and upon the whole of the countries
described eight years—part of which
time I was private tutor and travelling
guardian to the son of a distinguished
personage. I became afterwards tra-
velling companion of several English
Gentlemen, with whom I arrived in
this country. From these circum-
stances, my readers may reasonably
anticipate, that my observations dur-
ing my travels will not be deficient
either in curiosity or interest. To
render this work still more useful to
the English nation, I have annexed
a concise view of the present state of the
whole Empire, comprising the population,
revenues, military forces, &c.; also, in
the way of an appendix, a German tra-
velling companion, with an English trans-
lation,

lation. This so desirable addition has never, to my knowledge, been given by any of my predecessors, though the convenience and advantage of it are so evident."

It cannot be expected that we should accompany the Author throughout his travels; for the tables of contents to the two volumes are so copious, that they alone would occupy more pages than we usually allot to the department of our monthly review of literature; we must, therefore, confine ourselves to general heads, under which we shall exhibit such specimens of his descriptions of some of the principal cities of Germany—of his judicious observations on the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants—and of entertaining anecdotes, as may induce the admirers of this branch of literature, and all persons disposed to visit this extensive empire, to study the whole work with due attention.

In a preliminary account of the Empire, which serves as an introduction to the first volume, the following particulars are most worthy of notice.—"Germany contains 12,000 square miles, and twenty-six millions of people." It is the only country in Europe which cultivates every production necessary to a large and flourishing State: its situation in the heart of Europe, and the intersection of its navigable rivers, viz. Danube, Rhine, Mayne, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and Mösel, afford all the requisite advantages for extensive commerce. It does not produce either coffee, tea, or sugar: but these are only luxuries; and tea, which is considered as a necessary of life in England, is considered in Germany as a medicine, being used only by the sick: honey is the substitute for sugar, and the Germans being more particularly partial to acids than any other nation, the consumption is but trifling.

Within the space of the last thirty years, agriculture and industry have been systematically encouraged among the Germans, which has caused important improvements among the farmers; they are indebted chiefly to the late King of Prussia, Frederic II. and the Emperors Joseph II. for their advances in commerce and domestic policy. Those enlightened Potentates repressed the avaricious spirit of the Priests and Nobles, whose exactions stripped industrious citizens and peasants of their hard-earned property.

The whole of Germany contains about two hundred and fifty Princes, who, with regard to the government of their respective estates, are arbitrary. The supreme power is in the Diet, which is composed of the Emperor, or, in his absence, of his Commissary, and of the three Colleges of the Empire, viz. the Electoral College, that of the Princes, and that of the Imperial towns. The power of the Emperor at the Diet is not legislative, but merely executive: this, however, gives him much influence over its councils.

Germany is not like many other countries, as England and France for instance, where all imitate the manners of the capital, so that he who visits the metropolis at once surveys the manners of the whole kingdom; whereas in the German Empire no one city influences the habits or opinions of the others; but as the country is divided into distinct States, so they exhibit distinct customs, opinions, and practices, within their separate boundaries: for this reason, a traveller would do wisely, on visiting that country, to select certain stations for a temporary stay, and thence make his excursions into the surrounding provinces. When he has surveyed every thing most worthy of notice in one part, let him then remove to some central point for a repetition of the same method of observation within a circumference of contiguous districts: thus only can he be materially improved, or truly informed of the real character of the inhabitants."

This is the plan which Dr. Rander himself adopted, and which has enabled him to give a distinct and accurate account of every station at which he fixed his residence for a considerable time, and of the adjacent country, including even villages, if any thing remarkable entitled them to a place in the register of his excursions.

After noticing the frank and hospitable reception given by the Germans in general to all foreigners, who are welcome in all their societies, and amiably treated, our Author adds, that a decided preference is given to our countrymen, who never meet with coldness or indifference; and that if an Englishman wish for almost instant acquaintance with the first ranks in Germany, his being a Freemason will render his introduction more easy and agreeable to the parties as well as to himself, masonry being there held in the highest

highest estimation.—Some very useful observations for a traveller through the Empire are likewise included in the introduction.

The fair seems to have commenced from FRANKFORT on the MAYN, an ample description of which celebrated city takes the lead in the first volume, and occupies a considerable portion of it. The situation of Frankfort is at once delightful, and highly advantageous for commerce. It lies in the midst of the most fertile part of the country, where all the riches of nature are combined with the luxuries of art; the streets are spacious, regularly paved, and well lighted. The houses have a splendid appearance, and the shops are well stocked. The inhabitants live in a costly style, and spend their money with taste. The population, dress, air, and general manners of the inhabitants, sufficiently indicate that these dwellers do not desist within their walls to impoverish them in support of his grandeur. No city in Europe contains larger and more magnificent public buildings, elegant private houses, and commodious inns, all built of large red square stones. In these inns, or hotels, travellers of every denomination, below the rank of sovereign Princes, make no scruple of eating occasionally at the *table d'hôte*, the ordinary, which custom is universally followed by strangers from every country on the continent of Europe. The coffee-houses are magnificent, and from morning till late at night are crowded with genteel company. Every person is at liberty to mix with that society which he likes best, as there are from four to six rooms allotted to different amusements; such as billiards, coffee, tea, reading, conversation, and smoking rooms. Upon the whole, our Author is of opinion, that Frankfort is one of the wealthiest cities in all Europe, if we take into consideration the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, as well as every other article, compared with the expensiveness of London and other large cities. With respect to the richest class of inhabitants, the furniture of their houses, their beautiful gardens, equipages, &c. exhibit a state bordering on the extreme of magnificence and splendor. Such is the outline of the general description, and in this, as well as the details, which branch out into an astonishing number and variety of subjects, enumerated in the table of contents, we must make

allowance for the laudable partiality of the Author to his native country.

It is well known in all parts of Europe, that this fair has two celebrated fairs annually; the first begins on Easter Tuesday, the second in the middle of September; of which we have the following sketch, as a more ample description would be voluminous.—There is, then, a confux of people from every part of the world. All the hotels, private houses, and even the adjacent villages, are filled with strangers. At each of the *table d'hôte* of the principal inns, it is not very unusual to meet with upwards of three hundred guests of different countries; Turks, Russians, English, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, Americans, &c. The usual dinner hour is one o'clock, and there are then to be seen people of all ranks; the nobility at that time mixing with the tradespeople. The dinner, which consists of three courses, is served up in a most elegant and luxurious manner, the price for which, including a pint of wine, and one large cup of coffee, is a guilder (about *two shillings*); at the inferior hotels it is somewhat less. They sup generally at eight o'clock, for which the charge is half a guilder. During the time of dinner and supper, a most excellent concert is performed by a band of the best musicians, occasionally accompanied with songs by Ladies; sometimes, also, solos are played on the French horn. After supper, the whole company join in singing popular songs, and each individual contributes to the general mirth and happiness of the company. Drinking of healths in Germany is entirely abolished. Any person inadvertently doing so, is obliged to pay a fine equal to twopence, which is put in a small tin box placed on the table for the benefit of the poor. No toast is allowed to be given by any person whatever. Every one has his small or large bottle before him, and drinks as much or as little as he likes. Happy would it be were this salutary custom introduced into many other countries!

“Six months before the fair begins, Frankfort is supplied from all parts of the world with foreign wares, manufactures, &c. either by water or by land, and may be called a general depot of foreign productions. At the time of the fair, the wealthiest merchants in the German empire come to purchase, by wholesale, those articles which they afterwards

afterwards sell again to such as are not able to attend it; and thus it is that Francfort supplies almost all other places on the continent of Europe. The third week of the fair is called the *last* week, when those who neglect their payments are declared bankrupts, and are obliged to fly their country until their affairs are settled; if taken, they are put under arrest; and bankrupts are very severely dealt with in Germany.

The convents for female nobility of protestant families are very numerous, and their luxurious mode of living exceeds that of the best nobility in Germany. The Ladies are permitted to marry, and to associate with the most noble families in the city. Every new Emperor lodges in one of these noble convents during his coronation and residence at Francfort, which is a month. These edifices are the most magnificent that can be imagined, and their apartments are furnished in the most elegant style. Every Lady, who is introduced and admitted into such convents, must produce a lineal genealogy of nobility. They enjoy every happiness, and are not in the least confined to any irksome regulations. The greater part of them are well educated, and are extremely affable to their inferiors and to strangers. They are generally the daughters of nobles and ancient warriors; as Dukes, Counts, Marquises, and Generals, &c. who either death have not been able to leave their fortunes sufficient for the proper support of their rank in life. They have the advantage of being provided with every article of necessity and luxury; and enjoy likewise an annual income, which is frequently very considerable. Many of these Ladies dress in a peculiar style of elegance, and wear armorial ornaments about their necks, shewing the distinction and antiquity of their families. Others have crosses and relics from the Holy Land, to which their families have been entitled. The superiors have their orders from the Emperor. Here our traveller is deficient, he not informing his readers from what source the revenues are derived which support these noble convents. We suppose, that Lady carries into her convent her whole fortune, which, if she dies unmarried, belongs to the community; and that a part is retained if she quits the convent to marry, besides which, considerable legacies have been left to these institutions for

noble families whose near relations have enjoyed the advantages of residing in them; but this should be explained in a future edition.

After relating the particulars of his excursions from Francfort into the romantic country round it, we are conducted to *Mentz*, by the French called *Majence*; and the country between Francfort and Mentz is described as one of the richest that can well be imagined: travellers have their choice to go by land or by water, but the latter is generally preferred by foreigners, on account of the beautiful scenery which the towns and villages on the banks of the Mayn present to their view. The description of Mentz is curious, but not so interesting as that of Francfort; the first view of it strikes the eye with great grandeur, but the interior by no means corresponds with the external appearance. It is a city of great antiquity, of which the Roman historians make very early mention; and not only Roman coins, but statues, altars, and inscriptions, have been dug up in several parts of it. The Archbishop's palace, the cathedral, and the bridge of boats over the Rhine, are the principal objects worthy of notice. But a very affecting narrative is introduced of the sufferings of the Protestants on account of their religion in this territory, and in other parts of Germany, in the last century.

Our Author made two excursions with his pupils: first to the country adjacent to Mentz, particularly to Hesse Darmstadt, of which he gives a very pleasing description, with respect to its fertility, uncommon plenty of provisions, the affability and hospitality of the inhabitants of the small but delightful city, and the gaiety and splendor of the Court; no stranger, who has the appearance of a gentleman, is excluded from its diversions, particularly the public concerts once a week at the Opera-house, in which the Landgrave himself, a very amiable Prince, displays his musical talents on the violin. As these concerts there are about sixty performers, who are particularly distinguished for their excellence, and called the Landgrave's Chamber. They all wear a beautiful uniform, the Landgrave none excepted, which gives the orchestra, supposed to be the best in Germany, a very splendid and magnificent appearance.

The second excursion was through the

the greater part of the Palatinate, the foot, the weather being fine, and the roads good; in which we can only follow them by mentioning the principal places fully described in their journey, viz. *Worms, Mannheim, Speyer, Heidelberg, and Rastatt*, where the Congress was held for the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France in 1795 without effect.

On their return to Mentz, our travellers proceeded down the Rhine in a yacht to visit the *Rheingato*, a beautiful district on the east side of the Rhine, in which the vine is chiefly cultivated. It forms an amphitheatre—the banks of the river, the hills that encircle it, and the declivity of the high mountains adjacent, are thickly interspersed with hamlets and villages, about forty being seen within the space of twenty miles. At *Ansheim*, they were entertained by the Mayor with the celebration of the feast of Bacchus, which is annually kept about the middle of October in all the towns and villages near the Rhine, but not in all places on the same day, each keeping it as soon as the first bunch of grapes are ripe in their respective vineyards. The detail of this festival is given in a style that shews it was highly gratifying to the strangers. The next day they paid a visit to the priory of the convent of *Erbach* in the neighbourhood; and the account of it forms one of the many striking anecdotes in this work of which we promised to give a specimen.

"I am inadequate," says Dr. Rander, "to the task of describing as I wish the life of *poverty*, as it is called, which the monks lead in this convent. It is the richest in all Germany; and the

traveller who has been acquainted with the private and domestic life of its inhabitants. They have an excellent pack of hounds, with a noble of fine hunters; apartments magnificently furnished; a dozen of most beautiful singing girls; and their wine cellar exceeds the utmost abundance. A coach and four might easily drive round in the cellar, and turn it with the greatest facility. The number of large full casks is really amazing, each being about seventeen or eighteen feet in height. They have six fine billiard tables, which are contained in three large rooms, and, besides all this, an excellent band of musicians. Their hospitality towards foreigners and strangers is surprising; and a traveller scarcely meets with such a reception in any other part of the globe. I call them *fat monks*, there being very few among them who do not weigh six hundred or eight hundred pounds, and several even exceed it."

The tour continues along the Rhine, the travellers landing on both sides; and there is not a city, town, village, castle, fort, or ancient ruin, which is not noticed; and the principal places amply described, with remarks and observations particularly *Coblenz, Neuwied, and Bonn*; the departure from the last for Cologne closes the first volume.

Three Songs translated into English with the music; the first entitled *Love and Wine*; the second, the *Primasius* Song, adopted in all the German lodges; the third, called *Abend Noth*, sung at the feast of Bacchus, with the German original, are annexed to this volume.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The History of HELVETIA; containing the Rise and Progress of the FEDERATIVE REPUBLICS to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century. By Francis Marc Noylles, Esq. Two Volumes, 8vo. 18s. Boards. London.

(Continued from Page 191.)

A RETROSPECTIVE view of the allusion to the period with which the first volume closed, and an examination of the "reflective views" of the different cantons in accordance to the allusion, are justly considered by our Author as essential to the elucidation of the principles upon which they acted in the important transactions that remain to be related; accordingly, the present volume opens with these subjects, in-

duced by the following general observations.

There is, among all living and expired nations, a general tendency to the emancipation of the spirit from all other extraneous influences which are recorded in the annals of mankind. The reader will observe, however, that we stand in the present state of civilization and perfection, in a situation when moderation and pru-

denoe are least to be expected. Even during the first fervour of recovered liberty, we discover no symptoms of that sanguinary and vindictive spirit which has so often tarnished the noblest cause.

The union of the first confederates was established upon two leading principles, viz. mutual protection against the aggression of any external foe; and the revival of their ancient constitution, under which they enjoyed, amongst others, this important privilege, guaranteed to them by the forms of the Germanic constitution—"that no invasion could take place in the internal government of any Canton, unless its consent was previously obtained." To these two points were all the wishes and all the views of the first confederates restricted. Beyond the tranquil enjoyment of domestic comfort and personal security, their humble ambition beheld nothing attracting. All feudal rights were respected; all due allegiance to the Imperial throne preserved inviolate. A conduct founded upon such principles of moderation was dictated by hearts untainted by luxury, and unseduced by interest—it threw the whole odium of the war upon the house of Austria, it rendered all the Imperial towns jealous of Albert.

The situation of the other Cantons, at the time of their accession to the league, was in many respects different. Thus the objects of the alliance were gradually extended, as the circumstances or ambition of its members demanded other precautions, or inspired other views. Their views are explained; and it appears, that, in our Author's opinion, the Forest Cantons acted upon the purest principles: their object was security; that of Berne and Zurich, aggrandizement.

One principle, however, was common to all the Cantons; they equally struggled for the preservation of their liberties. Thus was the House of Austria their natural and hereditary foe; the point to which their attention was unrelaxingly directed; for without the support of that powerful family, the whole swarm of petty tyrants which espoused the cause of aristocracy were objects rather of scorn than terror.

We now proceed in the history.—The pacification with Albert, Duke of Austria, which had taken place at the time when the union of the eight Cantons was completed, was but of short

duration; for in 1355, under a frivolous pretext that the Swiss had violated the treaty, by renewing their alliance with Glaris, he renewed the war, into the details of which we cannot enter; suffice it to mention, that at a Diet of the Empire held at Raribon the following year, the validity of the Helvetic union was publicly acknowledged; and the majority of the German States having declared that it was by no means considered to be a just cause for war, the Duke found himself abandoned by the Emperor Charles IV. who at first had espoused his cause; the siege of Zurich was raised, his army was dispersed, and an accommodation with the Zurickers ensued, which was disapproved by the other confederates, and the Duke prepared for a fresh war against Zug and Glaris, which alarmed the other Cantons, whose forces took possession of the defiles of Zug, regarded as the keys of Switzerland, before an Austrian army could approach: an armistice was then concluded; and Albert died soon after at Vienna: disappointed ambition, added to the natural irritability of his temper, had hastened his end.

Leopold, the son and successor of Albert, inherited his father's ambition, and enmity to the Swiss confederacy; a series of attempts to destroy it, supported by the Princes and Nobility adherents to the House of Austria, involved him in a continual system of warfare against the Helvetic States, to which he fell a victim, being slain in the famous battle of *Sempach*. The circumstantial narratives of this astonishing victory, and of the battle of *Näfels*, still more glorious for the Swiss, as it was obtained with the loss of only fifty-five men, whilst no less than two thousand five hundred of their enemies fell upon the field of battle, are the most interesting of the numerous events detailed in this volume, as they produced soon after a truce, in 1389, originally confined to the term of seven years, but prolonged, in 1394, to twenty more; and in 1412, still further for fifty. Thus ended the memorable contest between the House of Austria and the Helvetic States, after having continued during the greatest part of a century. They now ranked among the free States of Europe; and this is the period at which our Author closes his history. He terms it the *heroic period*, which will bear a comparison with the proudest annals

annals of any nation. But he prefixes the following melancholy remark to the beautiful summary of the state of the country at this happy era.

"Should we ever resume our pen, a less pleasing subject remains to be discussed. In the sequel of Helvetic history, the human character appears under a more common form—the votary of interest, and the victim of discordant passion.

"For the present, however, we leave Helvetia in the enjoyment of happiness which has seldom been the lot of mortality. *Rhætia* was at length united with *Glaris*. The Appenzellers were rewarded, for their generous struggle, by the friendship and alliance of the confederates. The jurisdiction of *Uri* extended to the southern side of the St. Gothard, and filled the pusillanimous minds of the Italian despots with terror and dismay. *Schweitz*, deservedly venerated as the parent of Helvetic liberty, was equally the dread and admiration of surrounding nations. While *Unterwalden* was remarkable for its rigid adherence to all those ancient virtues which animated the founders of the Helvetic league. By the acquisition of independence, both *Zug* and *Glaris* had obtained the ultimate object of their wishes, and by their integrity, their courage, and their moderation, they rendered themselves worthy of so great a blessing. An extensive commerce, the child of freedom, had given wealth and prosperity to *Lucerne*, *Berne*, and *Zurich*, which the energy of their councils, and the courage of their troops, seemed likely to maintain. This was the golden age of the Confederacy."

With great deference to our Author, we submit an opinion, that the sad re-

verse of manners and degeneracy of the Swiss, which he laments, did not take place till nearly the middle of the next century: that the bravery and virtue of the confederates was as conspicuous in the Burgundian war (1477) as at any preceding period; and that "the golden age of the Confederacy" may be extended, at all events, to the time of the complete union of the Thirteen Cantons, forming the well known Swiss Republic: we therefore hope for a continuation of this history, which in its present state we will not say is imperfect, but, most assuredly, it is unfinished.

A map will likewise be a considerable improvement to a future edition, which, from the general merit of the work, we have reason to expect, will soon be required.

Incorporated with the progress of the confederacy, a variety of other historical transactions are introduced in this volume; such as, debits in the Roman Church—Corruptions of the Papal Government.—Proceedings of the Council of Pisa—Of the Council of Constance—the Trial and Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague—The Council of Bale—Union of the Greek and Latin Churches, &c. &c. &c.; of which no adequate idea can be formed, but by attending to their connexion with the affairs of Switzerland.

A view of the manners which prevailed in the Helvetic States, and the adjacent countries, during the course of the fifteenth century, in which the reader will find several curious and entertaining anecdotes, concludes this second; which we earnestly hope will not be the last volume of a history our Author is so well qualified to continue. M.

Jacobinism. A Poem. 4to. G. and W. Nicol. 1801. 3s. 6d.

ASSAILED as Great Britain has been by open foes and concealed traitors, by every effort of power and every artifice of deceit, it must afford great satisfaction to all real friends of their country to find, that neither fraud nor force have been able to make any material impression, or do any real injury to the British Constitution. The times are, however, still critical, and require every degree of attention; vigilance should not be relaxed. The enemy, though depressed, is still living, and ready to

avail himself of every accident; and the same rancour against order and establishment is still to be found, prompt to act, and watchful to seize the opportunity. Viewing the present state of things with anxiety, and considering in the wisdom of our rulers to avert the machinations equally of the Atheist and the Republican, we turn our attention to the poem before us, which, for accuracy of description, power of numbers, harmony of verification, and justness of thinking, has not

not been excelled by any poet of the present day.

The Author escaped from London in a favoured hour, retreats to his native village, Sunning, where he indulges his imagination with the recollection of past scenes in the early part of life. From thence he considers the state of poetry, and the neglect of the professors of the art, and adds,

"For bold achievements on th' adventurous course,

To train at once the jockey and the horse ;
To mould, with cautious art, the gilded lure,

Some venal borough's suffrage to secure ;
To pant for breath in Atley's vulgar clime,

Or frisk and sport in Gordon's sphere sublime ;

The magic strains of Mandel's muse to hum,

From Nature, Shakspeare, and from Sense, to run ;

To hang in rapture o'er a tortur'd note,
Convuls'd and dying in an eunuch's throat.

These stamp the features of the modern day,

The proud distinctions of the great and gay."

He then takes a view of the three great supporters of the Atheistical school, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Weishaupt, and describes the enormities committed in France, and by French-

men in other countries, contrasting their conduct with that of Englishmen during the late important and arduous contest ; a contest we fear, notwithstanding the peace concluded, is not yet at an end, but which will require and call forth every energy of the country.

The following lines, with which the poem concludes, will remind the reader of the best manner of Goldsmith :

"Helvetian vales ! * where Freedom fix'd her sway,

And all the social virtues lov'd to stray ;
Soft blissful seats of undisturb'd repose,
Rever'd, for ages, by contending foes,
What envious demon, ranging to destroy,
Has marr'd your sports, and clos'd your songs of joy !

What horrid yells the affrighted ear assail !
What screams of terror load the passing gale !

See Russian hordes with tiger-rage advance,

The shame of manhood, and the boast of
See trampled, crush'd, and torn, in lustful knife,

The loathing virgin, and indignant wife !
While wanton carnage sweeps each crowd-ed wood,

And all the mountain torrents swell'd Lo ! where yon cliff projects its length of shade

O'er fields of death some wounded chief
Around the desolated scene he throws
A look, that speaks insufferable woes ;

* Since the time of Francis I. the Swiss Cantons have been the friends and allies of France. Their manners were simple, and untainted with luxury ; their minds were as enlightened as those of any people in Europe ; their religion was mild ; their attachment to their government was strong ; and they loved their country with a degree of tenderness and enthusiasm which scarcely any other nation has ever displayed. In a word, they were brave, well-informed, virtuous, and happy. Yet this delightful paradise, these peaceful regions, were destined to become a scene of rapine and of blood.

Though the plots and machinations of the French had divided the Swiss, previous to their infamous and unprovoked invasion of that country, nothing but force could oblige the latter to surrender their independence. Had the French paid any regard to the law of nations, had they acted like men of honour, had they not had recourse to the most atrocious artifices, the Swiss would have made a formidable resistance. The common people were not so easily seduced as in other nations ; they were indeed deceived ; but when they saw that nothing but conquest and plunder could satisfy the French, they made a noble and gallant defence. The old and the young exerted themselves to the utmost. Even the women displayed the most heroic courage, and performed prodigies of valour. But the unfortunate Swiss were overpowered by superiority of numbers ; they were massacred in thousands ; and the remainder were scattered and compelled to yield. The French committed the most wanton barbarities. They laid the towns and villages in ashes ; confiscated the ecclesiastical and feudal property ; destroyed the liberty of the press ; demanded a requisition of young men ; ravished, and in many instances murdered, the women ; and turned the beautiful and happy country of Switzerland into a desert !

Then

Then starting from his trance of dumb
 despair, [air —
 Thus vents his anguish to the fleeting
 "Dear native hills, amidst whose wood-
 land maze [days,
 I pass'd the tranquil morning of my
 On whose green tops malignant planets
 scowl, [howl;
 Where hell-hounds ravage, and the furies
 Though chang'd, deform'd, still, still ye
 meet my view,
 Yet still are left to hear my last adieu!
 My friends, my children! gor'd with
 many a wound, [guin'd ground,
 Whose mangled bodies drew the enlan-
 To parch and stiffen in the blaze of day,
 Consign'd to vultures, and to wolves a
 prey, [feel
 Your toils are past; no more ye wake to
 Lust's savage gripe, or Rapine's reeking
 steel! [was given,
 And Thou, to whom, my wedded faith
 On earth my solace, and my hope in hea-
 ven,

Approv'd in manhood, as in youth ador'd,
 Belov'd while living, as in death de-
 plor'd,
 O stay thy flight! around this dreary shore
 A moment hover—and we part no more—
 O'er thy poor corse thy bleeding husband
 hangs, [grieving pang—
 Counts all thy wounds, and feels thy lin-
 O righteous Father! Thou, whose folk'sing
 care
 Sustains creation, hear my dying prayer!
 Look down, look down on this devoted
 land, [land!
 O'er my poor country stretch thy saving
 O let the blood, that, streaming to the
 skies, [suffice!
 Still flows in torrents—let that blood
 To thee the dreadful recompence be-
 longs— [wrongs—
 To thy just vengeance I consign my
 O vindicate the rights of Nature's way,
 And sweep the monsters from the blushing
 day!"

Observations on the Winds and Monsoons; illustrated with a Chart, and accompanied with Notes geographical and meteorological. By James Capper, formerly Colonel and Comptroller of the Army and Fortification Accounts on the Coast of Comandul. 4to. Debrett. 1801.

THIS useful, ingenious, and novel performance embraces more subjects than the title page promises. The principal objects are treated with accuracy and intelligence, and promise to be of considerable advantage to the merchant, to the mariner, and to the cultivator of the soil. The subjects may be considered as new, and the Author modestly observes, that "these hints or suggestions, such as they now appear to be, are submitted to the consideration of the public, with no idle pertinacity of opinion: they are intended, and I trust not absolutely in vain, for the benefit of mankind in general. So far, therefore, from feeling displeased at the detection of any errors, it is my wish to propose a free and candid discussion of a subject in which every human being is interested. All I shall ever insist upon is the truth of my own facts. There I am confident are indisputable, as far as they go: and it will truly afford me the greatest satisfaction to see them hereafter employed, as perhaps they may be, to much greater advantage."

We remember to have seen "A Treatise on the Monsoons in East India," by Captain Thomas Forrest, printed at Calcutta about twenty years since.

The Beauties of England and Wales; or, Delineations topographical, historical, and descriptive. Vol. I. By John Britton and Edward Wedlake Brayley. 8vo. Vernor and Hood, &c. 1835.

This is the first part of a work which, if completed in a manner equal to the specimen, will do credit to the joint authors. It contains the description of three counties, Bedfordshire, Bucks, and Buckinghamshire, drawn up with perspicuity, and judiciously copious. It appears also to be compiled from the most authentic documents, and has the advantage of the latest authorities. As a guide through these counties, it will be found very useful, and in the closet will afford considerable entertainment. It is ornamented with thirteen plates, besides the vignette in the title page, all beautifully executed. We think it would add much to the value of the work if each county had a map of its limits. At present they are much wanted.

The Juvenile Travellers; containing the Remarks of a Family during a tour through the principal States and Kingdoms of Europe: with an Account of their Inhabitants, Natural Productions, &c. &c.

and Curiosities. By Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. Dutton and Hauey. 4s. 6d.

This work is intended for the use of young persons. It is observed by the Compiler, that children advanced beyond infancy should be acquainted with the prominent features in the character and manners of other countries, with their chief cities and most celebrated buildings; and have a general idea of the face of nature in different climates; but as books of travels

are not written for children, they are generally unfit for their perusal. To furnish them, therefore, with a work at once useful and entertaining, the Compiler has availed herself of the travels of Brydone, Cox, Moore, Radcliffe, Southey, Thicknesse, and others, and formed the present performance, which is likely to engage the attention of young readers, and answer the end proposed.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 626—629.

*Ας [στήλας] οὔτις ἀνδρῶν ἐκ βίας καυχῆσεται
Μισοχλῆσας ὀλίγων· ἡ γὰρ ἀπτίρω·
*Αὐταὶ παλαιμύρονται ἔξονται βάσιν,
*Αὐτῇ ἀπῆλθον ἔχισιν δατοίμηναι.

Quas [statuas] nemo per vim gloriabitur
Vel parum dimovisse, etenim citò
Ipse reducem ibunt gressum,
Mancis terentes litora vestigiis.

DIOMEDE's travels and adventures, after his return from Troy, are here foretold. Persecuted by one deity, and protected by another, he at length settled in Italy. Daunus, king of Apulia, had promised to reward his services, either with the spoils, or with the territories, which his valour had obtained. But Alcæus, Diomedes's brother, who had been appointed umpire, adjudged the conquered lands to himself, and assigned the spoils to his brother. Incensed at this decision of Alcæus, who had thus deprived him of his portion of the lands, Diomedes denounced his curses on the country. These denunciations were repented by Daunus, who broke the statues of Diomedes, and threw them into the sea. But they quickly recovered their former situation, and no human force could afterwards displace them.

The second line is deficient in its feet. This defect some of the commentators saw, and substituted ὀλίγας for ὀλίγων. Thus have they restored the metre, but left the expression feeble as they found it. No one, says Cassandra, shall boast of his having

removed these statues by force, ὀλίγοι, a little. Perhaps we ought to read, μηδ' ὀλίγων, not a little, ne paululum quidém.

Μισοχλῆσας μηδ' ὀλίγων· ἡ γὰρ ἀπτίρω,—

The words, οὔτις ἀνδρῶν ἐκ βίας, are thus elegantly turned by Virgil; *Vis ut nulla virum.*

It is well known, that, in Greek, the negation is strengthened by a double negative. Thus, by the insertion of the negative particle μηδὲ, after οὔτις and before ὀλίγων, strength appears to be given to the expression, and to the metre its completion. Thus Lycophron writes in other places. L. 445.

*Ὅς μὴ βλάτωσι, μηδὲ νετρίων ἵδρας
Αὐντις, φόνος λουσδύτας ἀλλόλων τάφους.

Canter's correspondent Latin words are not always judiciously selected. Δατούμεναι, which he renders by *terentes*, implies rather to divide than to rub. *Εἰδατοίμηναι, L. 155, signifies cutting-into, or *dividing* with the teeth τὸ δαίτην χόδδον. Δατούμεναι here means *dividing*, as a ploughshare divides the soil. The impetuosity, with which

these statues returned to their former site, is strongly and clearly expressed by the effects they produced. In their progress back they *cleaved the surfaces* of the land and water. Bertrand readers *andapa* by *andas*, Canter by

litara. The same word, according to these translators, signifies land and water. It most probably means the *surfaces of both*. This sense the word admits, and the passage demands.

R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 23.

MR. LACY, jun. (who performed *Hamlet* one night last season) appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, in the character of *Sir Philip Blundford*, in *Speed the Plough*. Coming after Mr. Pope in this part was against a new candidate for favour. He, however, acquitted himself with some credit.

30. A MRS. BEVERLEY made her *debut* at the same Theatre, as *Cherry*, in *The Baux Stratagem*. She is an agreeable figure, has a pleasing countenance, and performed the part with so much vivacity, archness, and ease, as to obtain considerable applause. She is the wife, we understand, of the Comedian of the same name, who made his *entrée* at that Theatre last season.—We shall just observe, that there are some passages in this entertaining Comedy, which ought to be softened down, or wholly removed, to render it a proper exhibition for the rising generation: these alterations would be a laudable labour, and at the same time give very little trouble.

OCT. 3. The re-appearance of Mrs. BILLINGTON at Covent Garden Theatre, after an absence of seven years, drew a crowded house. *Mandane*, in *Artaxerxes*, was the part chosen for her first performance; and well did she answer the popular expectation from her talents; for the not only established her claim to pre-eminence, as the most accomplished singer that the British stage has ever possessed, but evinced powers, taste, judgment, and science, that may justly entitle her to contend for the palm with the most celebrated performers of the Italian school.

—4. Mrs. BILLINGTON made her first appearance at Drury-lane in the same character of *Mandane*. It is said, that her engagement for alternately performing at both houses till April next, is on terms equal to 200*l*. at each

Theatre; that is to say, 1500*l*. and a benefit to be guaranteed at 500*l*.—
HOW ARE WE RUINED!!

The same evening, a new Drama was presented at Covent Garden Theatre, under the title of "INTEGRITY," the characters being as follow:

Herman	Mr. H. SIDDONS.
Albert	Mr. BRUNTON.
Edward	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Woolstan	Mr. MURRAY.
Uncle of Albert	Mr. CORY.
Waiter	Mr. BLANCHARD.
The Mother of } Herman	Miss CHAPMAN.
Julia	Miss MURRAY.
Helen	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Flora	Mrs. MATTOCKS.

The hero (Herman) is a lawyer living in the capital of some petty Prince of the Empire. Left in the most destitute circumstances by his father, with an aged mother and an amiable sister depending entirely upon him for support; his piety is unbounded; and, for the sake of those who are dear to him, he labours indefatigably, and abstains from every amusement. But his desire to make money is greatly subordinate to his philanthropy. To right the injured, to rescue the oppressed, to protect the helpless, is the grand object of his life. His virtue is exposed to the most dreadful temptations, but always returns victorious from the struggle.

There is a kind of double plot, in both parts of which he takes a share. His sister has two lovers, the one rich, the other a young man persecuted by his father, and obliged to hide himself in obscurity under a borrowed name. For the sake of her mother, who is pining in indigence, she resolves to give her hand to the former, though the latter has long been master of her heart. The rich Edward, however, soon proves unworthy, and among other things tries to prevail upon the Advocate to undertake

undertake the cause of one of his friends, who wished unjustly to possess himself of an estate belonging to his nephew. Our hero spurns at this proposal with indignation; and soon after discovers that the youth, whom it was wished he should be instrumental in ruining, was Albert Botz, the disguised lover of his sister. For a while vice is triumphant. The disappointed uncle applies to the Governor, (whom the Advocate had formerly grievously offended by supporting the cause of a poor soldier, who had brought an action against him to compel him to pay a just debt) and finds means to have him arrested, laid in prison, and afterwards banished.— He has not pulled the frontiers, however, before Edward, who had become sensible of his errors, brings him a letter from the reigning Duke, by which he is recalled, and desired to hope to be speedily recompensed for all his sufferings. An angel had been successfully interceding in his favour. This beautiful and accomplished female had been married to an old, furly, jealous husband, who was the unnatural father of Albert. As her husband had lately died, she had come to town in search of her step-son, and had discovered the machinations of his uncle. These she determines to counteract, and in the course of her laudable endeavours she has an interview with the paragon of lawyers, our hero. She not only admires his talents, and pities his sufferings, but feels emotions excited by his presence still more powerful and interesting. About three years before, when on a journey with her husband, she had been saved from imminent danger by a gallant student of law, who afterwards shed his blood for her sake in a duel with her tyrant. She now finds this vindicator of innocence to be the man. They had never spoke, and her face had never once been unveiled; they had contracted, nevertheless, a mutual passion, and she, being now free from her fetters, resolves to offer him her hand. Having, therefore, got, by her favour with the Prince, his enemies disgraced, and himself recalled, she dresses herself as she appeared on the memorable night when he denied her near the university, and presents herself before him. She says, that she could

bear the cruelty of her husband no longer, and had come to throw herself under his protection. The virtuous Herman delivers a long declamation against adultery, and tells her to return to her lawful Lord. This is the last scene in which any thing is said. There is another, but all is dumb show:— a hall is splendidly lighted up; on the sides are seen the soldier with his eight children, together with other objects of our hero's beneficence, and in front Herman himself with his fair widow, Albert and Helen, the reformed Edward, the old mother, &c. &c. and the curtain abruptly falls.

This account of the fable precludes the necessity of saying more, than that the chief merit which this [Anglo-German] Play possessed was that of *morality*. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at, that, after a second performance, it was laid on the shelf.

Yet it may, perhaps, hereafter be in some degree memorable, as having introduced Mr. HENRY SINDONS (son of the Melpomene of our day) to a London audience. This young Actor made his first appearance in the character of *Herman*, which he performed with great feeling and discrimination. Though young, he appears an adept in his art; and every part of his action, voice, and demeanor, betoken the school in which he has received his theatrical education. He alternately reminds us of his uncles John and Charles Kemble, whose manners and tone of voice he appears to have carefully studied. His features bear a striking resemblance to those of his mother; and in stature and shape he is not very unlike his junior uncle. He was throughout much applauded, but was particularly successful in passages which required delicacy of expression.

Mr. CORY, from Drury-lane, made his first appearance at this Theatre, in the part of the cruel uncle, which he performed with applause.

The other characters of the piece were made the most of by the respective performers. The following were the Prologue and Epilogue to this Drama, the latter of which was loudly applauded, and even encored, but, of course, not repeated*.

* For many years, only one instance occurs to our recollection, of an Epilogue being delivered twice on the same evening: it was one spoken by Mrs. Jordan at Drury-lane two or three years ago: we believe, to *The Secret*.

PROLOGUE.

Written by Mr. T. DIBDIN.

Spoken by Mr. BRUNTON.

WHERE Commerce hourly wafts a count-
less store [shore ;
Of wealth, from ev'ry clime and ev'ry
Here, where on INDUSTRY she loves to
smile, [your'd Isle,
And deck, with many a gem, her fa-
Long may she reign—by Freedom check'd
alone,

Her Crown, Success—Integrity her Throne !
Integrity, the British Merchant's guide,
And every true-born child of Britain's
pride ! [names our Play,

That ore from Virtue's mine, which
Meets with respect your critical assay :
It sterling, we demand your warm ap-
plause— [Laws.

You must support what best supports your
And they are prov'd, by ev'ry cause you
try,

To owe their being to Integrity.
Well may such Laws to fame and fortune
raise [praise ;

Whoe'er they honour with the meed of
And one of those, one by your judgment
plac'd [grac'd ;

High in the rank by genuine Talent
One who so oft has charm'd your list'ning
ears, [with tears ;

While mimic sorrow "drown'd the Stage
Whose magic powers—but needl'ss 'twere
to tell [well ;

What your approving bands can speak to
She here entrusts, of justice well assur'd,
The Scion of a Plant by you matur'd ;

He, trembling, begg'd I'd venture to
request [rest.

You'd praise what pleases, and forgive the
I, to encourage, told the frighten'd elf,
" The blood of DOUGLAS should protect
itself ; "

But he, in spite of ev'ry anxious fear,
Looks wisely for the best protection here.

DIALOGUE EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. T. DIBDIN.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS and Miss
MURRAY.

JULIA.

THAT the Stage is a mirror, we all know
for certain—

FLORA.

Yes, Ma'am, it is written so over the
curtain.

JULIA.

What a charming large glass, 'tis re-
wonder the Graces [face ;
So often come here to behold their fair
It takes in all follies, copies ev'ry com-
plexion, [room for reflection.
And you'll all of you own, there's fine
To-night, on its surface, with wonder
you saw [the Law ;
An honest, plain-spoken young Man of
He refus'd a rich fee—

FLORA.

And a beautiful lass.

JULIA.

And as all this you only beheld in the
gla's, [can see
We're come just to look if perchance we
The person reflected—sure that can't be
he.

FLORA.

That—no, Ma'am, he sits with his mus-
cles so steady, [already.
A body might swear that he's married

JULIA.

That spruce man is black—

FLORA.

With sharp nose and wide flare !
No ; he'd refuse nothing that came to his
share. [just move your fan—
Stay—yonder—pray, Ma'am, will you

JULIA.

As I hope for a husband, you've found
out the man. [Youth,

By those features, I'm sure an ingenuous
Who vastly admires honour, candour, and
truth ; [wrong, I confess.

By those eyes, half cast down—no, I'm

FLORA.

Lord, Ma'am, he's admiring himself and
his dress.

JULIA.

Well, it's strange we can't find—yet the
reason is plain, [vain.
To look but for one such an Hero were
Our glass reflects many who Virtue re-
vere,

And Virtue can never be singular here.
May its beams oft illumine the mirror be-
fore you ; [duence o'er you ;
May its blessings diffuse their best !
While Folly, abash'd, shall retire at the
sight [ev'ry night.
Of the worth that's reflected from you
[Exit.

FLORA.

So much for Reflections—ere I bid adieu,
I'll leave a most pleasing reflection for
you.—

That Plenty shall crown ev'ry year
 with increase,
While from War's dreadful toil our
 lov'd heroes shall cease,
And receive their reward in the bosom
 of Peace.

[Exit.]

12. *Mr. H. Siddons* performed the part of *Hamlet*, and gave to it an interest which could scarcely have been expected from so young an Actor. His first interview with the Ghost, and the closet scene with his mother, were extremely well managed; and, with a little attention to the true modulation of his voice, we doubt not his becoming a very distinguished performer.

14. At Covent Garden, a new Musical After-Piece, in three parts, was performed under the title of "*THE ESCAPES; or, The Water Carrier.*" The principal characters as follow:

Count Armand	Mr. INCLEDON.
Michelli	Mr. FAWCETT.
Antonio	Mr. TOWNSEND.
Daniel	Mr. SIMMONS.
Semos	Mr. ATKINS.
First Officer	Mr. HILL.
Constantia	Miss DIXON.
Angelina	Miss HOWELLS.
Marcellina	Miss WHEATLEY.
Bridemaids	Mrs. BASTERS.

The scene lies in France, and the events of the piece are supposed to have happened during the Administration of Cardinal Mazarine in that country.

Count Armand, a Member of the Parliament of Paris, disapproving of some measures of the Cardinal, presumed to express his censure; but the resentment of the Minister being seconded by his power, the Count and his wife are obliged to fly. A proclamation had been made, setting a reward of 6000 crowns upon the Count, taken alive or dead. In this situation they are protected by Michelli, a water-bearer. The Cardinal's Italian guards, eager for the reward, track the Count to Michelli's house. By the advice of Michelli, the Count puts on an old night cap, gets into bed, and passes for the dying father of the water-bearer; and Constantia, the wife of the Count, for the water-bearer's daughter. Antonio, the water-bearer's son, is going to a neighbouring village to be married, and the Countess takes the pass intended for Antonio's sister, and accompanies him. The description of the pass does not

correspond with her person, and she is opposed in her hopes of getting over the draw-bridge. The Officer, however, at length suffers her to pass. Michelli then appears with his water-carriage, but is not suffered to pass the bridge. The soldiers, suspecting that he knows the retreat of the Count, offer him a thousand crowns to discover it. He pretends to comply, persuades them to go into the guard-room, and select all the determined men they can find, to assist in seizing the Count. While they are gone, he opens his cask, which contains the Count, who issues forth, and passes the frontier. Antonio, the water-bearer's son, leads the Count and his Lady through bye-ways to the cottage of his intended father-in-law. The soldiers, still in pursuit of the Count, reach the same place. In this extremity, the Count hides himself in a hollow tree. Two of the soldiers, who were smitten by the Countess, supposing her to be Michelli's daughter, lie in wait for her, and when she comes with a basket of food for her husband, who remains in the tree, they seize her with intentions of brutal violence. Her screams induce her husband to break from his concealment, and he is consequently discovered and taken into custody. As the soldiers are dragging him away, Michelli appears with a pardon, and the piece, of course, has a happy conclusion.

The Performers, particularly Fawcett, Townsend, and Hill, did not spare any pains to make the piece acceptable, and the Manager has supported it by very pretty scenery. But its chief recommendation is some good music, marked by science, taste, and powerful effect, chiefly in *trios* and *chorus's*. The music, we understand, is partly from Cherubini, and partly from Atwood.

16. At Covent Garden Theatre, a Mr. GIBBON made his first appearance as *Verdun*, in *Lovers' Vows*; a part that is imitably well played by Munden; and, though Mr. Gibbon exhibited no mean comic powers, yet, falling far short of the original in this particular character, he passed through it with but little satisfaction to the audience.

19. At the same Theatre, Mr. Cooke was announced in the character of the *Duke of Gloster*, in *Richard the Third*. Previous to the rising of the curtain, Mr. Cooke, dressed for the part of Richard, came forward, and presented himself

himself to the audience. A tumult of applause, with a slight mixture of disapprobation, immediately succeeded his approach. On silence being obtained, he addressed the House, with much seeming agitation, in terms nearly as follow :

" *Ladies and Gentlemen,*

" It is with much concern that I feel myself under the painful, but *just* necessity of apologizing to you for my late absence. I had no permission to remain in the country after the period at which the present season commenced, and it was certainly in my power to have appeared before you on that occasion ; but there were circumstances which led me to expect that my attendance would not be required at the very opening of the Theatre. The letter requiring my return did not reach Manchester for some days after my departure from that place for Newcastle ; and, from the delay thus occasioned, it became utterly impossible for me to have reached London by the time specified in the letter. The events that have since happened are within your recollection. I feel a deep regret at the disappointment that I have involuntarily occasioned. My best exertions shall be exercised in your service ; and, though I should fail of success, I will do my utmost to deserve it."

This apology was received with the warmest plaudits ; and the attempts of a few dissenting voices were immediately overborne in the general clamour of approbation.

The Tragedy of Richard the Third then commenced. When Mr. Cooke again came on the stage to deliver the first soliloquy, two or three *bisses* were heard ; but they only helped to draw forth a renewed testimony of public kindness.

His performance went off with great *ecclat*. A sense of the difficulty that he had surmounted seemed to give a new stimulus to his powers ; and he was certainly not wanting in apparent zeal to testify his gratitude for the generous amnesty which he had experienced, at a time when he had reason to expect a strong expression of public disapprobation.

ADDRESS *

IN THE CHARACTER OF BRITANNIA,
Spoken at the Theatre, Scarborough,
Oct. 5.

Written by Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE.

THE welcome news Britannia's sons
have heard, [crimson'd sword ;
Soft Pity's prayers have sheath'd the
Upon her foes just vengeance she has
hurl'd, [world.
And now to peace restores the suffering
Europe beholds her triumphs with
amaz, [praise !
E'en distant Egypt joins the shout of
'Tis borne with rapture far as Nile from
Thames, [dreams ;
Proclaim'd by Echo floating down, their
The frowning helmet and the pointed
lance,
No longer scare the pallid sons of France ;
Invanon, sickening at the thought, re-
tires —
That feeble boaster in the dream expires.
The clang of arms, the cannon's thun-
ders cease, [Peace—
Furl'd are our ensigns in the lap of
Those ensigns which so lately swept the
wave, [gave.
And George returns the trident Neptune
Peace, welcome Peace, with all her
limbing train,
Revisits this her favourite Isle again ;
The swelling sails of Commerce seek the
shore, [shore,
Returning wealth the drooping arts re-
And doubly sweet the shepherd's reed will
sound,
Proclaiming Peace to all the vallies round !
Whilst laughing Ceres clasps her ample
horn,
And Plenty heaps it with the golden corn.
Thus blest'd, thus happy, let our
thanks be giv'n, [Heav'n !
Oh raise, my sons, your orisons to
Long, long may Peace preserve her Hal-
cyon reign, [again.
Nor War's dire note disturb the land

ROTANY BAY THEATRICAL.

PROLOGUE,

Spoken on Opening the Theatre at
Sydney, Botany Bay.

FROM distant climes, o'er wide spread
 seas we come, [drum,
Though not with much *ecclat* or heat of

* On the news of Peace.

True patriots all—for be it understood,
We left our Country for our Country's
good :

No private views disgrac'd our generous
What urg'd our travels was our Coun-
try's weal :

And none will doubt but that our emi-
Has prov'd most useful to the British Na-
tion.

But, you enquire, what could our
With this new passion for Theatric Fame ?
What, in the practices of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit Plays ?
Your patience, Sirs, some observations
made.

You'll grant us equal to the Scenic
He, who to midnight ladders is no
stranger,

You'll own, will make an admirable
To see MACBETH we have not far to
roam ;

And sure in FILIX I shall be quite at
Unrival'd there, none will dispute my
claim

To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.
As oft on Godhill we have ta'en our
stand,

When 'twas so dark you could not see
Some true bred Falstaff we may hope to
start,

Who, when well bolser'd, well will play
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little Pantomime.

Here light and easy Columbines are found,
And well-tried Haylequins with us
abound ;

From durance vile our precious selves to
We often have recourse to th' flying leap ;
To a black face have sometimes ow'd
escape,

And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the
But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to
fear

Above these scenes, and rise to tragic
Too oft, alas ! we forc'd th' unwilling
tear,

And petrified the heart with real fear.
MACBETH a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murder'd
sleep.

His Lady, too, with grace, will sleep and
Our females have been us'd at night to
walk.

Sometimes, indeed, so various is our
An actor may improve and mend his
part ;

" Give me a horse," bawls RICHARD,
We'll find a man would help himself to
one.

Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very
best :

And, without dread of future Turnkey
Thus, in an honest way, shall pick your
pockets.

POETRY.

THE RICH MAN AND THE BEG- GAR.

By Jordan's streams a spacious palace
stood,

Adorn'd with lawns, and shelter'd by a
The houndless ranges of the mottled doe,
The fount for pastime, and the shrine for
shew,

The Parian portico and column'd gate,
All uniformly noble, spoke the Great,
Whate'er luxurious Asia's realm can
ford,

In rich profusion blest'd the rising son,
Bright robes of Tyrian dye his helms his
fold ;

His cup was agate, and his plate was
The choice of meats and wines his table
crown'd,

While rows of ready menials wait
The sense to cherish, or the heart in-
flame,

Arabian voices, and the Syrian dame :

His slumbers music undulating brought,
Dispelling care, and tranquillizing
thought.

Thus Fancy fables, in the happy isles
All nature wantons in eternal smiles ;
No winters frost, no fever summers bring,
No fading autumn — 'tis one endless
spring !

Live ever, and live thus ! — O greatly
No fear distract thee, and no care molest !
Death ! its fruits deny, the skies their
see !

And lo ! a wretch, and plowman toil in
Hear ! shouts ! let dearth on dearth
And lo ! a wretch

spair, and man with oxen
N His looks writhe and drought thy cells
shall be stands

Where treasure'd hoards his laugh, and vine-
Let others want, thy banquets shall be
crown'd ;

Let others groan, thy halls with pleasure
Let

Let others labour, thou shalt reap their
toil,

And what has made them sorrow, make
Fierce noon is past; and spent the bliss
of day,

The setting sun now shoots a milder ray;
The gad fly seeks his holes, and from the
shade

The fawn skips forth to crop the moist
From Gaza's shore the grateful myrrors
rile,

Chafe the warm vapour, and refresh the
The wonted banquet in the porch is
spread,

Rich downy couches on the marble laid;
Above, the silk pavilion gayly swells,
Pertumes the breeze, the damps of eve
repels;

Their softest notes the pipe and tabor
By music rivall'd from the olive spray.
Amidst his numerous guests reclin'd the
lord,

Each look attended, and each word
Some prais'd his wines, and some his
wealth extoll'd;

This of his father's, that his virtues told;
His pride grew drunk, their flattery
seem'd sincere,

The rich man with'd that all his heav'n
But nigh the porch a band of peasants
came,

And on a couch, decrepid, sick, and lame,
A wretch they bore; his bare and pained
head

Uncover'd but with wrinkles grief had
Coarse knotty straw that o'er the plank
was thrown,

No care had smooth'd, no friendly hand
Of varied hues the tatter'd rage he
wore,

And ev'ry rag disclos'd a bleeding sore.
Sooth'd by the needy peasant's sympa-
thy,

Or, man regardless, moaning to the sky,
From door to door the houseless wretch
was borne,

To beg his scanty morsel, and to mourn.
Alas! that worldly bliss man rates so
high

Each chance may trouble, and each misadventure
Like quicksands treacherous, or like dust re-
unions,

No care can fix, no virtue's ripeness bright
That wretch, now call'd for known, unmark'd
man's gate,

Surpass'd him once, that trembled at
Surpass'd in this, he turns a power
doom'd to do

By peace, and pleasure melt
Deep in the vale where Carmel's ver-
dant side

Pours many a riv'let's fertilising tide;
P p 2

Beneath the oak his fires of old had rear'd,
The good man's cot and winding smoke
appear'd.

That farm where long his fires had
His wither bonneted, and his wants sup-
plied;

His house was humble, yet not mean, but
With rural wealth; and plenty crown'd
his board.

His fruitful hard excell'd in shape and
His pastures seem'd with endless growth
to rise;

And spacious acres midst a fertile soil,
With certain harvests fill o'erpeopled his
soil.

With wond'ring eyes the neighbour
His prosperous state, yet own it all, his
due;

For still each claim of misery to diffi-
His hand was open as his means were
large;

The neighbour bless'd him for his tunely
The poor his bounty with their tears re-
paid;

The wary stranger, now to strength re-
Hail'd his warm roof, and hospitable
board;

Around his door the needy train attend,
For there the friendless ever found a
friend;

To him, a certain aid the helpless came,
Eyes to the blind, and feet to all the lame.
Here worldly bliss seem'd virtue to
pursue,

For with his bounty still his pleasures
A partner fair and faithful blest'd his
arms,

An offspring that renew'd their mother's
In all he purpos'd still success appear'd,
His household lov'd him, and his friends
rever'd.

But Heav'n would shew us, tho' the
That virtue meets not here with her re-
ward;

A famine came, a pestilence pursue,
The rich exhausted, and the strong sub-
dued;

The good man's fields lay waste, his cat-
His wife, his daughters, ev'n his chiefest
pride

From his embraces torn,
'Twas behind a wretch the most for-
With

Midst the dark, while seas the
Willow sweeps the pilot from his
helm;

Plunging he gasps, the angry ocean's
While all his comrades reach the destin'd
port.

Forth issued from their desert Ishmael's
While none remain'd to guard the ruin'd
land;

What

What dearth had left, what pestilence had spar'd,

Their fury wait'd, or their av'rice shar'd ;
The good man's cottage roll'd to heav'n
in smoke [oak.

Or sunk in heaps beneath the blasted
Himself abandon'd, stripp'd of all he fees,
Consum'd by grief, tormented by disease :
The rich forget him ; and this fountain
dried, [applied :

To some more hopeful spring the poor
He doom'd thro' life a monument to shew

Of human frailty, and of human woe.

Hard by the portal's side the lazar laid
Beheld the spacious board with dainties
spread ; [crown'd,

With hunger faint, beheld the banquet
And parch'd with thirst, the luscious
draughts go round ; [employ,

Pain'd to the soul while pleasures all
The only wretch amidst a world of joy.
The falling crumbs with dogs he begg'd
to share, [pray'r.

The words half-utter'd, half-repress'd the
But when shall riot feel ? or Misery's
voice [noise ?

With lowly accent quench the banquet's
To him no cheek with warm compassion
glows, [throws ;

No waiting crumb the lord-like menial
To sooth his woes, or bind his aking
wound, [found ;

No pitying tongue or tender hand is
The dogs less barb'rous round the pallet
play'd, [bed.

Lick'd his raw sores, and sawn'd upon his
But mercy waits ; affliction has a close ;
And Death for ever stills the beggar's
woes : [doom,

Once Pity slept to hear, once told his
Shame lent a homely shroud, Disgust a
tomb. [the skies

'Twas then the glorious seneschal from
Came down, and bade his parting soul
arise [er came,

To reasons where thirst and hunger ne-
Pain never touch'd, and sickness wants a
name. [from his throes

Heav'n bade him hail ; and Abrah-
Where faith, conviction, hope, joy-
went, shone, [sent up,

Stretch'd forth his arms to his
From mortal pains and earthly woes
won.

Upon his bosom, an eternal day,
In bliss supreme, the man of misery lay,
Beyond the pomp which diadems bestow,
Beyond the joys which sense can ever
know

Beyond the litt'le grasp of narrow time,
Immortal pleasure, and immortal prime.

As when perchance a grape unheeded-
falls [walls ;

Amidst the rubbishy east behind the
Ev'n there, no hand its tender growth to
feed, [some weed,

Springs the fair plant amidst the noi-
But soon the gardener sees the vine dis-
fuse [juice ;

Its ruddy grapes, and glow with gen'rous
Hastes the rich soil and paling to pre-
pare,

And joyous sets the noble sapling there ;
Thro' the long rows its fruitful branches
twine, [wine,

And teeming clusters bend with promis'd
But death nor spares the poor, nor steps
aside [died,

From palace gates ;—the rich man also
Embal'm'd in sumptuous state the body
lay, [look so gay ;

While crowds admir'd that death should
'Twas but its colour told the velvet
mourn'd, [adorn'd.

Perfum'd with incense, and with gold
And now the funeral's solemn wide
array

Slow wins along the too contracted way ;
Loud sorrow wails, and tears in torrents
fall ; [the pall ;

Friends raise the bier, and nobles hold
The curlew's knell, the chariot's doleful
shew, [woe,

Spread far and wide the face of gen'ral
At length the vault high-arch'd dis-
plays its womb,

A bed of state, a palace in a tomb :
By precious balm preserv'd, th' un-
should'ring form [the worm ;

Still laughs at death, and long defrauds
And living figures in the marble wait,
When spices fail, to lengthen out its
date.

Upon a bed of cedar, all enroll'd
With Sheba's incense, and with Ophir's
gold,

Amidst his fathers, princes of their day,
Magnificent in death, the rich man lay.

Hark !—'twas a shriek—O listen !—
'twas a groan— [moan ;

Death ! in the cry, and torture in the
See ! flames break forth, and pitchy
smoke ascend— [ment rend—

Hear ! shouts of woe the place of tor-
And lo ! a wretch, all frantic with de-
spair, [glare !

Now writhing, and his eyeballs
Now faint, and now driven by tor-
ture flies— [cries !

Ah ! 'tis the rich man's groans, the
How chang'd from him who bask'd in
fortune's ray, [the gay !

Admir'd, ador'd, the rich, the great,
When

When the vain tale of future judgments
[for'd,

He made the pastime of his jovial board ;
At revelation laugh'd, and held a God
The simple's bugbear, and the artful's
rod ; [ty gain ;

Thought heav'n the paradise of priest-
And hell an engine not devised in vain.

Nature's first law, he deem'd, was to pro-
duce [ate ;

Groves for his pleasure, fruitage for his
The sun to warm him, and the earth to
feed, [bleed ;

The ox for him to thrive, for him to
The rage of man to serve him or to
please, [feate ;

Procure his pleasures, or promote his
No passing thought the poor and wretched
share,

Beneath his knowledge, and beneath his
care.

But is eternal justice lull'd asleep,
When luxury riots, and the wretched
weep ? [ties,

Lo ! where the man that never pitied
His pains unfelt-for, and unheard his
cries ;

Unheeded brooding on his former state,
Unheeded cursing heav'n, himself, and
state ;

All as he dealt to others he receives,
Scorn'd when he begs, insulted when he
grieves. [ing eyes

Roused by the flames, his horror-struck
The rich man litted towards the indig-
nant skies ; [throne

Far o'er the dark abyss the heavenly
Broke the wide gloom, and full in glory
shone ; [rode,

On beams of light unnumber'd myriads
And floods of bliss proclaim'd a present
God. [had won,

There Abraham bore the crown his faith
While on his breast reclin'd a chosen son.
Revolving oft the rich man sought to
trace

The lineaments of David's royal race ;
Some prince well known in bust and sa-
cred page, [lage,

Some holy priest, some heav'n-inspired
And did not spirits from mortal dust re-
fin'd, [in mind,

More pure in substance rise, more bright
Still had he gaz'd, nor known, unmark'd
before, [door,

The very wretch that trembled at his
stung, quick he turns—The culprit
doom'd to death, [breath,

His last, his only hope, a monarch's
So feels—when watching, thro' the long,
long night,

A hoped-for respite, or his latest light,

At length he hears the massy lock un-
barr'd, [heard,

And now a step, and now a voice is
His keen ear stretches wild into the
gloom—

But for a pardon meets an instant doom.
Urged by the pang—“ And oh !” the
rich man cries,

“ Dost thou, O Father, rest in paradise,
While endless torment and despair is mine,
Of Abraham's lineage and of David's
line !” [curst,

By Heav'n deterred, and with hands ac-
I rave with rapture, and I die with pain !
Oh ! it no more thy son demands thy
care,

Let Lazarus this latest bounty bear,
One drop of water on my tongue bestow,
Then seek his bliss, and leave me to my
woe.” [y I crave,

“ In vain,” the fire replied, “ in vain
Net his to succour, and not mine to save ;
Lo ! gulphs unpa'd our different lots
divide,

Where bliss and misery rest on either side ;
The various state is fix'd by pow'r di-
vine ;

I to my lot am bound, as thou to thine.
“ Nor yet God's justice or his wrath
arraign, [pain ;

As pleas'd to doom, or wanton in thy
No passion breaks th' eternal smiles of
God, [ing rod,

But 'tis thy conscience lifts th' aveng-
By him ordain'd, from vice or virtue
flow,

Eternal pleasure, or eternal woe ;
On earth the springs ; but past the bounds
of earth, [it birth ;

Each stream shall tell the fount that gave
As mountain torrents troubled moists re-
tain, [the plain,

And rock spring riv'lets shine thro' all
God fix'd the doom, and mark'd the
different line [thine ;

That led to bliss or woe ; to choise was
With pow'r or heav'n to gain, or hell to
shun, [run,

The path of life you left, of misery
“ While yet in equal balance hung thy
fate, [state ;

'Twas thine to bend the scale of either
With weight of vice bring wrath and
vengeance down,

Or virtuous labours with salvation crown,
Nor bar peculiar kept thee from the road,
By thee as easy as by others trod ;

Open alike to humble or to great,
The meanest beggar, or the king in state.

“ 'Tis not a thousand flocks that
range the hill, [fill ;

Or numerous herds that all the valley
fill ;

'Tis not the river, having spent his
 curse, [source ;
 That owns no other lord than at his
 'Tis not a palace, nor th' attendant state,
 A wide dominion, or a crowded gate ;
 'Tis not the wealth by God, by Ormus
 given, [heav'n.
 That opens or shuts the gates of hell or
 The use of riches must condemn or save ;
 God never damns mankind for what he
 gave. [is wrong ;

" Nor yet the enjoyment, but the abuse,
 Heav'n never bade thee fly the social
 throng,
 Thy palace level, or lay waste thy grove,
 The joys of friendship shun, or sweets of
 love ;

All harmless pleasures in thy power repel,
 And with the beggar feed, the hermit
 dwell. [delight

" Such wilful penance and renounc'd
 May tell the conscience, cloak the hypo-
 crite ;

Far other arts offended Heav'n appease,
 By active virtue men th' Almighty please ;
 On different stations different duties
 thrown, [own.

That man is virtuous who performs his
 " For thee no heavier task did Heav'n
 ordain,

To strive with poverty, or bear with pain ;
 A pleasure rather than a task was giv'n,
 The steward here and almoner of Heav'n.
 Large were thy vineyards, numerous were
 thy swains, [the plains,
 Thy flocks the hills, thy harvests fill'd
 Heav'n gave thee all ; and while it all be-
 low'd,

Urg'd thee to give, and imitate thy God.
 'Twas thine to deal Heav'n's aid to those
 in need,

To clothe the naked, and the hungry feed ;
 The wretched debtor doom'd in jail to
 rot,

Useless to man, by all his race forgot ;
 The widow o'er her orphans left to
 weep, [sleep ;

For them depriv'd of raiment, food, and
 Industrious poverty, that long withstood
 Its fate, at length by sickness, dearth
 subdued ;

The beggar hopeless of an alter'd fate,
 Sunk by the hedge, or shivering at the
 gate ; [giv'n,

All left in want, to thee in grace were
 To act thy part, and scale the path to
 heav'n.

" For Lazarus a different lot assign'd,
 In pain he suffer'd, and in want he pin'd ;
 Pale misery saw him pass, and breath'd a
 prayer, [spair,
 And the drawn dagger fell from mad de-

'Twas his to hear Heav'n's mandate and
 obey ; [away ;

To bless the hand that gave or took
 'Twas his with patience to endure the
 load, [road ;

To prove the rich, and help them on their
 In all his ways own Providence was just ;
 When left by man, when trampled in the
 dust. [hence begun,

" Hence flow'd his bliss, thy misery
 His task accomplish'd, and thy task un-
 done ; [no more,

And now, when sense can pain or charm
 And recollection's lethargy is o'er,
 Has conscience wak'd ; and with impar-
 tial voice [joys.

Deals Heav'n's award, its punishment or
 In life, thou for thy pleasures left thy
 God, [rod ;

In life, he took his woes, and kiss'd the
 By just decree revers'd your portions now,
 Lo ! he is happy, and torment'd thou ;
 While God shall reign, and justice is di-
 vine, [thine !"

Such shall his portion be, and such shall

THE RETREAT TO THE COT- TAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 124.)

EPISTLE IV.

From John to his Friend, giving a mi-
 nute Description of his Cottage, &c.

FULL many a Grecian, far renown'd,
 By virtue, wildom, glory crown'd,
 Strangers to luxury and pride,
 Contented would in cottages reside.

Diogenes, a wight most curious,
 Thought e'en a cottage too luxurious,
 And, happy in the sun to bask,

Took up his lodging in a cask ;
 But still I think his wisdom blind,
 For 'twas an empty cask, I find !

Rome's great dictator, in a cottage,
 Was wont to boil his turnep-pottage.
 —Examples, drawn from ancient times,

Would help me thro' a hundred rhymes ;
 Let these suffice—I only mean
 To prove what cottages have been.

I know full well our modern race
 Will burst with laughter in my face,
 And swear, that neither Greek, nor Ro-
 man,

In taste excell'd a Dutch old woman.
 Methinks, dear S. I hear you say,
 " You're strangely wandering from your
 way ;

" No more comparisons, I crave ;
 " No more reflections, not a slave."
 Well, well, from hence, throughout my tale,
 Shall matter o' fact alone prevail.

Allusion,

Allusion, sentiment, reflection,
With these I now dissolve connection.

Now to describe my little cot,
My simple fare, and humble lot.
Its front, which meets the western skies,
Beholds the lofty towers arise,
Where pilgrims, in the days of yore,
Arriv'd in crouds from ev'ry shore,
To bend the penitential head,
Where Henry wept, and Becket bled.
On either side a meadow lies,
Less prying than a neighbour's eyes.
A little room, of low design,
Just holds the board on which I dine;
A little board, but fit for one,
Who little else but dines alone.*
Next this a kitchen, size sufficient
For him whose board has but one dish
on't.

But woe to those who dare advance,
And form with glee the sprightly dance;
For dreadful from the ceilings low,
Vast beams project, a double row!
Beams which, if lever'd from the walls,
Might build a church as large as Paul's;
And, should the dancers feet rebound,
Would lay them senseless on the ground!
Behind, a room of little size,
New-finish'd, fronts the orient skies;
A garden-view, and, be it known,
Full half an acre is my own!
Nor distant far, a sloping wood,
Which hangs o'er Stour's pellucid flood;
The intermediate space between,
A wide extent of meadows green.
This room, devoted to reflection,
Contains my books, no rare collection!
Adorn'd with models two feet high,
Of him the god of Poetry;
Of Venus, once the glory, pride
Of Arno's now forsaken side!
Of Bacchus, Antinous, and Venus;
She whose belle fesse will not chagrin
us!

Of her whom grief reduc'd to stone,
Her children's sorrows all her own;
Of crouching Venus, Summer, Spring,
And Pan, or some such goat-like thing.
These, with the views of ancient Rome;
And Athens, mouldering to its tomb,
Adorn the place where, oft retir'd,
I pause o'er all that's Mæle-inspir'd.
Near this a pantry, size confin'd,
But open to the freshening wind,
Contains my butter, bread, and beer,
Fit viands for a hermit's cheer:
Annex'd, an out-house, rather small,
Holds wood, coals, hay, chaise, horse,
and all!

Thus have I painted, void of art,*
My cottage in its lower part.

"But why (you'll ask) among the rest,
"Why are your cellars not express'd?
"Say, is your stock of wines secure?
"Well aged, well bottled, cool and pure?
"Your bins capacious, warm, and dry?
"Your pipes arranged how wide? how
high?
"For well I know your thirsty soul
"Requires potations from the bowl!
"And oft you prove this truth, my lad,
"Tis wine that makes the heart right
glad."

Indeed, my friend, you're much mistaken,
For I am in a woeful taking!
Cellars? Ah, no!—yet why repine?
I don't possess one drop of wine!
In these hard times of high taxation,
Which threaten with poverty the nation,
He who was wont on chick to dine,
And quaff his Lufitanian wine,
Must pick his single chop of mutton,
Without one fear of turning glutton,
And think 't'is luxury to regale
On a short pint of gummy ale!
But still, as med'cines 'gainst the spleen,
I've got a little rum and gin:
Drawn off in bottles, lo! they stand,
And wait my oft-extended hand.
A stair-case, narrow, low, and steep,
Leads to the chamber where I sleep.
A coachman, of a prying eye,
If slow he drives a chariot by,
May, if he deigns to turn his head,
Behold me sprawling in my bed.
On the same floor, another chamber,
To which my visitors must clamber,
Where'er they chuse to take a bed
Within this little, low-roof'd shed.
O'er these two coving garrets rise,
But not, like Atlas, to the skies.
Such is the cottage of repose,
In which your friend forgets past woes.
JOHN, THE HERMIT.

EPICLETUS V.

*Concluding Epistle from John to his Friend,
acknowledging himself contented with his
humble Situation.*

My last described, with much precision,
This little cot, in each divition.
Scorn not, my friend, my lowly seat,
It serves to sleep in, and to eat.
The grand saloon, with marble'd floor,
The sick'n bed can grant no more.
Nor shall I murmur at my lot,
While Peace presides, and governs my cot.

* The origin of these epistles was an extemporaneous production, consisting of about thirty lines, entitled *Little's*.

Here calm equality inspires
 No envious scowl, nor vain desires ;
 Here, I claim my lord, my comforts small,
 My lot is still the best of all *.
 When summer suns illumine the sky,
 Swift to me breezy sport I fly
 Beneath my fruit trees ample shade,
 A little rustic seat I've made ;
 Where, little anxious of regard,
 I gaze o'er many a favourite bard ;
 Where, late firm S. I's intemperate glow,
 I sip a little punch, or lo.
 O, mounted in my one horse chair,
 I ride for exercise and air
 Alone thro' shadowy lanes I glide,
 A little grieved alone to ride !
 For what society imparts
 No little comfort to our hearts.
 In winter, by my little fire,
 I sweep my oft-neglected lyre ;
 Renew its strings, and tune its tone,
 And fondly call it all my own !
 A little poetry I write,
 Tho' little to my friends' delight ;
 For little have the Muses shed
 Their favours on my pensile head.
 Yet, as my lyre's untutored sound
 A little soothes each mental wound,
 I little envy those who write,
 And, content'd with laurel, reach the skies.

Such are my feelings, such my cot,
 Where, all forgetting, all forgot,
 I seek, in silence and seclusion,
 To lose the memory of my woes.
 Sollicitous alone of Rest,
 I drive the passions from my breast :
 F'en Love, now banish'd from my heart,
 No more shall act the tyrant's part !
 No more shall Hope's enchanting smile
 My oft-deluded soul beguile ;
 Save when, descending from the sky,
 She comes to cheer me as I die.

Such are the little I possess,
 Yet, blest with health, these little blest.
 I little care that others glide
 Down Fortune's swiftly-flowing tide,
 Since all, ere mortal life is past,
 Must prove its littleness at last.
 And now, dear S. I'll bid adieu
 To paper, pen and ink, and you ;
 Nor yet disclaim, my friend, at times,
 To read these tragicomic rhymes,
 For, in this motley piece, you'll find,
 A faithful picture of my mind.

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
 near Canterbury, Kent,
 September 29, 1801.

(To be continued.)

* " Tho' poor the peasants hut, his seats tho' small,
 He sees his little lot the lot of all."

† Serjeant A.

SONNET

TO CHLOE.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

Qui caput ille facit.

How could you, CHLOE ! e'er suppose
 I was enamour'd of your charms !
 That I could e'er admire your nose,
 Or wish myself within your arms ?

Indeed ! I never prais'd your eyes,
 Nor e'er your hips—for who has broad-
 er ?

The negro-man may vie in size—
 Or chops—a City's late Recorder †.

Mistaken maid !—conceit as this,
 I have not heard the like till now ;
 I might, perhaps receive your kiss,
 But never give you one, I vow.

No, Chloe, no—indeed I ne'er could see
 One single charm to captivate—in THEE.
 Sept. 30, 1801.

ON A FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

I.

EXULTANT now, Britannia's shores
 With loud acclamations sweet resound ;
 Peace comes ; and Amalthæa pours
 At length her choicest gifts around.
 Each rustic swain shall smile again,
 Awhile each tar shall tread the plain ;
 And every gale o'er hill and vale
 Shall waft the glories of our Monarch's
 reign.

II.

As thus with shouts of thoughtless mirth
 My loyal countrymen rejoice,—
 To celebrate a FATHER's birth
 Once more the Muse essays her voice.
 Though weak the lays she humbly pays
 To greet a *Patrem's* added days,
 Love shall endear them to his car,
 And her imperfect notes shall meet with
 praise.

III.

Thou guide and guard, in earliest youth !
 Thou friend, in manhood's ripen'd
 age !
 Who had'st the lore of moral truth
 All my soul's better thoughts engage ;
 Oh ! take this PRAYER. May each new
 year

Still fairer than the last appear !
 Long may'st thou live, and e'er receive
 That bliss of bliss—fresh proof of
 Heaven's high care !

Chelston, 3d Decr. 1801.

W. B.

GOLDSMITH.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE
BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SIGNED
AT LONDON (IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH), THE 1ST OF OCTOBER
1801; THE 9TH VENDEMIARE,
YEAR 10 OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Published by Authority.)

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between the two countries, have named for this purpose; namely, his Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. Robert Bank Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkebury, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lewis William Otto, Commissary for the Exchange of French Prisoners in England; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

ART. I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hostilities may cease immediately between the two Powers, and between them and their Allies respectively, the necessary instructions shall be sent with the utmost dispatch to the Commanders of the Sea and Land forces of the respective States; and each of the Contracting Parties engages to grant passports and every facility requisite to accelerate the arrival, and ensure the execution of these orders. It is further agreed, that all conquests which may have been made by either of the Contracting Parties from the other, or from their respective Allies, subsequently to the Ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be considered as of no effect, and shall be faithfully comprehended in the restitutions to be made after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Art. II. His Britannic Majesty shall

restore to the French Republic and her Allies, namely, to his Catholic Majesty and to the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which island and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the full and entire sovereignty.

Art. III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two Contracting Parties, who shall enjoy therein the same advantages.

Art. IV. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. For the purpose of rendering this Island completely independent of either of the two Contracting Parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third Power, to be agreed upon in the Definitive Treaty.

Art. V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be preserved entire, such as they existed previously to the present war.

Art. VI. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved entire.

Art. VII. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and, generally, all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

Art. VIII. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

Art. IX. The evacuations, cessations, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present Preliminary Articles, shall take place in Europe within one month; in the Continent and Seas of America and Africa, within three months; and in the Continent and Seas of Asia, within six months, after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

Art. X. The prisoners made respectively shall, immediately after the exchange of the Definitive Treaty, all be restored, and without ransom, on paying reciprocally the sums which they may have individually.

individually contracted. Discussions having arisen respecting the payment for the maintenance of prisoners of war, the Contracting Powers reserve this question to be settled by the Definitive Treaty, according to the law of nations, and in conformity to established usage.

Art. XI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean: two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and, lastly, five months in all parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

Art. XII. All sequestrations imposed by either of the parties on the ceded property, revenues, or debts, of any description, belonging to either of the Contracting Powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of the Definitive Treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country against individuals of the other, for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this Article, immediately after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty, shall apply to the Allies of the Contracting Parties, and to the individuals of the respective nations, upon the condition of a just reciprocity.

Art. XIII. With respect to the Fisheries on the coast of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the two Powers have agreed to restore them to the same footing on which they were before the present War, reserving to themselves the power of making, in the Definitive Treaty, such arrangements as shall appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fishing of the two

nations on the most proper footing for the maintenance of Peace.

Art. XIV. In all cases of Restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may be at the time of the signature of the present Treaty, and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is further agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated in the present Treaty, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, for the purpose of disposing of their properties, acquired and possessed either before or during the present war; in the which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege shall be granted in the countries restored, to all those who shall have made therein any establishments, whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them shall be persecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two Powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the Definitive Treaty.

Art. XV. The present Preliminary Articles shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at London, in the space of fifteen days for all delay; and immediately after their Ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be named on each side, who shall repair to Amiens, for the purpose of concluding a Definitive Treaty of Peace in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, We the Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of the First Consul of the French Republic, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and have caused our seals to be put thereto.

Done at London, the 11 day of October 1801, the 9th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic.

HAWKESBURY.

(L. S.)

OT FO.

(L. S.)

CON-

CONVENTION AT CAIRO.

ADDITIONAL AND EXPLANATORY
NOTE OF THE CONVENTION OF THE
3TH MESSIDOR, 27TH JUNE 1801,
AND 16TH OF THE MONTH OF SAAF:
FER, 1216.

ART. I. It is understood that the said artillery, which the corps of French and auxiliary troops, under the orders of the General of Division Belliard, carry away, on their retreat from Cairo, to be conveyed with them to France, is two field-pieces, of the calibre of twelve, to that of two per battalion, and one per squadron, with the carriages and ammunition belonging to them.

II. It is besides understood that the French troops, embarked on board ships of war, shall have, from the moment in which they shall be on board, their arms and ammunition deposited in places destined for that purpose, under the superintendence of the Commander of the vessel, which arms and ammunition shall be given up to them at the moment of debarkation in France, conformably to the Convention; and that the troops of the said corps of the army, which shall be embarked on board ships not armed for war, shall preserve, during their stay on board those ships, their arms, ammunition, and shall be under the police of their Officers.

III. The wife, daughter, Aid-de-Camp, and all the effects of the General in Chief Menou, shall be sent from Cairo to Alexandria, in a vessel provided for that purpose by the Allied Powers.

IV. The wives of the Officers, soldiers, and other Frenchmen of the garrison of Alexandria, and who are at Cairo now, shall proceed freely to Alexandria, and there shall be granted them, for that purpose, the necessary means of conveyance; and, in case they should not be received at Alexandria, they shall be conveyed to France with the corps of the army under General Belliard, or as soon as possible, and shall enjoy all the advantages of the said Convention.

V. The Frenchwomen, who belong as well to the corps of troops under General Belliard, as to the persons employed, and other Frenchmen in the suite of the said corps, shall be embarked with their husbands, and shall have the rations of provision, and other advantages stipulated in the Convention, according to the maritime regulations of England.

VI. The baggage and effects belonging to the corps, or to private persons of

the garrison of Alexandria, if there be any at Cairo, shall be conveyed and deposited at Rosetta, or embarked if it be possible.

VII. The Director-General and Accountant of the Public Revenues shall go to Alexandria, or send one of his Deputies, and he shall have all possible facilities for that purpose.

VIII. If, among the hostages given, and received by the Generals commanding the respective armies and corps of troops, there be Officers of the Land Army, it shall be free for the Naval and Military Commanders of the three Powers to replace them by Naval Officers of the same rank, at the moment of embarkation.

IX. The horses and camels, which the corps of troops under General Belliard shall leave in Egypt, shall be delivered, at the moment of embarkation, to Commissaries appointed by the Generals of the Allied Powers to receive them.

X. It is understood that the fortifications shall be given up without any injury, and the mines pointed out to the Officers of the Engineers.

Done at the Camp of Conferences, between the two armies, 8 Messidor (27th June), and 16 Saafer, 1216.

(Signed)

DONZELOT, General of Brigade.

MOKAND, General of Brigade.

TAREYKE, Chief of Brigade.

JOHN HOPE, Brigadier-General.

OSMAN BEY.

ISAAC BEY.

General of Division,

(Signed) BELLIARD.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE KING-
DOM OF PORTUGAL.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, equally animated with the desire of establishing those relations of commerce and amity which subsisted between both States previous to the war, have determined to conclude a Treaty of Peace, through the mediation of his Catholic Majesty, and have appointed for this purpose the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul has nominated, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, his Excellency
Q 9 a
Cypriano

Cypriano Biblero Freire, Commander of the Order of Christ, one of the Council of his Royal Highness, and his Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty; which Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. There shall be from henceforth peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities, both by land and sea, shall cease immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; that is to say, within fifteen days in Europe and the seas which bound it and the coast of Africa on this side of the Equator; within forty days after the aforesaid Ratifications in the territories and seas of America and Africa, on the other side of the Equator; and three months after, in all the territories and seas to the westward of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes made after these respective periods, in the latitudes mentioned shall be respectively restored. The prisoners on each side shall be restored, and the same political relations re-established between the two Powers as existed before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe shall be immediately shut, and continue so, until the conclusion of peace between France and England, against all English vessels, both of war and trade; and the said ports and roads shall be open to all the vessels of war and trade belonging to the French Republic and her Allies. As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the present Article shall be obligatory within the periods above fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her Allies, any succours in troops, vessels, arms, ammunition, provision, or money of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All anterior acts, engagements, or conventions contrary to the present Article shall be revoked, and regarded as null and void.

IV. The boundaries of French and Portuguese Guyana shall be determined in future by the river Carapanatubá, which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree of north latitude above Fort Macapa. These limits shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divide the course of the river; they shall

follow the windings of that chain to the point nearest to Rio Branco, between the second and third degree north of the equator.

The Indians of the two Guyanas, who, in the course of the war, may have been carried off from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

The citizens or subjects of the two Powers, who may be comprised within the new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the possession of their respective States. They shall likewise have power to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the Ratifications of the present Treaty.

V. A Treaty of Commerce shall be negotiated between the two Powers, to establish in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon—

First, That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the Ratification, and that the Agents and Factors of Commerce shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly, That the citizens and subjects of the two Powers shall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the States of both all the rights which those of the most favoured Nations enjoy.

Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize produced from the soil or manufactures of each of the two Powers, shall be admitted reciprocally without restriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a similar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly, That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandize.

Fifthly, That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceding Articles, and not contrary to the present Treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a Treaty of Definitive Commerce.

VI. The Ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of twenty days at farthest. Exchanged by duplicate the 7th Vendémiaire, in the 10th year of the French Republic (19th September 1801).

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

CYPRIANO BIBLERO FREIRE.

[The

[The following are the terms in which his MAJESTY (as Elector of HANOVER), gave his assent to the Treaty of LUNEVILLE.]

"Cum ceteris votis.—His Majesty the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, admits the extraordinary urgency of the circumstances which accompanied the conclusion of peace, and which rendered it impossible to have the co-operation of the Empire under the necessary forms which must have preceded it. But his Imperial Majesty having in his high wisdom, and from his constitutional sentiments, recognized and given an express assurance that the mode of negotiation which this extraordinary case has compelled him to follow, shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future, and neither can or shall in any manner prejudice the known and admitted rights, assured by the Constitution of the Empire, which the Electoral Princes and States of the Empire possess, of co-operating in all matters and negotiations of peace.—His Royal Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, does not therefore hesitate a moment to vote with his Co-estates, that the Treaty of Peace concluded on the 9th of February, at Luneville, with the French Republic, by his Imperial Majesty, in his own name, and in that of the Germanic Empire, such as it has been communicated to the Diet of the Empire, by the Imperial Decree of the 21st of February, be approved and ratified on the part of the Empire."

AMERICA.

By order of his Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Consul General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls residing in the different districts of the United States of North America, prescribing such rules as are necessary to be observed by the merchants and others trading to the island of Cuba, that all shippers of goods or merchandise destined to any of said ports, before obtaining the Consul's certificate, shall exhibit to a Notary Public separate invoices of the different shippers, and declare, upon oath, that the articles so shipped are not composed of cotton or British produce, growth, or manufacture, now deemed prohibited to the ports of the said island of Cuba; and that for the future the certificates given by the Consul will be annexed at the foot of each invoice, ascertaining the amount so shipped; and unless the invoices are

complete, such certificate cannot be granted.

DON JUAN STOUGHTON.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1801.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The Elector of Bavaria has lately issued the following Edict, by which all religions are tolerated in his territories, where previously the Roman Catholic religion only was authorized:—

BY THE ELECTORAL PRINCE.

1. We have already, on the 30th of November last year, caused it to be made known to our Provincial Colleges, that throughout the whole of our High States, the Catholic Religion is no longer to be considered as an essential article, nor other professions of faith thenceforth to be excluded. To this ordinance we were moved, as well by the conviction, that there is neither in the Imperial nor the Provincial Constitution any ground for such exclusion, as from the consideration that the concurrence of the Professors of other Religions must contribute to the improvement of the country, the exercise of trade, the cultivation of land, and the necessary enterprizes, improvements, and encouragement of trading industry. This is confirmed by the example of other States, far advanced in cultivation, where the exclusion of those who profess other religions, on account of the peculiarity of their tenets, when in other respects they possess all the qualities of good and useful citizens, has long been acknowledged to be contrary to reason and the spirit of the Christian Religion. But although the profession of other religious tenets be permitted, nothing is authorized which may be contrary to the subsisting legal relations, or which may demand any new regulations. We have therefore thought it conformable to our views, to make known our best intentions to all our subjects, in the confidence that, laying aside all religious hatred, they will endeavour to receive with that respect and love which every religion prescribes to men, the Professors of other religions, who wish to establish themselves in our High States, agreeably to the laws. All Provincial Magistrates are at the same time reminded, that they are neither to oppose any obstacle, nor to permit any obstacle to be opposed to the establishment of the Professors of other religions, so far as they comply with the requisitions of the laws, distinguish themselves with ability, or are provided with sufficient property,

erty, and that they are to conduct themselves at all times in strict conformity to this our will. In other respects it would be a misinterpretation of our Princely intentions, if this regulation, flowing from a principle of real State policy, were to be considered as any restraint on, or degradation of, the present state of the religion of our subjects, to which we will never offer any molestation.

(Signed) MAX. JOSEPH, Electoral Prince.

Munich, Aug. 26, 1801.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Monseigneur Erskine to each of the Catholic Bishops resident in London, inclosing the Pope's Brief:

"Illustrious and Reverend Sir,

"In conformity to the orders I have received from our Spiritual Father, Pope Pius VII. I communicate to you the Pontifical Brief, which you will find attached to this letter. I pray you to acknowledge the reception of it without delay, and to transmit me a suitable answer with all convenient dispatch.

"His Holiness has omitted no effort for the preservation of your See; but he has beheld with the liveliest regret, that the urgency of circumstances renders your resignation indispensable. This is required equally for the sake of unity, of peace, and the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France. His Holiness has given me in charge further to assure you, that he has in the warmest terms recommended your person to the regards of the Chief Pontiff: in the first place, with the view of inducing him to fix his choice on you in the nomination of a person to fill the vacant See; or, if that request should not be attended to, at least to prevail on him to make some provision for your support. Such is, Monseigneur, the desire of St. Peter to contribute to your consolation and relief in every possible manner, that he will lose sight of no favourable opportunity to alleviate the weight of misfortune which presses upon you, and to provide for your personal accommodations.

"Having thus fulfilled the commands entrusted to me by the Sovereign Pontiff, it now only remains for me to tender you every service in my power, and to assure you that I am, Monseigneur, &c. &c.

(Signed) "CHARLES ERSKINE."

"Sept. 16, 1801.

Vo 42, Great Marlborough Street."

THE POPE'S BRIEF.

TRANSLATION.

To the Venerable Brethren, Archbishops and Bishops of France, holding the Communion and Grace of the Apostolic See.

PIUS P. P. VII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN,
Health and Apostolic Blessing.

So many and so signal are the services which, both as a general body, and as individuals of the Catholic Faith, you have performed, that on this account you have ever merited from us and from our predecessor Pius VI. now happily at rest, the highest commendation and the highest praise of your virtues.

But although what you have done for the Church, and for the advantage of the Faithful, be very great and highly glorious to you, yet the state of the times forces us to notify to you, that you have not yet fulfilled that meritorious career of glory for which the counsels of Divine Providence have reserved your courage in these times. Greater sacrifices, O Venerable Fathers, still remain to be added to those by which you have distinguished yourselves, and you have still to add higher claims to those which you now have to the gratitude of the Church. The preservation of the unity of the Church, the re-establishment of the Catholic Religion in France, demand a new example of virtue and of greatness of soul in you, which may teach all nations, that the holy zeal with which you burn for the Church, has for its object its advantage, and not your own. Your Ecclesiastical Seats are voluntarily to be resigned, and the same must be given up freely into our hands. It is requiring much of you, Venerable Brethren; it is, however, equally necessary, both that we should make this demand, and that you should comply with it, in order to re-establish order in France in the affairs of the Church. We feel, indeed; how much it must cost your hearts to abandon those flocks which are so dear to you, to the safety of which you have given so much attention, and which, even in your absence, have been the object of your most tender solicitude. But the more bitter the sacrifice, the more agreeable will it be to God; the reward which you will have to expect from it will be proportioned to your grief and to his benevolence. With the whole energy of our soul, do we call upon your virtue; we call upon you by the blessed name of Jesus to complete this sacrifice for the preservation of Unity.

A knowledge

A knowledge of the distinguished doctrine, and of the remarkable virtue which we have ever remarked in you in the most trying circumstances of the Church, makes us certain that you will immediately forward to us your voluntary Letters of Abdication. We cannot entertain a doubt that any of the wise and virtuous Pastors of the French Church, can for a moment hesitate to comply with our paternal advice, and to follow the illustrious example of Gregory Nazianzenus, when he resigned the Bishopric of Constantinople. And certainly, in the situation in which we stand, what reason can we have to suspect that any of you would resist our Counsels and our intreaties, if he recollects what the Church in general has resolved, and what St. Augustin has said—*Contra Crescentium*, Lib. 2. c. xi.—“We are not Bishops for our own sakes, but for the sakes of those to whom we administer the Sacrament of the Lord; and these, as necessity shall require, we are either to be or not to be, as they may require; as it is not for ourselves, but for them that we govern.”

You know, Venerable Brethren, that many illustrious Heads of the Church have, for the benefit of their Churches, as well as for the preservation of Unity, voluntarily resigned their Sees; and that a short time before the famous Council at Carthage, nearly three hundred Catholic Bishops thought it necessary to declare, that they should be ready to resign their Bishoprics, in case their abdication should conduce to the destruction of the schism of the Donatists. Several of your venerable Bishops must certainly have had these examples before their eyes, and their minds penetrated with these maxims, when, in their letters of the 3d of May 1791, they declared to Pius VI. our Predecessor, that they were disposed to resign their Sees, if the good of Religion required it. A laudable measure, which well deserved the praise bestowed upon it by the Sovereign Pontiff. In later times there have been found among us men who have proposed, by letters, to make the same sacrifice, if the preservation of Religion in France required it. We have now reached those times, in which this voluntary abdication of your Sees is absolutely indispensable to the good of the Catholic Religion, and we have no doubt that you will manifest this homage to God, and that you will offer him this new sacrifice, to which you know you are

bound, and which you have so generously offered for the Church.

With a certainty, therefore, from that opinion which we have ever entertained of your Religion and of your Virtue, that you will, upon the perusal of these letters, manifest the greatest desire of serving the Church and of preserving unity in France, and that you will yield without delay, and with the greatest docility, to our exhortations, we congratulate you on that immortal glory which this new testimony of Virtue, Religion, and Obedience which you are about to manifest to the Catholic Church will ensure you. So great will be this glory, that it will surpass all that you have already acquired by your perils, your calamities, and your constancy in the service of Religion and of the Churches entrusted to your care. It is thus that St. Augustin, in his Epistle to Caecilius, writes: “It is by far more glorious to have laid aside the burthen in order to avoid the danger, than to have taken it up for the sake of ruling.”—We congratulate you still more on the immense reward which your sacrifice will receive from God; the remunerator of the just; for as St. Gregory Nazianzenus writes, “They do not lose God who resign their high situation, but they shall have an exalted seat far above, and more safe than that which they resign.”

We congratulate you, lastly, on the advantage which these memorable instances of self-denial must produce, and on the evidence of obedience, humility, and faith, which this glorious retirement from Episcopacy will afford. This devotion on your part, will doubtless silence all detractors of the sacerdotal character, and all those who calumniously represent pomp, lust, and pride, as the attributes of the Ministers of the Sanctuary. The new splendour with which you will be adorned, will draw from them, in spite of themselves, admiration of such virtue; and they will be forced to confess with respect to the Church, what St. Augustin himself preaches in the before-mentioned Letter to Caecilius, “That those are in Jesus Christ, not who seek their own advantage, but that of Jesus Christ.”

We are compelled by the urgent necessity of the times, which even in this exercise its power over us (*qua in hac vitam in nos vim suam exercit*), to signify to you, that it is absolutely necessary that you should send an answer in writing in

ten days at farthest, and that you deliver it to the person from whom you receive this letter, of which you will not fail to acknowledge the receipt. We have further to signify to you, considering the urgency of the same causes, that your reply to our letter must be absolute, and not at all dilatory, and that if you do not, in the space of ten days, send an absolute answer, or if you send a dilatory reply, we shall be compelled to look upon you as having refused to obey our commands.

That such will not be the case we are induced to hope, from the ardent zeal which you have for the preservation of religion, and the peace of the Church; from your filial piety; from the obedience which you have ever manifested, and the care, amidst all our solitudes, to alleviate our burthen, and to afford us all the assistance of your virtue. You will, with zeal and alacrity, submit to our exhortations, and to the pressing intreaties with which we are compelled to solicit your piety. We can the less doubt this, because, from your information, you must know, that in case you should refuse to accede to our request (we speak it with grief, but in the imminent perils in which the interests of Christianity stand we are compelled to say it), the necessity of opposing, as far as we are concerned, no obstacle to the preservation of the unity of the Catholic Religion, and to the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the Church, would oblige us to take a part proper to remove all obstacles, and to procure the advantage of Religion.

Of our respect, our zeal, and our good will towards you, Venerable Brethren; of our constant esteem for your virtue, your dignity, and your merits, we consider you sufficiently convinced to stand in need of no assurance that, on our part, nothing has been omitted to spare you so bitter an affliction. Nevertheless, it must be confessed with great grief, that no solicitude on our part, no labours have been equal to resist the necessity of the times to which we have all been condemned to submit, in order that by this your sacrifice the Catholic Religion may be preserved. Having weighed this in an equal balance, we should, we conceive, do injustice to your religion if we should suppose that you could prefer your own reasons to the preservation of the Church, and that you could forget that St. Augustin, in the name of the Bishop of Africa, wrote to the Tribune Marcel-

linus, when he declared that those Heads of the Church were ready to resign. "What," said he, "shall we hesitate to make this sacrifice of humility to our Redeemer? Did not he descend from Heaven to take upon him humanity, that we might become members of him, and shall we, to avoid the cruel laceration of his members, fear to descend from our seats?" Nothing more is requisite to us than that we should be faithful and obedient Christians. This we must ever be as Bishops, we are merely ordained for the benefit of Christian people. Whatever, therefore, conduces to the peace of the Christian world is part of our Ecclesiastical duty. If we are useful servants, why should we grudge to interchange high temporal offices for the eternal gain of our Lord? The Episcopal dignity will be more profitable if the flock of Christ be rather collected by our laying it aside, than dispersed by our holding it. With what face shall we hope for that honour from Christ, which is promised hereafter, if our temporal honour is an impediment to Unity here?

As, therefore, we entertain little doubt but that, from your tried religion and approved wisdom, you will consult the interests of the Church, we beseech the Almighty to give energy to your virtue; that, as it becomes Donors both to be ready and cheerful, so you may offer this gift the more readily; promising, for our part, to spare no pains to provide as advantageously as possible for your prosperity, bestowing on you at the same time, with tenderness, the Apostolic Benediction, as a pledge of our paternal charity.

Given at Rome, 15 August 1821,
and in the second year of our Pontificate, under the Seal of the Fisherman.

PIUS P. P. VII.

(Compared with the original)

MICHAEL, Patriarch of Jerusalem.

SECOND LETTER FROM MR C. ERSKINE TO THE FRENCH ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

MY LORD,

In my letter of the 16th instant, with which I had the honour to transmit the Brief of the Sovereign Pontiff, which I sent to you by the express orders of his Holiness Pope Pius VII. as well as to each of your Colleagues residing in this kingdom, I solicited your Greatness, as well as your Colleagues, to transmit me the answer that each individually would think

think proper to make. I have, however, heard it said, that in consequence of the meeting held by your Greatness, you intend to answer collectively to the paternal invitation of his Holiness; I therefore find myself strictly obliged, my Lord, to inform you, and to beg of you to intimate the same to your Colleagues, that by this means you will not fulfil the intention of his Holiness, who has precisely commanded me to transmit his Brief to each of you, in order that you might separately, and after having invoked by your prayers the distribution of understanding, make such an answer as you conceive yourselves in conscience to be inspired with by the Father of

Mercies. I am persuaded, my Lord, that you and your Colleagues would experience an acute sensation, if in the answer to his Holiness you had adopted, even involuntarily, a method little conformable to the desires of the Holy Father, and which are not entirely congenial to the filial respect which you have constantly manifested towards the Sovereign Pontiff. I flatter myself, therefore, that you will accept the present advice.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect consideration, your Greatness's most humble and obedient servant,

C. ERSKINE.

No. 42, St. Marylebone-street,
London, Sept. 22, 1801.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 2.

PRELIMINARIES of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic were signed last night at Lord Hawkebury's Office, in Downing-street, by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majesty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French Government.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 2.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, 1801, midnight.

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely, on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John H. Hutchinson.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, dated Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Aug. 27, 1801.

I just seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople, (dispatched by the Captain Pacha,) to inform your

Excellency, that General Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days for the purpose of arranging the terms of the capitulation; this I have granted accordingly.

[This Gazette likewise contains letters, giving an account of the capture of a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, named L'Enfant du Carnaval, by his Majesty's Ship Defence, off Lisbon.]

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 10.

The Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles of the Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, signed on the 21st instant, were this day exchanged by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 16.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Four-droyant, Bay of Aboukir, July 10.

SIR,

The enclosed letter from Captain Pulling, of his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, conveys to you, for the information of their Lordships, his detail of a spirited and successful attack made by that sloop and the Speedy on a Spanish convoy anchored on the Coast, and protected by a battery

battery of twelve guns, and a considerable force of armed vessels, which appears to have been executed with much resolution and courage.

I trust that their Lordships will honour with their approbation the spirit of enterprise which the officers and men engaged in this service have evinced; and while I have the power of expressing to their Lordships my satisfaction with the zealous and active exertions of Captain Pulling, so soon after his arrival on this station, I have most sincere pleasure in transmitting to them his testimony to the continued meritorious conduct of which Captain Lord Cochrane, and the officers and crew of the Speedy, have lately furnished so exemplary a proof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

His Majesty's Ship Kangaroo, one Cable's length from the shore, and two from the Town of Orofeso, 10th June, Three in the Morning.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, cruising off Barcelona, on the 1st inst. pursuant to orders from Captain Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Genereux, and falling in with his Majesty's ship Speedy, Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, Commander, we spoke a Minorquin privateer, who gave information that a Spanish convoy, consisting of twelve sail and five armed vessels, had passed to the windward three days before; Lord Cochrane agreeing with me as to the practicability of overtaking them, we went in pursuit, and yesterday morning got sight of them at anchor under the battery of Orofeso. When having so able and gallant an Officer as his Lordship to lead into the Bay, I hesitated not a moment to make the attack. We approached within half gun shot of the enemy by noon with both brigs, and came to an anchor, though opposed by the battery, which is a large square tower, and appears to have twelve guns, a xebec of twenty guns, and three gun-boats, all of which kept up a brisk fire until two o'clock, when it considerably decreased, but again recommenced, encouraged by a felucca, of twelve guns, and two gun-boats, that came to their assistance. By half past three, the xebec and one of the gun-boats sunk, and shortly after another gun-boat shared the same fate. The tower, with the remaining gun boats, assisted by the three in the offing, continued to annoy us on both sides till

about half past six, when the fire of the whole slackened; and on the Kangaroo cutting her cables and running nearer to the tower, the gun-boats in the offing fled, and by seven the tower was silenced. We were annoyed by a heavy fire of musquetry in different directions till midnight, during which time the boats of both brigs were employed in cutting out the vessels that were found afloat, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Foulerton, the First Lieutenant of the Kangaroo, assisted by Lieutenant Warburton, of the Speedy, the Hon. M. A. Cochrane, and Messrs. Deane and Taylor, Midshipmen; they succeeded in bringing out three brigs laden with wine, rice, and bread. When Lord Cochrane, with his usual zeal, took the same Officers under his command, and went in shore again in the hope of bringing away more, but the remainder were either sunk or driven ashore. I have here to lament the loss of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Midshipman, a valuable young man, who was killed by a musquet ball while on this service.

I cannot express myself sufficiently grateful to Lord Cochrane for his assistance during this long contest, as well as on the day before, when we found it necessary for the honour of his Britannic Majesty's arms to blow up the tower of Almanara, mounting two brigs four-pounders, which would not surrender, though repeatedly summoned. I must also acknowledge the services of Lieutenant Foulerton, and beg leave to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's notice; he, with the other Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Brown Thompson, whom I also feel indebted to, has been slightly wounded; Mr. Thomas Tongeau, acting Master, Mr. John Richards, Purser (who volunteered his services on deck on this occasion), as well as the Officers and Crews of both brigs, behaved as British Officers and Seamen are accustomed to do: the assistance of Captain Edward Drummond, of the 60th regiment, who was a passenger on board, I also acknowledge with pleasure.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Kangaroo; Lord Cochrane was a little singed, and received a bruise at the demolition of the tower of Almanara, as did two of his men, but I am rejoiced to add, neither of them were materially hurt; and with the utmost surprise, I have the pleasure to find, that the Speedy had not a man killed or wounded in the destruction of this convoy, though, from situation and distance, equally

equally exposed to the enemy's fire. We are now getting under weigh for Minorca with the prizes; the sloops are not much damaged, and fortunately for the enemy, the ammunition of both is expended, otherwise, I am confident, that in a short time, the tower would be razed to its foundation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. C. PULLING.

Right Hon. Lord Kribb, Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

Killed.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, Midshipman.

Wounded.—William Beatty, seaman, severely; James Nightingale, seaman, severely; James Reynolds, seaman, severely; Thomas Thompson, seaman, severely; John Barrey, seaman, severely; Lieutenant Foulerton, slightly; Lieutenant Thompson, slightly; William Williams, seaman, slightly; Thomas Fitz Gibbons, seaman, slightly; Thomas Baldwin, marine, slightly.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 21.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1801.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the Forts and Town of Alexandria have surrendered to his Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d instant, took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the capitulation the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August.

Major-General Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong Castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the Western Harbour of Alexandria.

On the east side of the town, two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched

position of the enemy. I intrusted the conduct of the attack against their right to Major General Craudock, and that against their left to Major Gen. Moore. Those two Officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate or severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British Officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of Gen. Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (but under the immediate command of Col. Spencer), had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. Gen. Menou, who was in person in that part of the French intrenched camp, directly opposite to our post, ordered about six hundred men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than two hundred men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyris. The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion—they had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major General Coote opened batteries against the Castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Capt. Cochran; great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st; the garrison consisted of about one hundred and eighty men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, Major General Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the managements of that excellent Officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which

opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, Major General Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when seven Officers and fifty men were taken prisoners; this service was gallantly performed by Lieut. Col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of Dragoons under the orders of Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the entrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, Gen. Menou sent an Aid de Camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a Capitulation, which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of September.

I have the honour to enclose you a Copy of the Capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of 8000 soldiers, and 1300 sailors.

This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the General Officers of the Army. The conduct of the troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter Master General, Lieut. Col. Anstruther I owe much for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation which he has

at all times afforded me. Brigadier Gen. Lawton, who commanded the artillery, and Capt. Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two Officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieut. Colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgments; his activity and diligence have been unremitting, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honour.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the Navy have been continued, and excessive;—it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for one hundred and sixty miles, they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the Tigre a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's Squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Capt. Stevenson, of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gunboats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the New Inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Capt. Presland, of the Regulus, has had the direction for many months past of all Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the Committee. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore beg leave particularly

particularly to recommend this old and meritorious Officer to your Lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their Country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man who created such a spirit and established such a discipline amongst them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Col. Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never-sufficiently-to-be-lamented father.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

ARTICLES of the CAPITULATION
proposed by Abdoullaby Jacques Francois Menu, General in Chief of the French Army now in Alexandria, to the Generals commanding the Land and Sea Forces of His Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the Blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, Year nine of the French Republic (3. 1b Augst 1801).

Art. I. From the present date to the 30th Fructidor, (17th Sept. 1801) there shall be a continuation of the truce and suspension of arms between the French army and the combined armies of his Britannic Majesty, and of the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions with those which actually subsist, with the exception of a regulation, to be amicably settled between the respective Generals of the two armies, for establishing a new line of advanced posts, in order to remove all pretext of hostility between the troops.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. II. In case no adequate succours should arrive to the French Army before the day mentioned in the preceding Article, that Army shall evacuate the Forts and entrenched Camps of Alexandria upon the following conditions.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. III. The French Army shall retire, on the sixth complementary day

of the French era, into the city of Alexandria and Forts adjacent, and shall deliver up to the Allied Powers the entrenched Camp in front of the lines of the Arabs, the Fort Le Turc, and the Fort Du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.

Answer.—In forty-eight hours after the signing of the Capitulation, namely, on the 10 September, at noon, the entrenched Camps, the Fort Turc, and that of Du Vivier, shall be delivered up to the Allied Powers. The ammunition and artillery of these Forts shall be also delivered up. The French troops shall evacuate the city, forts, and dependencies of Alexandria ten days after signing the Capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Art. IV. All individuals, constituting a part of the French army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil; the auxiliary troops of every nation, country, or religion; or of whatever Powers they might have been subject before the arrival of the French, shall preserve their property, of every description, their effects, papers, &c. &c.; which shall not be subject to any examination.

Answer.—Granted; provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the Government of the French Republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and auxiliary soldiers, who have served during six months in the army of the Republic; the same is to be understood of all the individuals attached to the French army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Art. V. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals described in the preceding Article, shall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria, between the 5th and the 10th of Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the Republic, at the latest, (27th September to the 3d October 1801,) together with their arms, stores, baggage, effects, and property of all kinds, official papers, and deposits, one field piece to each battalion and squadron, with ammunition, &c. &c. the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French Republic in the Mediterranean, to be determined by the General in Chief of the French Army.

Answer.—The French Forces, (the auxiliary troops and all the individuals described in the 4th Article shall be embarked

embarked in the ports of Alexandria, (unless, after an amicable Convention, it should be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir,) as soon as vessels can be prepared, the Allied Powers at the same time engaging that the embarkation shall take place, if possible, ten days after the Capitulation shall be signed; they shall receive all the honours of war, shall carry away their arms and baggage, shall not be prisoners of war, and shall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon from four to eight pounders, with ten rounds of shot to each gun; they shall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Art. VI. The French ships of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ships, to whatever nation or individuals they may belong, even those of nations at war with the Allied Powers, or those that are the property of owners or merchants who were subject to the Allied Powers before the arrival of the French, shall depart with the French army, in order that those that are ships of war may be restored to the French Government, and the merchant ships to the owners, or to their assignees.

Answer.—Refused. All vessels shall be delivered up as they are.

Art. VII. Every single ship that, from the present day to the 30th Fructidor, shall arrive from the French Republic, or any of her Allies, into the ports or roads of Alexandria, shall be comprehended in this Capitulation. Every ship of war or commerce, belonging to France, or the allies of the Republic, that shall arrive in the ports or road of Alexandria, within the twenty days immediately following the evacuation of that place, shall not be considered a lawful prize, but shall be set at liberty, with her equipage and cargo, and be furnished with a passport from the Allied Powers.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. VIII. The French and Auxiliary troops, the civil and military agents attached to the army, and all other individuals described in the preceding articles, shall be embarked on board such French and other vessels, actually in the ports of Alexandria, as shall be in a condition to go to sea; or on board those of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the fifth article.

Art. IX. Commissioners shall be named by each party to regulate the number of

vessels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally to provide for all the difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution the present capitulation.

Those Commissioners shall agree upon the different positions which shall be taken by the ships now in the port of Alexandria, and those which shall be furnished by the Allied Powers, so that by a well regulated arrangement, every occasion of difference between the crews of the several nations may be avoided.

Ans. All these details will be regulated by the English Admiral, and by an officer of the French Navy named by the General in Chief.

Art. X. Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Copts, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who shall be desirous of following the French army, shall be embarked with and enjoy the same advantages with that army; they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave powers for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all sales, all stipulations, whether of commerce, or of any other nature made by them, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the Generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte. Those who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs shall be at liberty to do so, and shall have full protection from the Allied Powers; those also who may be desirous of establishing themselves in Egypt shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.

Ans. Every article of merchandize whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are in the ports, shall be provisionally at the disposition of the Allied Powers, but subject to such definitive regulation as may be determined by established usage and the law of nations. Private Merchants shall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in security.

Art. XI. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, shall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favour, or having been employed by them.

Answer.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival at France, at the expence of the Allied Powers, and conformably to the rules of the French navy. The Allied Powers shall supply every thing that may be necessary for the embarkation.

Answer. The troops and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied Powers, according to the usage established in the marine of England.

Art. XIII. The Consuls, and all other public agents of the several powers in alliance with the French Republic, shall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents. Their property, all their effects and papers shall be respected and placed under the protection of the Allied Powers. They shall be at liberty to retire or to remain as they may think fit.

Answer. The Consuls and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French Republic, shall be at liberty to remain or to retire as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, shall be preserved for them, provided they conduct themselves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Art. XIV. The sick who may be judged by the Medical Staff of the Army to be in a state for removal shall be embarked at the same time with the Army, upon hospital ships properly furnished with medicines, provisions, and every other store that may be necessary for their situation; and they shall be attended by French surgeons. Those of the sick who may be in a condition to undertake the voyage shall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the Allied Powers. French physicians and other medical assistance shall be left for their care, to be maintained at the expence of the Allied Powers, who shall send them to France as soon as their state of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the same manner as has been proposed for the rest of the Army.

Answer. Granted. The ships destined for hospitals shall be prepared for the reception of those who may fall

sick during the passage. The Medical Staff of the two Armies shall concert together in what manner to dispose of those of the sick who, having contagious disorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Art. XV. Horse transports for conveying sixty horses, with every thing necessary for their subsistence during the passage, shall be furnished.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XVI. The individuals composing the Institute of Egypt and the Commission of Arts, shall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural history, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt.

Answer. The Members of the Institute may carry with them all the instruments of arts and science which they have brought from France, but the Arabian manuscripts, the statues, and other collections which have been made for the French Republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the disposal of the Generals of the Combined Army.

General Hope having declared, in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French Army, that he could make no alteration in this Article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief of the Combined Army.

Art. XVII. The vessels which shall be employed in conveying the French and Auxiliary Army, as well as the different persons who shall accompany it, shall be escorted by ships of war belonging to the Allied Powers, who formally engage that they shall not, in any manner, be molested during their voyage; the safety of such of the vessels as may be separated by acts of weather, or other accidents, shall be guaranteed by the Generals of the Allied Forces; the vessels conveying the French Army shall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coast, except in case of absolute necessity.

Answer.—Granted. The Commander in Chief of the French Army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of these vessels shall be molested during their stay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they shall be furnished with every thing which may be necessary, according to the constant practice of European Powers.

Art.

Art. XVIII. At the time of giving up the camps and forts according to the terms of the third Article, the prisoners in Egypt shall be respectively given upon both sides.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XIX. Commissaries shall be named to receive the artillery of the place and of the forts, stores, magazines, plans, and other articles that the French leave to the Allied Powers, and lists and inventories shall be made out, signed by the Commissaries of the different Powers, according as the forts and magazines shall be given up to the Allied Powers.

Answer.—Granted. Provided that all the plans of the City and Forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the Country, shall be delivered up to the English Commissary. The batteries, cisterns, and other public buildings, shall also be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Art. XX. A passport shall be granted to a French armed vessel, in order to convey to Foulon, immediately after the Camps and forts before mentioned shall be given up, Officers charged by the Commander in Chief to carry to his Government the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted. But if it is a French vessel, it shall not be armed.

Art. XXI. On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding Articles, hostages shall be given on both sides, in order to guarantee the execution of the present Treaty. They shall be chosen from among the Officers of rank in the respective armies: namely, four from the French army, two from the British troops, and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hostages shall be embarked on board the English ship commanding the squadron, and the four British and Turkish hostages on board one of the vessels which shall carry the Commander in Chief, or the Lieutenant Generals. They shall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.

Answer.—There shall be placed in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the French army four Officers of rank as hostages, namely one Officer of the Navy, one Officer of the British army, and two Officers of the Turkish army. The Commander in Chief shall, in like manner, place in the hands of the Commander in Chief of the British army four Officers of rank. The Hostages shall be restored on both sides at the period of the embarkation.

Art. XXII. If any difficulties should arise during the execution of the present Capitulation, they shall be amicably settled by the Commissaries of the Armies.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

(Signed) J. BELLY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-General, Commanding in Chief.

(Signed) HURSEIN, Capitan Pacha.

(Signed) ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANCOIS MENOU, General in Chief of the French Army.

(A true Copy.)

James Kempt, Lieutenant-Colonel and Secretary.

*Camp, West of Alexandria,
August 23.*

SIR,

Capt. Cochrane, with seven sloops of war, having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st inst. and anchored on my left flank, I immediately determined to move forward, and take as advanced a position near the town of Alexandria as prudence and security would permit.

The necessary arrangements having been made in the morning of the 22d, the troops advanced against the enemy, who was strongly posted upon a ridge of high hills, having his right flank secured by two heavy guns, and his left by two batteries containing three more, with many field-pieces placed in the intervals of his line.

The army moved through the sand-hills in three columns, the Guards forming two upon the right near the Lake, and Major General Ludlow's brigade the third upon the left, having the first battalion of the 27th regiment in advance; Major Gen. Finch's brigade composed a reserve, and was destined to give its support wherever it might be required.

In this manner, having our field artillery with the advanced guard, the troops continued to move forward with the greatest coolness and regularity, under a very heavy fire of cannon and small arms, forcing the enemy to retreat constantly before them, and driving them to their present position within the walls of Alexandria.

Major Generals Ludlow, Earl of Cavan, and Finch, upon this, as upon all other occasions, have given me all possible support, and deserve every commendation for the precision and regularity

larity with which they led on their respective columns.

The exertions of the Captains commanding the ships of war upon our left, and of the Officers commanding the gun-boats upon our right, were attended with the best effect; their continued and unremitting fire kept the enemy in check.

To Capt. Cochrane I feel extremely obliged, for his zeal and constant readiness to afford every assistance in his power. Capt. Stevenson, who commanded the gun-boats upon the lake, also calls for my earnest approbation of his conduct.

Permit me, Sir, to repeat to you the intrepid and gallant behaviour of the whole of the troops during the affair of yesterday, which lasted from six until ten o'clock in the morning. Their bravery was only equalled by the cool and regular manner in which they advanced under a severe and heavy cannonade. Happy am I to add, that our loss is only trifling, when compared to the advantages we have gained, and the difficulties we had to surmount, in a country, which, at every step afforded the enemy the means of making the most desperate resistance.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerably greater than ours. It is impossible for me to ascertain the numbers. Seven pieces of heavy ordnance were left behind by the French in the hurry of their retreat, and have fallen into our hands.

I feel much indebted to Lieut. Col. Duncan, Quarter Master General, for his judicious arrangements, and for his conduct during the whole of yesterday; he deserves my sincere thanks.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major General.

(A true Copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

To Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Y. Hely Hutchinson, &c. &c. &c.

Camp, West of Alexandria, August 23.

SIR,
I have the honour to enclose the Summons, as also the Articles of Capitulation of the Fort of Marabout.

The speedy and fortunate reduction of that post, so important to our Fleets, &c. &c. XL. Oct. 1801.

was, I am happy to say, effected without any loss on our side, and calls upon me to lay before you the unremitting zeal and attention of Lieut. Col. Darby, who, with the 1st battalion of the 54th regiment, covered the attack; the very judicious manner in which he posted the Light Company of that Corps, who, by being placed on an adjoining rock, silenced the guns by their musquetry, greatly accelerated the fall of the Fort.

I also feel myself indebted for the effectual exertions of Major Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, and for the prompt arrangements of Capt. Ford, the Commanding Engineer.

I beg to transmit a return of the prisoners taken, as also the ordnance and stores found in the Fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major General.

(A true Copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

SUMMONS OF THE FORT OF MARABOUT.

SIR, Camp, 21st Aug.

As, after the event of this day, and the means employed against the fort which you command, there remain no hopes of your being able to defend it, or even to retire into Alexandria, I summon you, in the name of humanity, to surrender on the terms which shall be granted to you; otherwile you will here be answerable for all the consequences that may ensue, being determined to employ the whole of the British and Ottoman forces under my command to compel you to surrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major General.

To the Officer commanding Fort Marabout.

ANSWER.

Fort Marabout, 3d Fructidor,

SIR, An. 9, 1801.

I have the honour to lay before you the terms of Capitulation which the garrison of Marabout require; and from the generosity which characterises your nation, I promise myself that you will agree to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ETIENNE.

(A true Copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

S f CAPITULATION

CAPITULATION of the FORT of MARABOUT.

Art. I. The garrison demand to march out with the honours of war.

Answer.—The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and after having grounded their arms on the Glacis, shall be prisoners of war.

Art. II. They shall preserve their baggage.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. The Officers shall have their swords and sabres.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. The garrison shall be conveyed into France, and treated during the voyage, each agreeably to his rank, conformably to the Maritime Laws of England.

Answer.—Answered by the first article: the garrison shall be conveyed to France, but shall not serve till they are exchanged.

Art. V. Such individuals as may have effects at Alexandria, shall have full permission to bring them away.

Answer.—Answered, with the restrictions that shall be made by the Officers commanding the Land and Sea Forces of England.

Art. VI. An Officer shall be sent from the garrison to the General in Chief, to communicate to him the present Capitulation.

Answer.—A French Officer shall be sent to Alexandria by sea. A detachment of British forces shall take possession of the fort of Marabout, immediately after the ratification of the present Capitulation. The garrison shall march out to-morrow morning, and after having deposited their arms on the Glacis, shall be embarked on English vessels.

Done at Fort Marabout, the 3d Fructidor, the 9th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) ETIENNE, the Chief of Battalion.

Ratified, conformably to the powers delegated to me by Major-General Coote, and Captain Cockrane, of the Royal Navy.

(Signed) CHRIS. DARBY, Lieut. Col. 54th regiment.

(A true copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

Camp, West of Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1801.

Being anxious to push my piquets

upon the left as far as possible towards the enemy's advanced work, the Redoubt de Bain, I directed Lieut. Col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, assisted with a small detachment of the 26th Light Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Kelly, to attack and drive in the French outposts upon the right of their position. He was to be supported by a battalion of infantry, disposed for that purpose on the Sand Hills.

Soon after dark last night, Lieut. Col. Smith commenced the attack, by turning the left of the enemy's piquets, and scouring the hills as he advanced.

The cool and spirited conduct of that Officer, and the corps under his command, as also the detachment of the 26th Dragoons, is well deserving of praise; not a man attempted to load, and the whole was effected by the bayonet. The loss of the enemy in this affair amounted to upwards of one hundred men, killed, wounded, and taken; of the latter I enclose the return.

This service was performed on our side with the loss of only three men slightly wounded; and has placed me in a situation to erect a battery within about 600 yards of Redoubt de Bain.

The enemy, however, extremely exasperated at our success, made several attempts to regain the ground he had lost; with this view he kept up a very heavy fire of cannon and musquetry for about an hour; when, finding all his endeavours ineffectual, he retired, leaving us peaceful possessors of the advantage we had gained in the early part of the night.

Enclosed is a return of our loss in the latter part of the affair.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Major General.

(A true Copy.)

JAMES KEMPT, Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

To Lieutenant-General the Honourable

Sir J. Hely Hutchinson, &c.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. at the Siege of Alexandria. Camp, Aug. 29, 1801.

Aug. 17, 1801. Driving in the Enemy's Advanced Posts.

30th Foot. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 22 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 92d Foot. 3 rank and file, wounded.
 Stuart's. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Antient Irish Fencibles. 1 rank and file, killed.
 Rifle Corps. 5 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.
 Total. 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

30th Regiment. Lieutenant Mansergh.
 Rifle Corps. Ensign Tramlach.

Aug. 22, 1801. Major-General Cook's Corps, advancing to blockade the Western Side of Alexandria.

Artillery. 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.
 Coldstream Guards, First Battalion. 2 rank and file, wounded.
 3d Regiment of Guards, First Battalion. 5 rank and file, wounded.
 25th Foot. 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.
 26th Foot. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 27th Foot, First Battalion. 7 rank and file, wounded.
 27th Foot, Second Battalion. 2 rank and file, wounded.
 54th Foot, Second Battalion. 2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.
 Rifle Corps. 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.
 Total. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

25th Foot. Lieutenant Hawkins.
 N. B. 2 horses killed.

Aug. 23, 1801. A false Alarm.

30th Foot. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

Aug. 25, 1801. In an Affair at the Advanced Posts of the Western Division of the Army.

26th Light Dragoons. 1 horse, killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file, wounded.
 3d Guards. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 20th Foot, First Battalion. 2 rank and file, wounded.
 20th Foot, Second Battalion. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 24th Foot. 4 rank and file, wounded.
 27th Foot, First Battalion. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file wounded.
 27th Foot, Second Battalion. 7 rank and file, wounded.

54th Foot, First Battalion. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 54th Foot, Second Battalion. 2 officers, 6 rank and file, wounded.
 Antient Irish. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Rifle Corps. 7 rank and file, wounded.
 Total. 1 horse, killed; 3 officers, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Rank and Names of Officers wounded.

26th Light Dragoons. Lieut. Kelly.
 54th Foot, Second Battalion. Lieutenant Samuel Predam, and Lieutenant Aylmer, slightly.

N. B. Lieutenant Davids, of the Royal Artillery, wounded on the 26th of June. On duty in front of the lines.

General Total. 13 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 6 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 113 rank and file, wounded.
 JOHN ABERCROMBY, Adj. Gen.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

FRANCE has, beside her *Preliminary Treaty of Peace with England*, signed and ratified similar ones with *Portugal, Russia, and Turkey*. [For the two former see page 297, &c.; the other two will be given among our STATE PAPERS next month.]

The reduction of Alexandria occasioned the most enthusiastic joy at Constantinople. The cannon of the Seraglio were fired, and the city illuminated, on the night of the 21st ult. The Grand Signior has ordered fifty gold medals to be struck, bearing a crescent and a star in the centre, with a suitable inscription, to be distributed amongst the English Officers in Egypt.

The Archduke Anthony, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, was on the 7th instant chosen Elector of Cologne.

Letters from the Hague announce the acceptance of the New Constitution by a large majority.

Letters from Bern, of the 30th Sept. state, that the following Articles of the New Constitution have been accepted, by sixty-five votes against sixteen.

1. The integrity of Helvetia is the fundamental article of the Helvetic Constitution.

2. The Helvetic Republic only forms one State, divided into Cantons.

3. There is only one Helvetic right of citizen, and no particular privilege for each Canton.

With regard to the cession of the Walloon country to France, it was resolved,

resolved, by seventy-four votes against seven, that the Canton of Valais shall farther belong to the Helvetic Republic, and not be ceded, unless France were to take it by force. Many French troops are marching, from Italy to the Walloon country, but their design is not avowed.

Letters of the 1st Oct. mention, that the Legislature has decreed as a principle, that the sovereignty shall be exercised by a Senate, in the name of the people of Helvetia.

The French Bishops of the ancient establishment, resident in France, have, in obedience to the Pope's Brief, resigned their Sees.

Stockholm, Sept. 29.—The following is a copy of the Speech made by Citizen Bourgoing, on the first audience he received from his Swedish Majesty:—

"SIRE,

"After five years interruption of relations, which should be as permanent as the motives on which they are founded, I feel proud in having been sent to your Majesty to draw closer those ties which a circumstance of a fugitive nature might for a moment relax, but which nothing could ever burst asunder.

"In vain did Europe, almost universally in arms against the French Republic, smile upon those appearances of collision, and make them the ground of a portion of their hopes. A few explanations were sufficient to dissipate those light clouds, and to reconcile two States which a nominal difference in their constitutions ought not to prevent from coming to an understanding, or from consulting the chance of each other.

"And what are the causes which should any longer prevent a junction reciprocally desired? *That epoch, dreadful to all Governments, and even to the*

majority of Frenchmen themselves, at which the French Republic in the first trial of its strength seemed to threaten every State with invasion, and at which every thing that was not new was regarded as illegitimate, has passed away.

"The present new phase, Sire, of the French Revolution will be the last. Henceforth we will honour virtue wherever we discover it. We shall principally honour it on the throne; because it is more difficult to exercise when in the possession of great power. We do not conceive it to be a derogation from our principles to present the homage of our regard to a Sovereign who inherits a name which has long received the tribute of universal applause; to a King who, at an age when passion is generally predominant, is actuated only by a love of justice; whose example is every moment a living lesson of morality; with whom politics will never be an art of deception, nor morals a chimera; who shews himself so worthy of the sovereign authority with which he is invested, by the dominion he exercises over himself.

"The Government, which has appointed me the interpreter of its sentiments to your Majesty, in virtue of these full powers (presenting his credentials to the King), will not disavow the first use which I make of them; particularly when I address myself to the Head of a Nation which has always been the ally of France, frequently emulous of imitating it, but never its rival; of a nation in which we were gratified at all times to discover several traits of resemblance to ourselves; and more than ever since we have performed the career in which the preceded us: and above all, since, like her, though by different means, we have resolved a grand political problem, in combining public liberty with the energy and affection of the Government."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 31.

A VERY extraordinary robbery took place in the House of Lords. The whole of the gold lace, and all the ornaments of the Throne, the King's arms excepted, were tripped off, and carried away.

28. Messrs. Rawlins and Cox, the new Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, were sworn into office at Guildhall.

29. Being Michaelmas Day, the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place. Mr. Alderman Newman

man and Sir John, Eamer were nominated by the Livery and Sheriffs; from whom the Court of Aldermen elected Sir John Eamer; who was thereupon invested with the insignia of office. The thanks of the Livery were voted to the late Sheriffs.

OCT. 10. About noon, General Lauriston, first Aid-de-Camp to General Bonaparte, arrived in town with the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace. M. Otto immediately waited on Lord Hawkesbury with him, and at three o'clock the Park and Tower guns announced the exchange of the Ratification.

Citizen Lauriston arrived at Dover at nine o'clock the evening before. On his passing through town to M. Otto's residence, his carriage was followed by a numerous concourse of people, who afterwards took the horses from his carriage, and drew it down Bond-street, St. James's street, and to Downing-street, expressing on the occasion the most tumultuous joy.

M. Otto and M. Lauriston, attended by Mr. Cox, the Messenger, from Downing street, then proceeded to the Admiralty; where they were met at the Garden gate by Lord St. Vincent, who very good humouredly addressed the mob thus:—"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" (the populace gave his Lordship three huzzas) "let me request you to be as orderly as possible; and, if you are determined to draw the Gentleman accompanied by M. Otto, I request of you to be careful, and not overturn the carriage."—The populace assured his Lordship they would be careful of, and respectful to, the strangers.

The terms of this Preliminary Treaty may be seen in p. 297.

At night there was a general illumination throughout the metropolis and its vicinity, which was renewed the next evening.

The intelligence of peace has been every where received with enthusiastic joy. At Birmingham it was in two hours time made the subject of songs. At Margate it was celebrated in additional stanzas to a popular air, and sung on the stage. Illuminations and ringing of bells announced it every where, and feasting was not less general. At Maidstone cannon were fired. At

Gloucester and Lewes the volunteer corps fired *feux de joie*. At Bristol the horses were taken from the mail-coach by the crowd, who waited its arrival, in consequence of an express previously received, and who dragged the carriage to the Bush Inn. At Hull the same ceremony was performed; but we are sorry to add, that in consequence of the ungaurded zeal of the sailors, &c. who conducted the coach in triumph round the town (literally crowded both inside and out with the *clouted tars*), it was overturned in the Market-place, by which accident a young man was so severely hurt that he died in the Infirmary before surgical assistance could be of any effect; another was conveyed there with two broken ribs; the guard (who was not suffered to leave his chair behind) is a good deal hurt; and several others are considerably bruised.

Lord Hobart, in a circular letter to all the Lord Lieutenants in the kingdom, has, by the King's command, expressed his Majesty's "deep and lasting sense of their steady attachment to our established Constitution, and that loyalty, spirit, and perseverance, which have been manifested by the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in every part of this kingdom."—Further, that they (the Lords Lieutenants), at the next meetings of the Corps, will, in his Majesty's name, thank them, and request that "they will continue themselves in readiness for immediate service" until the Definitive Peace is signed, as, till then, it is necessary that there should be no relaxation in the preparations which have been made for the general defence. This letter likewise directs the suspension of the measures ordered pursuant to the Act of the 38 Geo. III. in the event of invasion.

18. About two in the afternoon, when the people were assembling for divine worship in the parish church of Kilmarnock, Scotland, a false alarm spread that the church was falling. The people all rushed toward the door, and, from the universal pressure, twenty-nine persons were killed, being either suffocated or trampled to death, and a considerable number shockingly bruised.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARD HILLIARD, esq. to Mrs. Colborne.

Sir John Murray, bart to Miss Callendar.

Francis Molyneux Ommaney, esq. to Miss Georgina Francis Hawkes.

Colonel Roberts, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Wake, sister of Sir William Wake, bart,

Sir John Head, bart. to Miss Walker, of Kildal Street.

Thomas Wynne, esq to Lady Charlotte Bellafaye, eldest daughter to Lord Falconbridge.

The Rev. Richard Warner, minister of St. James's, Bath, to Miss Ann Pearson.

Lieut. Col. Cockburne to the Hon. Mariana Devereux, eldest daughter of Lord Hereford.

Dr. Nevenson, of Somerset-street, Portman square, to Mrs. Moody, of Cooper-fale, Essex.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 8.

MRS. ANNE LOFT, wife of Capel Loft, esq

John Grant, esq. late captain of the 42d regiment, and colonel of the Argyllshire militia.

10. At York, aged 53, Francis Mason, a Baptist teacher.

12. At Louth, William Spavin, who formerly published an account of his life under the title of "The Seaman's Narrative."

15. Robert Jeffreys, esq. at Strowbury.

At Beverley, John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, bart.

17. William Spearman, esq. of Oxford, aged 84.

18. At Ingham Parknaze, Essex, in his 75th year, the Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Toiling.

At Septon, near Liverpool, the Rev. Richard Rothwell, rect of that place.

19. Lately, in the Fleet, John Bullock, esq. aged 64 years, forty six of which he was a justice of the peace for the county of Devon.

20. At Brumpton Villa, Sir John Gresham, bart. the last heir male of that family.

At Meopham, Kent, in his 81st year, John Markitt, esq.

Mr. F. Davenport, one of the assistant pages to her Majesty.

Lately, at Bethnal Green, Mr. Philip Benn, Nations, Threadneedle Street.

Lately, at Ripple, in the county of Worcester, Fleetwood Parkhurst, esq. aged 64.

22. Mrs. Rachel Lettison, widow of the late Dr. John Myers Lettison.

Mr. John Wargfield, surgeon, of Market-Street, Herts.

23. William Turnbull, esq. of Figgie court, Temple, aged 63.

The Rev. Thomas Nowell, D. D. thirty seven years principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and professor of modern history in that university, aged 73.

24. The Rev. Dr. Smevie, of Hyde House, near Bishopscot, rector of Siltou, and justice of peace for Dorsetshire.

25. At Minadon, near Plymouth, aged 63, Humphrey Hall, esq.

26. At Illington, Mr. Richard Watts, in his 71st year.

The Rev. Nathaniel Saltus, rector of Fisk Domland, in Essex, and formerly of Clare Hall.

In his 25th year, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, fourth son to the Duke of Grafton, and late commander of his Majesty's ship L'Orléans.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Thomas Pollock, D. D. rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

28. Mr. Crosby, surgeon and apothecary, at Lifford.

William Herring, esq. of Croydon, in his 81st year.

The Rev. Charles Moss, A. B. prebendary of Wells, vicar of Whitchurch Canoncorum, Dorsetshire, and Wookey, Somersetshire.

At Stuarton-le Bow, the Rev. Allan Harrison Peckes, rector of that parish.

29. Tristram Muries Madox, esq. of Greenwich.

At Drungewick, Suffex, Middleton Onslow, esq.

At Trent, Somersetshire, the Rev. George Beaver, rector of that parish, and of West Stafford and Frome Bister, in Dorsetshire.

30. Meredith Price, esq. clerk of assize for the Oxford circuit.

Mr.

Mr. Isaac Pearson, solicitor, of St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark.

OCT. 1. The Rev. Peter Aikin, Baptist minister of Liverpool, in his 68th year.

2. Of a decline, at his house at Walworth, in the 60th year of his age, John Brown, the senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, to which situation he was elected about thirty years ago, nearly at the same time with Chambers and Raveret, who were both associate engravers, and soon after the institution of the Royal Academy, which obtained the patronage of his Majesty in 1768. Brown in his early youth had a great propensity to the Arts, and about the year 1755 was apprenticed to J. Tinney, an engraver and print-seller, in Fleet street, who was also master to Anthony Walker and William Woollett. Tinney dying during Brown's apprenticeship, Woollett, who was about six years older, and who at that time had made a considerable progress in his profession, took Brown under his tuition, and in the course of a few years he very much assisted Woollett in etching the landscapes of several of his most celebrated prints, particularly his large plate of *Celidon and Amelia* (from Thomson's *Seasons*), the *Jocund Peasants*, and its companions, &c. &c. Brown first distinguished himself by a large landscape he engraved of St. John preaching in the Wilderness, the figures of which were engraved by Hall. Indeed Brown's talent lay principally in landscapes, particularly in etching them, the boldness, brilliancy, and beautiful variety of which were very much in Woollett's manner, and perhaps equal in merit to any produced by that celebrated engraver, and inferior to none in this country, except those executed by Vivares, the taste of whose foliage, &c. surpasses all competition. Brown engraved several capital landscapes for Boydell, &c. &c.

3. Peter Delmediro, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Mrs. Romaine, widow of the late Rev. William Romaine.

Lately, aged 75, Charles Baldwyn, esq. formerly member for the county of Salop.

4. At Lymington, in his 32d year, the Rev. John Arncliffe Blomfield, late rector of Market Weston, in Suffolk.

Lately, Charles Floyer, esq. of Doshill Manor, Staffordshire.

Lately, at Colham, the Rev. William Topham, vicar of Shaftesbury.

Lately, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, in his 84th year, the Right Honourable and

Reverend Lionel Smythe, seventh viscount of Strangford.

7. Mr. George Nairne, of Fly-place.

Lately, at Bath, Mrs. Hopkins, late of Drury-lane Theatre, in her 40th year.

10. At Richmond, Robert Darell, esq. of Sackville-street, deputy governor of the South Sea Company, in his 68th year.

At Basinghorn Hall, Essex, Dr. Robert Fowler, archbishop of Dublin.

Lately, at Londonderry, Lieut. Samuel Goodson, of the royal navy.

11. The Rev. Mr. Almofino, supreme judge in ecclesiastical matters within the pale of the Portuguese synagogue.

At Bath, the Lady of Lord John Russell, daughter of Lord Torrington.

12. At Walton, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Sharpleis, attorney-at-law, of Blackburn.

13. At Blandford, Dorsetshire, Dr. Richard Pulteney, F. R. S. He was graduated at Edinburgh, and was the author of (1) *Dissertatio Inauguralis de Conchona Officiali sive Cortice Peruviano cum Icone*. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1764. (2) *Some Papers in the Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 50, 51, and 61. (3) *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus*. 8vo. 1781.

Mr. Charles Spozzi, dancing-master, at Birmingham.

Countess Dowager of Holderness, lady of the bed-chamber to the Queen, aged 80.

14. Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Cumberland, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

15. At Oakhill, near Liverpool, Mr. Richard Walker, the rich merchant in the West India Trade.

16. Mr. Byewater, of King street, Golden-square.

18. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. Cooper, of Bath Easton Villa.

21. The Rev. Robert Thomlinson, rector of Clay near the Sea, in his 55th year.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madras, Captain James Darling, late of Edinburgh, commander of the ship *Sylph*.

In the West Indies, William Matthews, M. A. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, barrister-at-law.

On his passage from the West Indies, Captain George Mangies, of the 60th regiment.

JUNE 15. At Rosetta, in Egypt, Captain Henry Norton, of the second battalion of royals.



EACH DAY: PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER 1831.

[illegible]

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Column the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ROBERT BLOOMFIELD. And, 2. A
VIEW of RICHARD CROMWELL'S HOUSE, at CHESHUNT.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

*Persons who reside abroad and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as pub-
lished, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and
every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An answer will be sent to *Achates* according to his direction.

The original Letter from Dr. Bentley is received.

The Twelfth "Essay after the Manner of Goldsmith" was received too late for the present Number. It shall appear in our next.

We are obliged to defer several poetical pieces till our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from November 7, to November 14.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.																					
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans													
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.												
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00												
INLAND COUNTIES.																															
Middlesex	67	8	32	0	42	7	28	8	40	1	Effex	64	11	30	6	43	2	29	2	32	3										
Surry	70	8	36	6	46	6	30	0	17	6	Kent	63	10	42	0	41	0	28	3	40	2										
Hertford	63	7	48	0	46	4	27	0	48	3	Suffex	63	8	00	0	41	2	27	0	42	0										
Bedford	63	6	38	6	43	5	24	3	38	4	Suffolk	64	4	00	0	43	0	24	6	30	4										
Hunting.	62	10	00	0	42	0	21	4	38	0	Cambrid.	60	9	00	0	38	5	19	6	35	6										
Northam.	69	6	00	0	43	6	22	8	47	6	1 Norfolk	61	7	35	6	41	3	23	8	28	9										
Rutland	64	0	00	0	45	0	20	6	42	0	Lincoln	63	10	41	0	42	6	19	9	00	0										
Leicester	73	4	48	0	43	5	23	3	37	8	York	65	1	44	4	40	6	21	4	46	0										
Nottingh.	76	6	50	0	55	0	25	0	51	0	Durham	64	6	00	0	31	0	20	6	00	0										
Derby	81	2	00	0	52	0	26	4	56	4	Northum.	55	7	36	0	32	8	18	10	00	0										
Stafford	71	3	00	0	51	10	27	6	53	1	Cumberl.	78	10	44	8	41	3	24	1	00	0										
Salop	76	7	50	6	53	0	30	7	00	0	Westmor	80	2	55	4	49	2	25	11	00	0										
Hereford	72	5	57	6	42	1	27	1	43	2	Lancash.	68	2	00	0	53	0	28	11	00	0										
Worcest.	75	8	44	4	44	10	38	1	49	2	Cheshire	67	8	00	0	54	0	29	9	30	6										
Warwick	74	7	00	0	46	5	28	6	56	5	Gloucester	63	5	00	0	42	4	24	4	50	11										
Wilts	67	0	41	0	44	8	31	8	60	8	Somerfet	74	10	00	0	44	3	20	0	43	0										
Berks	64	3	00	0	39	0	29	3	43	6	Monmouth	78	11	00	0	42	4	00	0	00	0										
Oxford	62	0	00	0	38	3	29	2	41	1	Devon	71	7	00	0	37	4	25	0	00	0										
Bucks	67	11	00	0	38	8	28	9	43	7	Cornwall	66	10	00	0	32	3	17	5	00	0										
										WALES.																					
										N. Wales		75		8		00		0		45		4		20		0		00		0	
										S. Wales		70		4		00		0		42		5		17		0		00		0	

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.																			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.		WIND.															
30	30.02	53		W.						31	29.84	50		S.E.					
31	29.97	52		S.						12	29.90	51		S.					
										13	29.96	42		E.					
										14	30.12	45		N.					
										15	30.14	46		S.W.					
										16	30.17	49		S.					
										17	30.20	52		S.					
										18	29.80	54		S.W.					
										19	29.79	48		N.W.					
										20	29.90	37		N.W.					
										21	29.40	34		N.N.W.					
										22	29.49	37		S.W.					
										23	29.59	34		W.					
										24	29.71	35		N.W.					
										25	29.80	38		W.					
										26	29.45	44		N.W.					

NOVEMBER.																			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.		WIND.															
1	29.64	53		S.						11	29.84	50		S.E.					
2	29.00	54		S.S.W.						12	29.90	51		S.					
3	29.96	46		N.						13	29.96	42		E.					
4	29.10	41		N.N.E.						14	30.12	45		N.					
5	29.38	36		N.						15	30.14	46		S.W.					
6	30.18	38		W.						16	30.17	49		S.					
7	29.90	34		N.W.						17	30.20	52		S.					
8	30.05	36		E.						18	29.80	54		S.W.					
9	30.06	37		E.						19	29.79	48		N.W.					
10	30.06	37		E.						20	29.90	37		N.W.					
										21	29.40	34		N.N.W.					
										22	29.49	37		S.W.					
										23	29.59	34		W.					
										24	29.71	35		N.W.					
										25	29.80	38		W.					
										26	29.45	44		N.W.					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR NOVEMBER 1801.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

"GENIUS," says Dr. Young, "is a matter-workman; learning is but an instrument. Heaven will not admit of a partner in the accomplishment of some favourite spirits; but, rejecting all human means, assumes the whole glory to itself. Have not some, though not famed for erudition, so written, as almost to persuade us, that they shone brighter, and soared higher, for escaping the boasted aid of that proud ally? ***** I would compare genius to virtue, and learning to riches. As riches are most wanted where there is least virtue, so learning where there is least genius. As virtue without much riches can give happiness, so genius without much learning can give renown."

A happy illustration of the terse positions above quoted is the subject of our present Memoir, whose learning appears to have been almost wholly derived from the great volume of Nature.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD was the youngest offspring of George Bloomfield, a taylor, and his wife Elizabeth †, a school mistress, in the village of Honington, in the hundred of Blackbourn, eight miles to the north-east of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, and was born on the 3d of December 1776.

Before Robert was a twelvemonth old, his father died, leaving his widow

encumbered with six children. With the help of friends, she managed to give each of them a little education: two or three months instruction in writing, however, from Mr. Rodwell, of Ixworth, was all the scholastic accomplishment that Robert ever obtained.

At about eleven years of age, the late Mr. W. Aukin, a farmer of Sapiston, who was married to the sister of Bloomfield's mother, took him into his house, and employed him in his farmery; but, after sometime, finding him so small of his age as not to be likely to get his living by the hard labour necessary in that occupation, he signified the same to his mother; who, having re-married and got a second young family to attend to, wrote immediately to two of his elder brothers, (George and Nathaniel (then settled in London), for their advice and assistance: when the former readily offered to teach him to make shoes, and the latter undertook to clothe him. The mother came to London accordingly, and placed Robert in the care of his brother George ‡, charging the latter, "as he valued a mother's blessing, to watch over him, to set good examples before him, and never to forget that he had lost his father."

"It is customary (says Mr. George Bloomfield, who at that time lived at No. 7, Elther's-court, Bell alley, Coleman-street), in such houses as are let to

* "Conjectures on Original Composition."

† Daughter of Robert Manby.

‡ From whose communication to Mr. Capel Loft almost every thing that is known of our Poet has been derived. To Mr. Loft's kind attentions, indeed, the world is chiefly indebted for the emergence from obscurity of Robert Bloomfield, and the rescue of his Poem from oblivion.

poor people in London, to have light garrets fit for mechanics to work in. In the garret, where we had two turn-up beds, and five of us worked, I received little Robert.

"As we were all single men, lodgers at a shilling per week each, our beds were coarse, and all things far from being clean and snug, like what Robert had left at Sipiton. Robert was our man, to fetch all things to hand. At noon he fetched our dinner from the cook's shop: and any one of our fellow-workmen that wanted to have any thing fetched in, would send him, and assist in his work and teach him, as a recompence for his trouble.

"Every day when the boy from the public-house came for the pewter-pots, and to hear what porter was wanted, he always brought the yesterday's newspaper. The reading of the paper we had been used to take by turns, but after Robert came, he mostly read for us,—because his time was of least value.

"He frequently met with words that he was unacquainted with: of this he often complained. One day happened at a book stall to see a small Dictionary, which had been very ill used. I bought it for him for fourpence. By the help of this, he in a little time could read and comprehend the long and beautiful speeches of Burke, Fox, or North.

"One Sunday, after a whole day's stroll in the country, we by accident went into a dissenting meeting-house in the Old Jewry, where a Gentleman was lecturing. This man filled little Robert with astonishment. The house was amazingly crowded with the most genteel people; and though we were forced to stand still in the aisle, and were much pressed, yet Robert always quickened his steps to get into the town on a Sunday evening soon enough to attend this lecture.

"The Preacher lived somewhere at the west end of the town—his name was Fawcett. His language was just such as the *Rambler* is written in; his action like a person acting a Tragedy; his discourse rational, and free from the cant of Methodism.

"Of him Robert learned to accent what he called hard words; and otherwise improved himself; and gained the most enlarged notions of Providence.

"He went sometimes with me to a *Debating Society at Coachmaker's Hall*, but not often; and a few times to *Covent Garden Theatre*. These are all the op-

portunities he ever had to learn from public speakers. As to books, he had to wade through two or three folios: an *History of England*, *British Traveller*, and a *Geography*. But he always read them as a task, or to oblige us who bought them. And as they came in sixpenny numbers weekly, he had about as many hours to read as other boys spend in play.

"I at this time read the *London Magazine*; and in that work about two sheets were set apart for a *Review*. Robert seemed always eager to read this review. Here he could see what the literary men were doing, and learn how to judge of the merit of the works that came out. And I observed that he always looked at the *Poet's Corner*. And one day he repeated a *Song* when he composed to an old tune. I was much surprised that a boy of sixteen should make so smooth verses: so I persuaded him to try whether the Editor of our Paper would give him a place in *Poet's Corner*. And he succeeded, and they were printed. And as I forget his other early productions, I shall copy this.

THE MILK-MAID, ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

I.

HAIL, MAY! lovely MAY! how replenish'd my parlour!

The young daffodils overpread the East
break'd with gold! [the vale,
My glad heart beats time to the laugh of
And Colin's voice rings through the
woods from the fold.

II.

The wood to the mountain submissively
bends, [with the sun!
Whole blue misty summits first glow
See thence a gay train by the wild hill
de'cends [tumult's begun.
To join the glad sports:—hark! the

III.

Be cloudless, ye skies!—Be met Colin but
there, [level dale,
Not the dew-spangled bents on the wide
Nor morning's first blush can more lovely
appear [not conceal.
Than his looks, since my wishes I could

IV.

Swift down the mad dance, while blest
health prompts to move,
We'll count joys to come, and exchange
vows of truth; [of love,
And haply when age cools the transports
Decry, like good folks, the vain pleasures of youth.

"I re-

"I remember a little piece which he called *The Sailor's Return*, in which he tried to describe the feelings of an honest *Tar*, who, after a long absence, saw his dear native village first rising into view. This too obtained a place in the Poet's Corner.

"And as he was so young, it shews some genius in him, and some industry, to have acquired so much knowledge of the use of words in so little time. Indeed, at this time myself and my fellow-workmen in the garret began to get instructions from him, though not more than sixteen years old.

"About this time, there came a man to lodge at our lodgings that was troubled with fits. Robert was so much hurt to see this poor creature drawn into such frightful forms, and to hear his horrid screams, that I was forced to leave the lodging. We went to Blue Hart-court, Bell alley. In our new garret we found a singular character, James Kay, a native of Dundee. He was a middle aged man, of a good understanding, and yet a furious Calvinist. He had many books,—and some which he did not value: such as the *Seasons*, *Paradise Lost*, and some *Novels*. These books he lent to Robert; who spent all his leisure hours in reading the *Seasons*, which he was now capable of reading. I never heard him give so much pride to any book as to that.

"I think it was in the year 1784 that the question came to be decided between the *journeymen shoemakers*, whether those who had learned without serving an *apprenticeship* could follow the trade.

"The man by whom Robert and I were employed, Mr. Chamberlayne, of Cheap-side, took an active part against the lawful journeymen; and even went so far as to pay off every man that worked for him that had joined their clubs. This so exasperated the men, that their acting Committee soon looked for *unlawful men* (as they called them) among Chamberlayne's workmen.

[They found out little Robert, and threatened to prosecute Chamberlayne for employing him, and to prosecute his brother, Mr. G. Bloomfield, for teaching him. Chamberlayne requested of the brother to go on and bring it to a trial; for that he would defend it; and that neither George nor Robert should be hurt.]

"Robert, naturally fond of peace,

and fearful for my personal safety, begged to be suffered to retire from the storm.

"He came home; and Mr. Austin kindly bade him take his house for his home till he could return to me. And here, with his mind glowing with the fine descriptions of rural scenery which he found in Thomson's *Seasons*, he again retraced the very fields where first he began to think. Here, free from the smoke, the noise, the contention of the city, he imbibed that love of rural simplicity and rural innocence which fitted him, in a great degree, to be the writer of such a thing as *The Farmer's Boy*.

"Here he lived two months:—at length, as the dispute in the trade still remained undecided, Mr. Dudbridge offered to take Robert apprentice, to secure him, at all events, from any consequences of the litigation. [He was accordingly bound.]

"When I left London he was turned of eighteen; and much of my happiness since has arisen from a constant correspondence which I have held with him.

"After I left him, he studied music, and was a good player on the violin.

"But as my brother Nat had married a Woolwich woman, it happened that Robert took a fancy to a comely young woman of that town, whose father is a boat-builder in the Government yard there. His name is Church.

"Soon after he married, Robert told me, in a letter, "he had sold his fiddle and got a wife." Like most poor men, he got a wife first, and had to get household stuff afterward. It took him some years to get out of ready-furnished lodgings. At length, by hard working, &c. he acquired a bed of his own, and hired the room up one pair of stairs at 14, Bell alley, Coleman-street. The landlord kindly gave him leave to sit and work in the light garret, two pair of stairs higher.

"In this garret, amid six or seven other workmen, his active mind employed itself in composing the *Farmer's Boy*."

The MS. when completed, was put into the hands of Capei Loft, Esq. of Troston, near Bury St. Edmund's, who benevolently revised it, superintended its progress through the press, and prefixed to it an ample biographical and critical memoir, from which we have above selected such passages only as are given in the words of George Bloomfield;

field; for Mr. L.'s remarks we must refer the reader to the work itself, which has already passed through several editions in 4to. 8vo. and 2mo.

Respecting this admirable Poem, an anecdote has been related in a cotemporary publication * by a Mr. Swan, who had been in company with Bloomfield, and communicated the following, with other particulars, in a letter to Mr. Lojit :

"Among other subjects of conversation with respect to *The Farmer's Boy*, I wished to be informed of his manner of composition. I enquired, as he composed it in a garret, amidst the bustle and noise of six or seven fellow workmen, whether he used a slate, or wrote it on paper with a pencil, or pen and ink; but what was my surprise when he told me, that he had used neither!—My business, during the greatest part of my life, having led me into the line of literary pursuits, and made me acquainted with literary men, I am consequently pretty well informed of the methods used by authors for the retention of their productions. We are told, if my recollection is just, that Milton, when blind, took his daughters as his amanuenses; that Savage, when his poverty precluded him from the convenience of pen, ink, and paper, used to study in the streets, and go into shops, to record the productions of his fertile genius; that Pope, when on visits at Lord Bolingbroke's, used to ring up the servants at any hour in the night, for pen and ink, to write any thought that struck his lively and wakeful imagination; that Dr. Blacklock, though blind, had the happy facility of writing down, in a very legible hand, the chaite

and elegant productions of his Muse. With these, and many other methods of composition, we are acquainted; but that of a great part of *The Farmer's Boy*, in my opinion, stands first on the list of literary phenomena.—Sir, Mr. Bloomfield, either from the contracted state of his pecuniary resources to purchase paper, or for other reasons, composed the latter part of his Autumn, and the whole of his Winter, in his head, without committing one line to paper!—This cannot fail to surprise the literary world, who are well acquainted with the treacherousness of memory, and how soon the most happy ideas, for want of sufficient quickness in noting down, are lost in the rapidity of thought!

"But this is not all—he went still a step farther:—he not only composed and committed that part of his work to his faithful and retentive memory, but he corrected it all in his head!!—and, as he said, when it was thus prepared —“I had nothing to do but to write it down!”—By this new and wonderful mode of composition, he studied and completed his *Farmer's Boy* in a garret, among six or seven of his fellow-workmen, without their ever once suspecting or knowing any thing of the matter!”

Blomfield's character as a Christian, a husband, and a parent, is represented to us as bearing a due proportion to his merit as a poet: and we shall conclude this account with expressing our sincere hope, that throughout life he may resist the temptations and avoid the dangers that have so often proved fatal to untutored genius.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 730—731.

Λούσι δὲ σῆμα βίνεργος πατρὸς ἄφης.
Ὀριδέναιδός τε σμα φοιβάται ποταίς.

Abluet autem sepulcrum Corniger fortis,
Semiavis extergens aquis monumentum.

THE river Ociaenus, of which our poet here speaks, was very unlike the Liris of Horace. That is celebrated for its stillness, *taciturnus amnis*; this for its impetuosity, "Ἀφὲς βού-αιρος. This river is called Ἀφὲς, because

* Lady's Monthly Museum, Vol. V. p. 147.

its course, like that of Mars, *Ἰσχυρὸς Ἀφρὺς*, was rapid and resistless. The poet, as if with a design to mitigate the harshness of this metaphor, and conduct his readers to the sense intended, has annexed to *Ἀφρὺς* the epithet *ῥοδασπῆς*, *horned*. This epithet is frequently applied to a river. It indicates the curvature, and the strength of the stream. Thus in another place we read, *ῥοδασπῆς Βερίχων*. Other poets might in a more circuitous way have likened this river to Mars, and given a simile in form. But it is Lycophron's manner, rather to condense by metaphors, than to dilate by comparisons. The Scholiast therefore, who explains *Ἀφρὺς* by *ἰσχυρὸς*, and Canter, who renders it by *fortis*, seem to have forgotten the poet's general practice. By the substitution of this epithet *ἰσχυρὸς*, *fortis*, in the place of the proper name *Ἀφρὺς*, Mars, the sense is not assisted, and the strong, figurative language of the poet is enfeebled. *Ἀφρὺς*

is here printed with a small *a*. In the two passages at L. 249, and 518, where Mars is indisputably meant, *Ἀφρὺς* is printed with a capital *A*. Thus shrewdly has Canter distinguished, where no difference was intended.

Metaphors, that forcibly convey by one figurative term the speaker's sense, are most congenial to a poem, where passion and frenzy are supposed to predominate. Yet are similes not wholly excluded from this monody. Ulysses shipwrecked, and shattered by the storms of Neptune, is with propriety and elegance compared to a battered shell.

Ὡς κόγχος ἄλμυ παύσας πεπρωμένος.

The classical reader, if he will suffer his prejudices to lie dormant, and his better taste to prevail, will find more frequent occasion to admire our poet's elegances, than to lament his obscurities. R.

BISHOP WATSON, S. T. P.

THE following characteristic traits of a distinguished person are extracted from the Porcupine of Oct. 29, 1801.

SIR,

In the month of September 1801, two amiable youths from Cambridge [Messrs. C. and J. of Sidney Sussex College], were travelling near Calgarth.

They were overtaken by a large athletic horseman, who had his broad beaver slouched over his face and adown his back, and he wore a coarse plaid rug thrown carelessly across his shoulders. His aspect was benign, his address courteous, his whole demeanour kind and free; he appeared somewhat stricken in years.

He conversed with our young travellers upon a variety of general topics, and they thought they discovered in his language the expressions of a man better informed than the farmers in the vicinity. He talked like a yeoman of ancient times: like one who had sedulously dedicated the hours of winter and of repose from agricultural engagements, to polite and easy literature.

Soon, he again shifted his discourse to nobler themes. "The strain they

heard was of the higher mood." [Milton.] They now perceived themselves to be honoured with the company and conversation of a Gentleman and a man of learning, whose studies had been regular, and his acquirements great. They listened with increasing delight to his communications, till they arrived at length at a pleasing ascent: Then their venerable instructor once more changed the discourse, and kindly pointed out to their notice the rich scenery which lay before them and all around. "And, Gentlemen," added he, with a benevolent smile, "you will, perhaps, find it worth your while, as admirers of the charms of nature, to behold my cascades before you quit this part of the country." Thus delicately did the good Bishop inform his young admirers to whom they were so much indebted for their instruction and amusement. THE FALLS OF CALGARTH, in Westmoreland, are too well known to require my description here; those Falls belong to the Bishop of Landaff.

Yours, &c.

NUGATOR.

St. John's College, Cambridge.



CHESTNUT HOUSE

Designed by J. Frank Corbin, 1901

GEORGE KELLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
THE letters I now send you, which have never been published, being connected with important events of the two last reigns, I believe you will not refuse a place for them in your Magazine. George Kelly, the writer, a man who made some noise in his time, was a nonjuring clergyman, who went under the name of Johnson, and appeared to be the person principally entrusted by Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and employed in writing for and conveying letters to him until the time he (Kelly) was taken into custody. This event took place on the 21st of May 1712, when he was seized at his lodgings in Bury-street, by three Messengers; and having delivered his sword and papers to them, they negligently placed them in a window, and went in search of other things. This circumstance gave the prisoner an opportunity of recovering his sword, which he immediately drew, and swore he would run the first man through the body that offered to disturb him while he was executing what he intended. He immediately, while he held the sword in his right hand, employed his left in burning papers at a candle; and having destroyed these evidences of his guilt, he quietly surrendered himself. In the next year, a Bill of Pains and Penalties against him passed both Houses of Parliament, by which he was sentenced to be kept in close custody during the pleasure of the then King, his heirs and successors, in any prison in Great Britain, and in case he should break prison, he and his assistants were to suffer death. On the 26th October 1716, he made his escape from the Tower, where he had been confined, and embarking at Broad Stairs was landed at Salis by two fishermen, to whom he paid five guineas. The manner of his escape was little to his honour. In 1745 he accompanied the Pretender in his expedition to Scotland, and was of no service to his employer. "He (says Tindal in his History of England, Vol. xxi. p. 169.) was a warm, pragmatical, empty man, and his intimacy with that Prelate (Atterbury), who employed him not for his abilities, but his zeal, was the great merit he urged, and his principal recommendation at the Pretender's Court. He had a most wretched pen, a slender knowledge of the character, and none of the constitution of the people of England, and personally either unknown or obnoxious to the heads of the party; yet he was pitched upon as the man the most proper for animating by his writings, and managing by his address, the people of South Britain. He could not, however, impole upon the North Britons; and Charles found his presence to be prejudicial to his affairs, that he was obliged to send him back to the Continent upon pretext of business." From this time we hear nothing more of him until his death, which happened at Avignon about October 1762, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His Defence against the Bill of Pains and Penalties is in print; and Bishop Hoadley (See his Works, Vol. iii. p. 122) acknowledges the gentility of his address, the prepossessing tone of his voice, and the modesty of his whole gesture on his pronouncing it.

I am, &c.

G. H.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE KELLY TO A FRIEND AT LONDON: WITH TRUE COPIES OF THE LETTERS HE WROTE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE LORD LEICESTER, THE DAY AFTER HIS ESCAPE FROM THE TOWER.

MY DEAR FRIEND,
I AM now like the distressed Trojans, landed on the wrecked-for shore; and though I have suffered neither by wrecks or tempests, nor indeed any uneasiness of mind, however, I can't say but I am as well pleased as the poor Prince might be in a place of safety.

In compliance, then, with your request, I will say something in vindication of the step I have made, in order to prevent any misapprehensions about it.

It may (I grant) at first sight appear, not only dishonourable, but ungrateful, that a prisoner, who had an allow-

ance

ance from the Government, who was indulged with the liberty of the Tower, of riding abroad, and, in short, of every thing that seemingly conduced to his health and ease, should act in such an unbecoming manner—(as it has been called); which reflection would have had some justice in it, if this indulgence had been put upon the foot of *honour*; and, in that case, I do assure you; no consideration upon earth should have obliged me to the least violation of it; but when I was denied the liberty of pen and ink, or of speaking to any friend, but in the presence of a warder; when my going abroad was stinted to four hours, in the day, and clogged with an expence which was impossible for me to bear; when I was perpetually teased, insulted, and threatened with close imprisonment (which would have been certain death to me) by that *enemy to all humanity and goodness*, Colonel *Williamson*; and, which was worse than all (if worse can be), tortured with the *stupidity and impertinence* of a *Gabler*, who had just thrown off his livery, and was of all creatures, except *Williamson*, the most disagreeable I ever met with in my life: when, I say, this was my case, and that all applications to redress these evils were in vain, I then began to reflect, what the meaning of this great inconsistency could be; first to have an opportunity allowed me of going away daily, and at the same time to be loaded with miseries little inferior to those of a close confinement; and upon the whole I concluded, that my liberty was secretly intended by it, and these hardships only continued in order to force me the sooner to regain it: and I was confirmed in this opinion, when I heard that Sir Robert Walpole should, upon some occasion, declare in public, he was an enemy to such imprisonments, and did not care how soon I was released from mine; but notwithstanding this, I took no advantage of that indulgence, for the last time I made use of it, I punctually returned to the Tower; and as to what followed, there was nothing farther remarkable, except that it happened to be that day fourteen years I was committed a close prisoner to it.

The famous *Gustavus* of Sweden broke through a confinement where the circumstances were certainly very aggravating; yet I do not find the historians of the age have branded him with any dishonour, though he was in

no condition, at that time, to make the Gentleman from whom he escaped any reparation, who suffered greatly by it; and surely it can be no way blameable in a person of my low station to recover his liberty by any means, especially when I was under no ties of honour, when my imprisonment was carried in an extraordinary manner, by an *ex post facto* law, which has always been looked upon as the highest breach of the Constitution of England.

Thus you see, my good friend, the plea of dishonour is quite out of the question; and as to ingratitude, I am very far from it: for I freely acknowledge my obligations to the Prince that now fills the Throne, who, by the severity of the Act passed against me, might, if he pleased, have kept me on bread and water in a dungeon: I as freely declare my sense of them to be so great, that, instead of forming any designs against his life, few persons would perhaps go farther to save it. I must likewise make my acknowledgments to the Duke of Bolton and the Duke of Newcastle, whose heart, I am sure, could not go along with his hand in the late advertisement; and particularly to that great and good man Dr. Mead, to whose humanity and intercession alone I owe my life and all the liberties that were allowed me during the long course of my confinement.

I must not, upon this occasion, forget the civilities I received from several worthy families in the Tower; nor the Gentlemen the Officers of the Guards, who always treated me with the greatest generosity and good nature.

I hope you are now fully satisfied, that there is not the least tincture of dishonour or ingratitude in what I have done; and if matters had been managed in another manner, there would have been no necessity for my doing it at all: for if I were allowed the liberties which have been constantly granted on such occasions, *viz.* that of seeing my friends without restraint, and of going abroad without a Warder, which would have made the expence easy; or if I had been only freed from the cruelty and insults of the *wife*, the *well-bred*, and *high-born Lieutenant*, I do solemnly declare, that no inducement under the sun should ever have prevailed upon me to transgress, or make (what might be called) a bad use, in any respect, of such an indulgence.

But, to tell you the truth, I am now
very

very glad it has happened otherwise; for if this had been the case, or my liberty entirely given me, common gratitude must have obliged me to a suitable behaviour for the rest of my days, whereas now I am a free agent, and under no ties but what are agreeable to my own inclinations.—Please to make my compliments to all friends, and believe me, with great sincerity,

DEAR SIR,

Your most affectionate and very humble servant,

GEORGE KELLY.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since I finished this letter a scandalous paper is come to my hands, wherein I am charged with breaking my word of honour to the Officers of the Tower.

At first sight, I took it for a *Grub-street* performance, but soon perceived it to be many degrees inferior to the lowest productions of that celebrated place. The falshood and malice it contains point out the author, and plainly shew, it must come from the ignorant head of the *renowned Governor Williamson*. His character is so well known, that nobody, I am sure, will give the least credit to his assertion; and I appeal to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who signed the order for my liberty, to Sir Hans Sloane, who was employed by the Government on that occasion, to the Constable, Lieutenant, and Major of the Tower, if the word *honour*, or any other condition, was ever so much as mentioned to, and much less required of, me. The folly of asserting a thing which so many considerable persons could attest to be false, is equal to the malice of it—to the best of my memory, he was not in town when that liberty was granted; for he gave me so many occasions of being acquainted with the inhumanity of his temper, that when I stood in need of any little favour, I applied for it when Major White commanded, who, though very strict in his duty, yet I will do him the justice to own, he did it with good nature and good manners, two qualities to which the *noble Colonel* happens to be an entire stranger. Besides, if he had any idea of what is meant by the word *honour*, he must know, that a person who is confined and guarded cannot be a prisoner of *honour*. He who is admitted to go where he pleases upon his parole, is indeed a prisoner of

honour; and if he does not surrender himself when demanded, it is a breach of honour in him; but if people in the custody of guards or gaolers are prisoners of honour, every thief in Newgate is undoubtedly a prisoner of honour.

I cannot help repeating what I observed to you before, that if the Government had taken the security of my own word, I should have been still a prisoner; and I do assure you, my bare word would have laid me under a stronger confinement than all the guards of the Tower. But they trusted to no security but that of their own Gaolers and Warders, without one of which I never stirred; and though the permission of taking the air sometimes abroad might have given me an opportunity of going off, which otherwise I could not have had, yet I never had a thought of making use of any of those opportunities: not that I was bound in honour not to make use of them (for I was always guarded, as I observed before), but I thought if I had gone off in that manner, the person who had me in custody might be suspected of connivance or negligence, and have been turned out of his place: I therefore chose to attempt it from the Tower, with circumstances very hazardous to myself, that nobody should suffer on my account, whatever should be my own fate.

As to this fine Gentleman's vanity (who is only a deputy's deputy), in styling himself the *Governor of the Tower*, I am not at all displeased with it, because it makes him, if possible, more ridiculous; but when he comes to say, it is felony to assist or conceal me, I cannot so easily pass that over; this shews, he is just as learned in law as he is in points of honour; and I think nothing can be more ludicrous than to find an *illiterate Surgeon* pretend to decide on either; but I presume he set down every thing that his ill-nature could suggest. And indeed it is no wonder I should meet with no better quarter from one who has been heard publicly to rail at the man who took him out of the dirt, and raised him to what he is; I mean, the late Lord Cadogan; and who could not spare Sir Robert Walpole, whom he accuses of refusing to pay him a debt of six guineas (a loss that went to his very ruin), given, as he pretends, by his officers, to one of Bishop Atterbury's servants.

But these, and some other anecdotes, will be very proper to be inserted in the *Life and Actions of the Herick Governor*, a work with which I intend to oblige the world. In the mean time, I leave him to enjoy the comforts of his good conscience, and all the pleasures which malice and ill-nature can afford him.

To His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

MY LORD,

I PRESUME your Grace will not be much surprised at my leaving the Tower in so abrupt a manner; since I had some reason to believe it would not be disagreeable to the Government, and was withal heartily tired of the tyranny of that corrupt and contemptible miscreant, Col. *Williamson*, whose ill usage, and resolution to deprive me of the only liberty that could preserve my life, have been the whole occasion of my doing it.

I have, I do assure you, my Lord, a very just sense of the favours which I have received from the Prince you serve, as well as from yourself, and shall always acknowledge his goodness to me; and if ever it lies in my power to shew your Grace any marks of my esteem, you may depend upon all the gratitude that can be expected from,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of LEICESTER.

MY LORD,

SINCE you are no stranger to, but have rather countenanced, the ill-usage I have received from Colonel *Williamson*, you cannot, I am sure, be any way surprised I should quit my confinement in the manner I have done; and to shew the difference betwixt men in power, had either the late Earl of Lincoln, or the present Duke of Bolton (who always treated him with great contempt, and me with as much humanity), been in the government of the Tower, I do assure your Lordship I should never have entertained the least thought of leaving it.

The world, my Lord, allows you to have a great deal of good nature, and it is to *Williamson's* importunity and abuse of that good nature, that I entirely impute your giving way to such a *temperizing sycophant*, who has no merit but a mercenary zeal, and who, upon any change, would behave to your Lordship in the very manner he has done to me.

I hope, my Lord, you will pardon this freedom, and give me leave to assure you, I am so far from ascribing any part of my ill treatment directly to your Lordship, that I have the best wishes for your welfare, and am, with the respect that becomes me,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(Continued from Page 254.)

BOOTH, who was the next model after Wilks, in the old School, of which Macklin is supposed to have drawn his information from, we have already touched on in the course of these Memoirs; and indeed his general life is so well known, and spoken of by so many Theatrical Writers, that it would be little curiosity, to the lovers of the drama at least, to reiterate the whole of it—but as we are exhibiting a critique

on the character of Macklin as an Actor, Booth forming one of the great examples of his time, some anecdotes relative to him, not generally known, and some observations on his talents and natural powers, in the parts he was distinguished in, we think will not be found irrelative to the subject—nor, perhaps, wholly unprofitable to the rising critics and performers of the present day.

The

The sciences, as well as the arts, have their eras of *alterations*—some evidently to their improvement, and some to their disadvantage. The Stage partakes of this fluctuation, and the *era* of the day, amongst too many of the critics and sons of the buskin, is all for *new readings*, and new methods of *giving the part*—without considering, that if these *new readings* were always given with the most consummate judgment (the very reverse of which is the case), they will not constitute the whole of an Actor, whose business is, “to hold the mirror up to *nature*,” who requires voice, figure, energy, taste, &c. &c. who must, like the Poet,

—“now give my breast a thousand pain,
And make me *feel* each passion that he
feigns.”

Without this—He is a mere reciter, “full of sound and fury—signifying nothing.”

Booth, with a very classical and highly improved judgment, possessed all the natural powers of an Actor in a very eminent degree. “He was of a middle stature, five feet eight, his form rather inclining to the athletic, though nothing clumsy, or heavy—his air and deportment naturally graceful, with a marking eye, and a manly sweetness in his countenance.

“His voice was completely harmonious from the softness of the flute to the extent of the trumpet—his attitudes were all picturesque, he was noble in his designs, and happy in his execution.”

To this testimony Aaron Hill (a Writer of great theatrical knowledge) adds, “It was this Actor’s peculiar felicity to be heard and seen the same, whether as the *pleased*, the *grieved*, the *plying*, the *reproachful*, or the *wary*. One would be almost tempted to borrow the aid of a very bold figure, and, to express this excellence the more significantly, beg permission to affirm, that the *blind* might have seen him in his *voice*, and the *deaf* have heard him in his *visage*.”

Though Booth, from the possession of these qualifications, must, by attending to them, have necessarily reached the top of his profession, it was not till the production of *Cato* that he gained this eminence; and as the manner by

which he obtained this part shows ingenuity and address on his side, as well as judgment on the side of the Managers, we shall here relate it:

When Mr. Addison carried this admirable Tragedy to the Green-room, he, of course, as the Author, read it first to the Players—but being a man of uncommon bashfulness and diffidence, after this he requested Cibber would supply his place, who read it so much to the satisfaction of the Author, that he requested him to perform the part of *Cato*.

Cibber, though otherwise a vain man, knew his own *forte* too well to risk his reputation in a character so much out of his way—therefore preferred the part of *Syllax*, whilst Wilks took that of *Juba*. *Cato*, however, still remained undisposed of, till they both agreed, that Booth would be the most likely representative, from figure, voice, and judgment, of this virtuous Roman: but Wilks fearing that Booth would think himself injured in being cast for so venerable a character (he being then a young man), had the good nature to carry the part to his lodgings himself—to inform him of its importance, and to persuade him, if necessary, to accept it. Booth, who told this anecdote to Victor, said, “that he sunk the importance of the character, and seemed to accept it entirely at the Manager’s desire; which condescending behaviour, with his performance of the part so much to the delight and admiration of the audience, gave both Wilks and Cibber the greatest pleasure.” However, when the consequences began soon after to appear, viz. a reputation and interest to obtain a special licence from the Queen to be included as fourth Manager of the Theatre, this pleasure was converted into remorse and disappointment, and ended with one of the Managers (Dogget) retiring in disgust from the stage for ever.

The parts which Booth principally distinguished himself in, beside *Cato*, were *Pyrrhus*, *Othello*, *Brutus*, *Leontes*, *Marcellus*, *Aurengzebe*, *Tamoor*, the *Ghost* in *Hamlet*, &c.—and, for the entertainment of our readers (which at the same time tends to illustrate Macklin’s stage history), we shall collect the various critiques which have been made upon those parts, as they lie scattered in a variety of Theatrical Au-

thor, now not very easy to come at, together with some traditionary accounts from the *Spektatores temporis Acti*.

PYRRHUS.

Though Pyrrhus is a part now rejected by the principal Actors, it demands a great deal of theatrical talents; and Booth saw enough in it to make it one of his most distinguished performances. "His entrance (says Victor) in walking up to the Throne, his manner of saluting the Ambassador, his majesty in descending from the Throne, his leaving the stage, &c. though circumstances of a very common nature in theatrical performances, yet were executed by him with a grandeur not to be described, and never failed meeting with the most distinguished applause.

"Through the whole part, his dignity and love were so gracefully blended, as made him at once awful and amiable; for while he expressed the utmost tenderness of the lover, he never descended beneath the Monarch."

To this eulogium we have the following from Macklin.—He had the happiness of seeing this great man in a few of his characters—*Pyrrhus* was amongst the number; and it happened just as he was going into the pit, that Booth was making his approach to the Throne; which struck him so powerfully, from the grandeur and dignity of his manner, that he thought himself in the royal presence—but when he came to that line,

"Am I, am I the last of all the scepter'd heroes,"

he repeated it so awfully impressive, and accompanied it with such air of majesty, that he stood fixt with amazement, nor could he take his seat till Pyrrhus left the audience chamber.

OTHELLO.

In *Othello*, though Cibber was always sparing in Booth's praise, yet he admits it to be his best part. "The master-piece of Booth," says he, "was *Othello*; there he was most in character, and seemed not more to animate himself in it than his spectators."

Other contemporaries are more lavish in their praises of him in this part, and particularly in the following passage, which no doubt is the touchstone of a great Actor.

"This fellow's of exceeding honesty,

And knows all qualities with a learned spirit
Of human dealings."

This he spoke with his eye fixt upon Iago's exit, after a long pause, as if weighing the general character of the man in his own mind, and in a low tone of voice.—Then starting into anger:

"If I do find her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune."

Then a pause, as if to ruminate:

—"Haply, for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That chamberers have."

Then a look of amazement at seeing Desdemona, the voice and countenance softened into love:

"If she be false, O then Heaven mocks itself!
I'll not believe it."

"In this and all the distressful passages of heart-breaking anguish and jealousy," says Victor, "I have frequently seen all the men, susceptible of the tender passions, in tears."

Yet though Booth must be conscious of his great excellence in this part, he had the modesty never to compare himself with Betterton (whom, perhaps, he might have excelled from possessing a greater union of *strength* and *melody* in his voice). On the contrary, when this comparison has been attempted by his friends in company, he would not only confess his inferiority, but break out in the rapture of Pierre in praise of his friend,

"Oh! could you know him all, as I have known him!
How great he was," &c.

Macklin, however, with all his partiality to Booth, gave the preference to Barry in *Othello*. So did Cibber (as Davies tells us), accompanied with the best vouchers of his veracity—his tears at the representation of the part. But Barry was naturally so much the lover, with the advantages of so fine a person, and so musical a voice, that the strong probability is—he has never been equalled in *Othello*.

BRUTUS.

Booth's excellence in Brutus was the

the effect of a fine study of the part, which he acquired by his taste and intimate knowledge of the classics. This outline he filled up with all that colouring of which his powers gave him so great a command. Hence, though Brutus is, in many parts of the play, warm and transported beyond the bounds of his level temper, it is still the choler of a patriot and philosopher. In the celebrated quarrel scene between him and Cassius, when the latter reiterates,

"What durst not tempt him?"

and Brutus, in reply, says,

"For your *life* you durst not:

No!—for your *soul* you durst not;"

Quin spoke the last lines with a look of anger and a tone of voice approaching to rage; but Booth, on the contrary, looking stedfastly at Cassius, pronounced these words not much raised above a whisper, yet with such a firmness of tone as always produced the loudest effect.—Again, when Brutus says,

"When I spoke this, I was ill-tempered too,"

he prepared the audience so for the cause of his *ill-temper*, by shewing he had some private griefs at heart, as to call up the utmost attention; but when he afterwards acquaints them with the cause,

"No man bears sorrow better—*Portia is dead*;"

the expressive pause before he spoke the last words, and his heart-piercing manner in speaking them, forced every auditor to be a participator of his sorrows.

It is remarkable, that in this scene the players, from time immemorial, have made a small alteration in the text (of their own accord, without the seduction of any commentator), by adding after the line

"For your *life* you durst not,"

the following, *No, for your soul you durst not*. They might imagine by this, that the sentiment is conveyed with a stronger emphasis. But, abstracted from the restriction they are impliedly under of not adding or retrenching from any Author, the first line, in our opinion, conveys the *spirit* and *firmness* of the character who speaks it fully sufficient; the other may serve an indifferent Actor's, or an indifferent Critic's, purpose better, being more of a *bully*.

nature; but he that would exemplify the firm, independent spirit of Brutus, will find ample scope for that display in the first line.

Of all the performers who have distinguished themselves in this part since the death of Booth, perhaps the late Mr. Sheridan was entitled to the bays. He was a good scholar, had a fine classical taste, and excelling in the level declamatory parts of tragedy—his *Brutus*, *Cato*, *King John*, and a few other characters of this stamp, were fine specimens of the histrionic art.

LEAR.

Betterton was the predecessor of Booth in this part, but how he performed it we have no particular critique: we may, however, conclude, that a man of his general genius, who kept possession of the character so long, must have made it at least respectable. Booth, though a professed admirer of his great master, never servilely copied him—though he has often confessed to have studied him on the whole, so as to transplant what beauties he could from him *after his own manner*. In Lear, we are told by Davies, "that his fire was ardent, and his feelings remarkably energetic; but that in uttering the imprecations in general, he was more rapid than Garrick; nor were his feelings attended with those struggles of parental affection, and those powerful emotions of conflicting passions, so visible in every look and attitude of our great Roscius."

And here let the pen of a living witness throw in his mite in favour of the last mentioned Lear, which, from first to last, was, perhaps, the finest exhibition of the passions since the invention of the drama.

How awful was his preparation for the imprecation on Goneril—He stood for a moment like one struck dumb at the sudden and unexpected feel of his daughter's ingratitude—then throwing away his crutch, kneeling on one knee, clasping his hands together, and lifting up his eyes towards heaven, rendered the whole of the curse so terribly affecting to the audience, that during his utterance of it they seemed to shrink from it, as from a blast of lightning. Indeed the picture he represented, independent of the language, was worthy the pencil of Raphael in the divinely moments of his imagination.

In the scene where Lear is represented

slutted asleep in Cordelia's lap; and where he breaks out,

"Old Lear shall be a King again ;"

Booth was imitatively expressive, from the full tones of his voice, and the admirable manner of harmonizing his words.

Upon the whole, Booth rendered the character of Lear less terrible than Garrick, but the latter filled up the whole with a truth, energy, and fire, which all who ever saw him must remember with gratitude and enthusiasm.

Barry's figure in this part was dignified and venerable ; and some passages were so well suited to his voice, particularly the *curse*, as to make a considerable impression. Powell caught a good deal of the fire of his master ; but both wanted those energies and exquisite touches with which Garrick vivified the whole—But he indeed was the leading deity in almost all the departments of the drama !

MARC ANTONY.

The play of "All for Love," of which this part forms the principal character, was revived some years before Booth's death, for the purpose of giving strength and variety to the list of stock plays ; and his dignified action and forcible elocution gained him so much applause, that the play was acted six nights successively to crowded audiences, without the assistance of pantomime or farce, which was at that time remarked as something very extraordinary.

When Booth and Mrs. Oldfield, as Marc Antony and Cleopatra, met in the second act—"their dignity and deportment (says Davies) commanded the applause and approbation of the most judicious critics ; but when the former (addressing himself to the latter) said,

"You promised me your silence, and you break it

Ere I have scarce begun ;"

the authoritative, yet dignified manner of speaking it, could only be equalled by the respectful manner in which Mrs. Oldfield felt this check—here, in the phrase of that great, "*her beatings were sayings.*"

We have an account of the *cast* of this Tragedy, as it was then performed ; and it does honour to the judgment of the Managers, who, without

any false pride or stage vanity, not only came forward themselves, but brought out the strength of their company in support of it.

Marc Antony,

Ventidius,

Delabella,

Alexas,

Octavia,

Booth.

The Elder Mills.

Wilks.

Colley Cibber.

Mrs. Porter.

Here we see two of the most trifling parts of the drama, Delabella and Alexas, undertaken by two of the Managers ; parts that would scarcely be accepted now by third-rate Actors, merely to give weight and importance to the whole. Even the little part of Octavia, which only consists of a scene or two, Mrs. Porter, then in the meridian of her fame, did not disdain to accept—nor was it unworthy of her acceptance, as, with her powers, she drew the most affecting approbation of tears from every part of the audience.

MORAT, in *Arragonade*.

We are told in the dedication of this play, that Charles the Second altered an incident in the plot, and pronounced it the best of all Dryden's Tragedies. Of his rhyming ones we believe the King was right, as the passions are strongly depicted, the characters well discriminated, and the diction more familiar and dramatic, than in any of his preceding pieces. Kynaston was the original Morat in this piece, and is preserved by Cibber to Booth for throwing more arrogance and savage fierceness into it than the latter. But Booth's retort to this criticism, which was the opinion of others before Cibber wrote his apology, we think not only sufficient, but shews the superior taste and discernment of the Actor. The passage particularly alluded to is this. When *Nourmahel* says,

"I will not be fain to let him live an hour."

Morat answers,

"I'll do't to shew my arbitrary power."

"It was not through negligence," says Booth, "but design, that I gave no great spirit to that ludicrous bounce of Morat. I know very well that a laugh of approbation may be obtained from the understanding few ; but there is nothing more dangerous than exciting the laugh of simpletons, who know not where to stop. The majority is not the wisest part of the audience, and yet that

that reason I will run no hazard *." He therefore suppressed the *rage* of his voice in this line, at the same time that he spoke it with a firmness and decision of tone correspondent to the character.

This play was revived at Drury-lane about the year 1726, with the public approbation, and was cast in the following strong manner :

The Old Emperor,	Mills.	
Aurengzebe,	Wilks.	
Morat,	Booth.	
Indiana,	Mrs. Oldfield.	
Noumahul,	Mrs. Porter.	
and		
Melinda,	The first Wife of	
	Theo. Cibber,	

a very pleasing, agreeable Actress, and in private life unblemished. She died in 1733.

JAFIER.

This was another of Booth's principal parts, wherein he is said to have excelled. He had likewise a fine representative of Belvidera in Mrs. Porter, who was an *elze* of the celebrated Mrs. Barry, whom she succeeded when that Actress left the Stage till the year 1733. Booth was no admirer of Mrs. Oldfield's Tragedy, but was in raptures when he spoke of Mrs. Porter in Belvidera. She is said to have particularly excelled in the agony she expressed when forced from Jasier in the second act, and in the madness of the last. — "Nor should *ever* be forgot," says Davies, "her delicate manner of putting Jasier in mind of his appointment in the third act,

"Remember twelve!"

Soon after Booth had obtained a share in the patent of Drury-lane, he thought he could strengthen the cast of this play by taking the part of *Pierre* himself instead of Mills, who had been in possession of it for many years — but proposing this one day in the Green-room to Wilks, the latter instantly took fire at it, and throwing down the part of Jasier, which he held in his hand, solemnly protested he would never play it again. Mills was an old friend of Wilks, and in the warmth of his temper he might imagine a blow was levelled at him, or perhaps he might be apprehensive, in this change of parts, Booth might carry away the laurels

from himself. However Booth, though vexed and disappointed, suppressed his anger, and submitted to act the part of Jasier, which he continued in till he left the Stage.

This celebrated Actor, though in general a very liberal regulated man, was not altogether free from that irritation which men in the same walk of profession feel at the success of others. After he had resigned his employment as an Actor in 1729, Wilks was called upon to perform two of his principal parts, Jasier and Lord Hastings; and though Booth's infirmities would not permit of his performance, his love of the Theatre often carried him to the house, and particularly on those nights when Wilks acted these characters, which he himself appeared in with such uncommon lustre — but the display of the boxes, and the overflow of audiences, could not atone for the applause which Wilks obtained in these parts — he found this *severe truth* experienced by many in this and other public professions, that *few* are capable of making judicious distinctions, and that by far the greater part have neither memory or judgment to recollect or relish any thing beyond their present enjoyments — he likewise found in himself (or at least it appeared so to others) that he was not free from the jealousy of a rival's merit; as, amidst the thunders of applause which Wilks received from crowded and successive audiences, Booth alone sat silent, and seemed insensible to the merits of his brother Manager.

Though we recount this anecdote on the credit of Victor, who told it to Davies in a private conversation, it should not discredit his general character, which was as much esteemed by his brother performers as by the voice of the public, and which the following little anecdote, amongst others, will demonstrate.

Harper, a low Comedian of some merit, remonstrated to him one day in the Green-room, that Shepherd's income was greater than his by twenty shillings per week, though he professed, he said, "that his own industry and variety of business were not inferior to Mr. Shepherd's." "Well then," says Booth, "suppose we should make you both equal, by reducing his salary to your's?" "By no means, Sir,"

* Life of Booth, by The. Cibber.

says Harper, with an honest pride of character, "I would not injure Mr. Shepherd for the world; I would only, by your favour, honestly serve myself."

The Manager felt pleased with Harper's frankness, but said no more;—however, at the end of the week, Harper found his allowance increased according to the sum he demanded.

THE GHOST, in *Hamlet*.

We have no written criticism, that we know of, of Booth in this part, except that it was a character that he stood well in with the town, and that he performed it under the perfect approbation of Betterton, who was his Hamlet for many years—it was, however, the constant eulogy of Macklin, who said, he never was unitated with effect. His tones and manner throughout his conference with Hamlet were grave and pathetic, his threats solemn and awful; and in the recital of his murder by a brother's hand, and the conduct of "his most seeming-virtuous Queen," the audience appeared to be under the impression of seeing and hearing a real Ghost.

He was, beside, always particularly well dressed for the character, even to the soles of his shoes, which, from being covered with *felt*, made no noise in walking on the stage, which he crossed as if he slid over it, and which strongly corresponded with the ideas we have of an incorporeal being.

Whilst we are speaking of the *effluve* of the stage at this period, it may be necessary to remark, that Booth in the Ghost wore a plume of feathers in his helmet, and that Mills and Quin both wore *white hats* in the character of *Alvaro*, in *Venice Preserved*.

Having now concluded our remarks on some of the principal characters of Booth, as gleaned from a variety of theatrical writers, as well as tradition, we may not be reckoned inconsiderable to have said, to the circumstances which distinguished him as one of the stage.

We are told by all his biographers, that the first notice he gave of the theatre, was in the year 1704, when he appeared in the character of *Alvaro*, in *Venice Preserved*, and that he was the first who introduced the character of *Alvaro* into the English theatre.

by Sir Master Dr. Bulby; and at the accustomed time of performing Latin plays, young Booth was assigned a considerable part. The discerning eye of Bulby (who, when young, performed a part in a play of Cartwright's with considerable applause) soon found out the real talent of his pupil, as on that representation he so distinguished himself by the elegance of his deportment, the harmony of his voice, and the justness of his enunciation, that the applauses he received fired his young mind, and irresistibly led him to that profession which nature originally designed him for.

Booth was twice married: in the year 1704 to Miss Barkham, daughter to Sir William Barkham, of Norfolk, Bart. who lived with him six years; and dying without issue, he married, some time after he became Manager, Miss Santlowe, a rising Actress, who gained great reputation in the character of *the Fair Duke of Deceit*. With this Lady he got a very considerable fortune; as it appears by his will, "that though he left all his fortune to his wife, it did not amount to more than *two thirds* of what he had received from her on the day of marriage." Now as Booth must have at least died worth between five and six thousand pounds, Miss Santlowe's fortune on the day of marriage, by this computation, must have been between *eight and nine thousand pounds*; a sum impossible for her to get by her acting, both from her youth and theatrical reputation.—The question then arises, how could she obtain it?

The answer consists in an anecdote little known to the world, and which we give on the credit of a Literary Gentleman many years dead, who heard it from Tom Chapman the Player, which is this: Miss Santlowe being one of the most elegant and captivating women of the stage at that time, attracted the notice of John Duke of Marlborough, who, after some solicitation, persuaded her to go the campaign of 1706 with him to Flanders—here she continued near two years, and during this time it is highly probable that she had married that fortune which gained her so respectable an husband.

Whether Booth knew this circumstance, or not, it is impossible to say.

accompanied the Officer to his house; where he had no sooner arrived, than he found himself invited by a band of men who had been hired for the purpose. He was conducted to Chambery, and confined in the prisons of that city. But here his sufferings ended. The King of Sardinia, on hearing of this outrage, released him, and generously offered him asylum in his dominions, with a competent support.

He was born in the year 1680, and died at Piedmont in 1748. His History of Naples is characterized by the just, the great Earl of Minsfield, "as one of the most masterly and instructive books any country ever produced." (See European Magazine, April 1794, Vol. XIX. p. 259.)

JUVENIS

WHEEL CARRIAGES AND STEAM ENGINES CONSIDERED.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 265.)

PART THE THIRD.

I conclude my last speculation with a highly alluding to the enormous system of philosophy; a system which seems, under the auspices of some modern adepts, to be applicable to some of the machines which I was then con-

sidering, and also to some others which will shortly attract my notice, as a new species of hydraulics, a compage of natural experiments, which deserve the utmost attention, and consequently encouragement.*

The mechanical friend whom I mentioned

* Before I pursue further the object of this disquisition, it may be necessary to state, that if in the subsequent part the reader should suppose any ridicule is meant to be levelled against steam engines in general, he is mistaken. It is not against the proper and laudable use that is at present made of those machines that I wish to enter my caveat, but the fanciful, the perhaps benevolent ideas of philosophic speculators, who seem to consider the whole system, animate and inanimate, as formed upon mechanical principles, and wish to set every thing in motion by *force*. Having early in life had occasion to contemplate, in the Chelsea water engine, and other machines of a similar construction, and once, with a mind turned to fantastical reveries, observed the astonishing, the irresistible power of steam. Considering the machines to which vapour is the organ of motion in this point of view, I am of opinion that, while the price of every necessary of life continues to increase with a rapidity to which there is no parallel in ancient or modern history, it is to the facility of their operation enabling us to sell and transport our commodities at a cheaper rate than those of other countries can be procured, that we owe, and must continue to owe, the preservation of our manufactures, and consequently our commerce. Were it not for the mode which has, as I may say, recently been discovered, of shortening labour by the means of steam engines, by pneumatical and hydraulic pneumatical machines, the operations of the mine, the loom, the forge, in fact the whole mechanical system, must be suspended, and we must, from the difficulty of executing works which are now apparently easy, be, as I have just observed, undersold in every market in the world.

It is curious and useful to reflect, how rapidly and easily the prejudices of mankind recede before their interest. There was a time much within living memory, when great part of the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire were alarmed at the introduction of these kind of engines, and particularly at making them the means by which the curious and complicated machinery now used to manufacture cotton, woollen, silk, and other substances, was set in motion; yet though those prejudices receded, as has been observed, with considerable rapidity, many years had elapsed before it was suggested, that the universal application of steam, as the medium of giving motion to the whole mechanical system, would be highly advantageous. The only danger now is, that visionary and speculative philosophers, men who depend more upon theory than practice, should extend this idea too far, and, instead of directing this powerful agent to those operations of which it is capable, whether above or under the earth, they will bring

tioned at the conclusion of my last speculation, proceeding on this supposition, and admitting, as every one must admire, the vast improvement which would be made in the commerce of life, if it were possible to move by steam a kind of ark, containing a fleet of boats, furnished as I have found them might be furnished, on the coast of a river, to prove, that they directed it, it might appear, might be expected to be a vessel, "at the time the Galileo wrote upon the Art of Flying," and covered the capitol of St. Paul's with both vessels like the outside of a pagoda-house, would be amazingly, that were the Philosopher of the reign of Charles II. under the auspices of Bishop Wilkins*, in vain attempted, and what Mr. Ironside with the vehicle of his elegant and ingenious time, should, near a century after, be actually reduced to practice? When the curiosity of the public was attracted by that genius who flew, as he termed it, by the means of a rope, from the top of the steep of St. Martin's and other churches, that projector would have been deemed chimeric who should have hinted that it was within the scope of possibility to extend the science of pneumatics so far as to construct a machine which should sail through the air, and at one time carry several persons a flight of thirty or forty miles, and in one, or perhaps more instances, cross the Channel. Who would have supposed that there was any means of entering from this Island into France but by the medium of a vessel? Yet every one knows that this experiment, difficult, nay impossible as it must have appeared to our prying inquirers, the enterprising spirit of this age has effected. It is certainly more difficult to travel the air in a balloon than to impel a machine along a turnpike road. The savage who from a floating tree first

caught the idea of a raft, and boldly ventured to cross a river, could no more conjecture the discoveries that from this slight and accidental circumstance might in future be made in navigation, than we those that may still occur (with respect to the longitude for instance) in the prosecution of that most pure of mathematics and experimental philosophy connected with astronomy. Therefore, to return to the subject under consideration, namely, the art of moving navigation by steam. I think its execution as easy, as I am certain its intention to be humane; for if this system of motion could be adopted, it would enable one of our magnificent edifices upon water, I should hope that the inventions of our squares, piers, and fleets, would, at least in their future plans of improvement, have an eye to so laudable an example, which would, you know, Sir, besides the local advantages it afforded, advantages which, like those metaphorically ascribed to dramatic poetry, which take the auditor to Athens, to Athens, when it will, and where, would in reality enable them to transfer their houses to, and transplant themselves in any part of the kingdom. An assembly of these carriages might form a square, paragon, crescent, polygon, circus, or whatsoever figure the proprietors or tenants chose, on Downy Heath one week, Salisbury Plain the next. They might at one time of the year sit in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and at another in the vicinity of Bath. The exorbitant charges and impositions of inn keepers, &c. so long and justly complained of, would, under this evaporative system, be done entirely away, and the labour, and consequently the lives, of thousands of horses which are now lashed day and night from one end of the Island to the other, upon the most

bring a kind of disgrace upon it, by wasting its force in frivolous applications and impossible experiments. It would be usual to that eminent mechanic and truly rational philosopher, Matthew Boulton, Esq. of Soho, Birmingham, were I to conclude this note without paying that tribute of respect to his genius and his exertions which I have long considered as their due. To him it is well known, and generally acknowledged, not only this country is indebted for the improvement of its arts and manufactures, but all Europe for the improvement of its taste.

* John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, who died in 1672, was an excellent preacher, a curious critic, a celebrated mathematician, and well acquainted with the new mechanical philosophy. He wrote, among many other works, *A Discovery of a new World*, A Discourse tending to prove that there may be another World habitable in the Moon, and a Discourse concerning a Passage to the World in the Moon, printed with the former. *Mathematical Magick*, &c. &c. &c.

trivial and unimportant occasions which their trivial and unimportant owners can contrive, in order to excite their celerity, be lived to the public; which leads me to mention a branch from the root of political economy which I shall take another opportunity to discuss."

I would here have stopped the Professor; but as projectors are not very easily stopped when engaged in a favourite speculation, after two or three unavailing efforts, I suffered him to proceed. "I have (he continued), more than any man alive, turned my mind to researches of this kind. Some enveloped the whole neighbourhood in a constant cloud of smoke, with the laudable intention of producing NITRE from SOOT*: this scheme, had not the coal used in the experiment been more valuable than the salt produced, would have perfectly succeeded. I spent years in search of the vegetable green, and boiled the produce of all the gardens around my neighbourhood ten times over; and although I missed my aim with respect to making a permanent green †, I succeeded in making a permanent yellow, which would have been universally adopted, had not some envious persons produced the same by a much more simple process. I have also, more than any man alive, turned my attention to the evaporative system of

philosophy, and am convinced, that at present we know but little of the power of boiling water, and the force of steam; though I think that the world will be well acquainted with their effects, when the works of the Vapour Society, of which I have the honour to be a Member, are published. You are, my friend, to understand, but *entre nous*, it is a great secret, it is in contemplation to drive ships across the Atlantic by means of a copper full of the element upon which they sail. We no longer intend to trouble our heads with the abstruse science of navigation, latitude or longitude, bearings or distance. Paying the same kind of attention to the compass as a stage-coachman to a directing-post, we shall sail from port to port with as little circumvolution as the convexity of the Globe will admit. We no longer shall observe the perennial winds betwixt the Tropics, or care whether the breezes are erring or particular. The steam from the spout of a tea-kettle may, for aught I know, when our scheme is brought to perfection, waft a packet from Dover to Calais ‡, from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven. But this is not all! I intend to resume my experiments, and deal as largely in smoke as steam." "In smoke," I replied. "Yes," he continued. "Philosophers less frugal than myself have

* It was a project in which, about the years 1765 or 1766, a Swiss Chemist, of the name of *Steller*, laboured with great assiduity, and which he thought he had brought to perfection, to extract nitre from soot: but although I attended to some of his experiments, I cannot aver that I ever saw any nitre produced. He, I think, wishing it to be considered, as it certainly was, as an object of vast national importance, applied to Government for encouragement: but whether the Administration of that day, being better Statesmen than Chemists, did not fully comprehend his verbal explanation, or whether they considered his scheme as *Laputian*, it is impossible for me to recollect: he certainly did not succeed, but, with some little reward for the attempt, returned to *Faderland*, where, I understand, he made many discoveries of real use.

† A permanent green, that would resist the action of lixiviums, is still a desideratum to dyers, calico-printers, &c. especially if, with respect to dying, it required but one immersion, and but one impression in printing or stenceling; for this a large reward is still offered. Most of the greens are now obliged to be dyed or printed twice, and none are, I think, permanent.

‡ It is a curious circumstance, that this idea has, while I am writing, been, as appears by an article in the *European Magazine* for July, No. 235, page 75, actually carried into effect upon a more contracted scale; I mean, with respect to the size of the vessel. It is there stated, that a barge was worked upon the River Thames, against tide, by the means of a *steam engine*, of a very simple construction; and farther, that the moment the engine was set to work, the barge was brought about, answering her helm quickly, and that she made her way against a strong current at the rate of two miles and an half in an hour.

"*Sed quis irritant animos demissa per aures*

"*Quam que sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

HORACE.

occasioned

occasioned an immense loss to the public, by making steam engines swallow *their own* smoke. I mean to catch mine, condense it by a method entirely of my own invention; and although it is not probable that I shall ever be able to reduce it to coal again, or even coke; and though I have given up my scheme of extracting nitre from soot; I shall certainly extract from it sulphur and bitumen, which will be equally valuable."

Thus far I had listened to my friend, the Projector, with that attention which is certainly due to those who endeavour to contribute, by their ingenuity and labour, to the general stock of knowledge, to the extension of science and the improvement of mechanical and manufacturing operations, however eccentric their first ideas may appear. But as there is a boundary beyond which even philosophical absurdity should not be suffered to extend, I ventured to represent to him the impracticability of some of his schemes, and their injury, even if they could be carried into effect. This, of consequence, repressed further communication.

I have since given the subject full consideration, and am certainly of opinion, with the professors of the evaporative system, that if, by the simmering of a pot upon the kitchen fire, it will ever be possible to remove a *Manison* of considerable magnitude, with the celerity of a mail-coach, from London to Johnny Groat, it will be a discovery embracing all the advantages that my friend has stated, and indeed many more, and which will, not only upon the score of humanity, but upon commercial principles, which, I am sorry to observe, are sometimes *different*, immortalize the genius that effects it. But with respect to the power of steam upon the motion of land-carriages, I fear, as yet, little progress has been made: on the water we seem to be in our natural element, and have succeeded, as indeed we do in all our marine exertions.

Stimulated by the most liberal and public-spirited motives, I am informed

that a provincial society that have dealt much in vapour, mean to apply smoke and steam to almost every purpose in life.

We all know credit and speculation, upon which, of late, some experiments have been tried which do honour to their inventor, are more prolific of bubbles, and of a quicker evaporation, than any of the menstrua that have as yet been worked upon. The means that have been used, and in some cases with success, to dissolve cotton, coal-pits, machines, and manufactures, and rarify them until they melted into air, "into thin air," I leave greater adepts than myself to delant upon; but yet as I much fear it is intended, as appears from some late *transactions*, to apply this branch of philosophy to nautical, and, perhaps, military purposes, by which our whole system of tactics will be changed, I should advise the undertakers to proceed with great caution. If our men of war are to become immense steam engines, they may as well turn, at once, the guns into large *squirts*, and annoy the enemy with squirts of boiling water, which, doubtless, will be a prodigious saving of gunpowder and combustibles. Whether this scheme will take effect; whether the same system will ever be brought to such perfection as to be applied to military manœuvres upon land; whether we shall ever live to see our troops armed with *springers* instead of *musquets*, and hear the adjutant command his soldiers to *water!* instead of *fire!* are events still within the womb of time. If, upon this momentous subject, I make any farther discoveries, I intend, with your permission, Mr. Editor, to direct the stream of my knowledge through the channel of your Magazine, convinced, that although this kind of study may be abstruse, it will not, by your most fastidious readers, be termed a *dry speculation*. In which conviction, having got safe into port, I drop the anchor of this little skiff; which may, with respect to its attendance upon your large vessel, and the complicated nature of its cargo, be termed a mere *lumboat*.

A THOUGHT ON MODERN CLASSIC PASTORAL.

Dansant sur les violettes
Le Berger mêla sa voix
Avec le son de musettes,
Des flûtes et des hautbois.

FENELON.

IT is astonishing, that, amidst all our improvements, the generality of mankind should still be so strongly attached to the authors of antiquity, as to explode every thing produced by the moderns. The Jews, the Hindoos, and the Mahomedans, adhere to their religion, because it was the religion of their forefathers. On the same principle, we have been taught to believe, that superior genius was only the prerogative of the earlier ages, and that every work of a later date must be mixed with an alloy which renders it of little or no value. But since there are unfortunate beings who are

—“Doom’d, in spite

Of Nature and their stars, to write,” though born in “evil days,” they have concluded, that nothing can recommend them to the notice of the world but a servile imitation of the classic Authors. Indeed it has been proved, that the accounts of Amphion and Orpheus are no more fables. A writer of English pastoral no sooner strings his harp, but the whole inanimate creation is charmed with the sound. The Alpine mountains are transplanted to Salisbury Plain, on their highest summits are the everlasting snows, and over the midway ridges are seen to nod the grape, the citron, and the pomegranate; the dancing woods are clothed with eternal verdure; and the hedges breathe the odours of roses, myrtle, and jessamine. We must have Shepherds and Shepherdesses, and they must repose in woodbine bowers. When they have nothing else to do, they must form wreathes of flowers, tell tales of love, or make the valleys re-echo with the pipe or the song. They must be strangers to all the cares of life, and have a trifling knowledge of history and mythology.

Very beautiful indeed!—But why must we write precisely in this way? Why must we write in this way? exclaims the pedant. Is not the reason obvious? This is exactly conformable to the rules of Virgil and Theocritus. In all their pieces, they had a begin-

ning, a middle, and an end; a landscape, the time of the day, the season of the year, &c. &c. They had shepherds and shepherdesses, and goats, and pipes, and crooks, and myrtle bowers, and shady groves, and purling streams.

Now the poor reader wanders about all this time like the babes in the wood; but he cannot find one English blackberry to eat, nor can he see one poor Robin to cover him with leaves, if he would lie down and die.

But, to return.—“What an infinite advantage had the ancients over the moderns, in point of versification?—Very well; and for that reason we can cut all our cloth by the old Roman patterns, and measure out our lines by the Latin yard. Our own dialect is barbarous, our numbers are inharmonious, and our poetry is altogether intolerable!

“Admirable Critic!” Now suppose this same Virgil or Theocritus, or any other celebrated Writer, had been born on the banks of the Niger, the Oranelli, or the Granges; on the Island of Java, Amboyna, or Ceylon.—Why then be sure he would have described the scenes of his native country, and the manners of his day: and, wonderful to relate! our English imitators, out of pure love and respect, would have filled our rivers with alligators, our copses with wolves and tigers, and our firm-yards and stables with dromedaries and elephants; we should have had black lovers wooing beneath the shade of nutmegs, bamboos, and bananas, crops of rice in every water-meadow, and the areka and cocoa-trees would have supplied the place of our native oaks and elms.

The few who have dared to deviate from that absurd practice, have, by way of contempt, been called of the Modern School: but let it be remembered, that the moderns, as well as the ancients, if they write for immortality, must study simplicity and consistency; which can only be done in one and the same school—which is, *the School of NATURE*.

W. H.

ESSAY

ESSAY ON ADVERSITY.

So prone is man to forget the designs for which he has been formed, that adversity would appear to have been most wisely, as well as most mercifully, ordained by Providence to visit us at times, in order to recal our thoughts to the object of our being. In the course allotted us to run, so many are our deviations from the proper path, that it requires a succession of mishaps and accidents on the way, to withdraw us from each fondly cherished error, and unless frequently forced back into the course from whence we strayed, we can never hope to complete our journey with success. That attachment to the world and its pursuits so inherent in our nature is rivetted still faster by prosperity; while, reluctantly as we part with what we call the blessings of life, often do they prove still greater calamities than the visitation of affliction.

From the happy few who have learned the difficult lesson of rightly using prosperity, it could never be our design to require a renunciation of their worldly blessings as the price of eternal happiness, nor could we harbour an opinion that the enjoyments of life were incompatible with the proper discharge of its duties. We only wish to shew, as a source of comfort to the unhappy, how much more dangerous is the trial to the favourites of fortune than to them. Philosophy may raise the mind above her frowns, but amidst her smiles, not to err displays a portion of the Divinity imparted to but few.

It is too frequently the effect of prosperity to drown every serious thought, and to check the suggestions of conscience; to paint vice in flattering colours, and to soften the shades of guilt. If its vivifying heat be reflected on a rank and unwholesome soil, what is the produce but noxious and poisonous weeds, and reptiles more venomous the more they become swoln? Shall we sigh, then, after that happiness which prosperous vice affords; which commences in excess, and ends in satiety and disgust? Shall we drown reflection in the fascinations of pleasure, and call it happiness? Shall we gratify each inordinate passion, and think ourselves best in the ability to do so? Yet to such uses is prosperity

almost universally converted, till self-gratification at last shuts out the hope of reform. Thus error unchecked grows into habitual vice, and the vicious man, from being prosperous, soon becomes hardened.

It is the far different effect of affliction to soften every turbulent passion and every unruly desire, and to render the mind more easily susceptible of virtuous sentiments and religious reflection. It holds before our eyes a mirror in which our faults rise foremost to our view. It is the parent of self-examination; and from self-examination in the hour of calamity, contrition and amendment can scarcely fail to be derived. Habit, which confirms every evil propensity, is then weakened in its power, and is soon routed from its station; for he must indeed be depravity itself, who is habitually wicked and perpetually unfortunate.

From a contemplation of this truth, I have been induced to think, that if conscious of any deviation from rectitude, we should regard every attendant evil or misfortune as a proof rather of the mercy than the severity of Heaven. Since punishment should somewhere follow guilt, can the Creator more gloriously display his most benignant attribute than by a commutation of the self-threatened judgment hereafter for temporary suffering here? If, therefore, when impelled to the gratification of any vicious appetite, that gratification has been succeeded by its attendant curse; if unsuccessful in any improper pursuit; if checked in the career of folly, or a martyr to the fascinations of vice; we should learn rather to welcome than deplore the evils which attend, or the punishments which follow; and the greater the calamity we have endured, the more should the heart exult in the confidence that the day of retribution is past. How grateful should we be, that we are not allowed to run on with impunity a course of vicious life! How soothing the hope that our every fault has found its own corrector here! and how re-animating to our desponding nature is the encouragement of such a train of thought!

But of all the forms which adversity assumes, that of sickness claims the highest share of the properties here attributed

lured to it. The languid body then seeks to afford to the senses a plea for the gratification of passion, and the soul, left unsustained by corporeal vigour, shrinks back into the contemplation of itself. Then, when the self-accusing spirit refuses to listen to vindication within, the exhausted mind gladly seeks for shelter from its upbraidings in the consolatory hope that the body is then performing full penance for its transgression. After a fit of sickness, therefore, I have ever looked on myself as a better man, and have fondly judged, that what will renovate nature in its mortal part, should, with more reason, have a similar influence on its nobler resident. Fortified by such a conviction, we can the better bear up against the visitation of sickness and the infirmities of nature, and in the decline of health look for a recompence for its loss in the vigour which is added to the mind.

Often where the understanding is unequal to the guidance of our conduct in life, the pangs which suffering nature feels will awaken us to virtue. Often must "the thousand ills which flesh is heir to" call on us to remember the weakness of mortality; and fortunate is it for him who needs such admonitions, that these frequent appeals are made. In the school of Adversity, he will learn lessons difficult to be forgotten. The pen of the Moralist may convince, the Divine may terrify, and his own reason may dissuade, but the impression quickly evaporates; while that of suffering guilt is felt for ever. I am aware of the objection, "that it is not the transgression but the smart which we deplore, and that with the cause which produced remorse the effect itself will cease," but this is the maxim of the Satirist more than of the Moral Writer. What I shall we, because we despair of being faultless, say we will not be less faulty after warnings however great? Shall we extinguish the only spark which can relume the erring soul to virtue, or add to the inveteracy of guilt by arming it with despair? No! though from the imperfection of our nature we may again fall into error, yet will the complexion of our faults assume a milder shade, and fortified by the recollection of the pangs already felt, we will rarely plunge into a repetition of the same offence, till gradually

purified by adversity, the soul shall insensibly shake off the grosser particles which envelope it, and become at last inaccessible to pollution.

Such are the uses of adversity, and such its influence in the improvement of our mind, the most essential branch of human knowledge and pursuit. But let it not be supposed we here recommend to seek adversity for this end; our object is to teach those who feel it to bear it with added patience and fortitude. To them only who have drank deeply of the bitter cup of sorrow these precepts are directed, for to them only can they be of use. For them let us enquire how its asperities are to be softened, and its evils to be alleviated. But vain the task in that mind which is not fortified with a sense of religion. If, to gifted, resignation and magnanimity fly to our aid; we will be too proud to despair, and too humble to repine: in surveying the heavier burthen of others, our own load of sorrow will appear lightened. In the fellowship of affliction, and the mutual communication of our cares, numberless sources of comfort will open to our view; and even when solitude has cast her gloom around us, we may hold no unpleasing communion with ourselves. In reading, we may forget our own troubles to sympathize in the real or the imaginary calamities of others. In contemplation, we may test our wandering imagination with prospects of better days; and should our air-built castles too soon vanish, we have but to look higher still, and the prospect of a better world breaks on our view, as in a clouded and tempestuous sky a bright glow of light emerges from the verge of the horizon, the harbinger of returning serenity.

It is so the Divine Founder of our Religion instructs us—He who tells all them whose hearts are heavy and afflicted to seek comfort from him, and tells them they shall not seek in vain; who assures them that their sorrows are terminable, their happiness to be without end.

Still farther to strengthen us in our struggle with adversity, is it going too far for belief to assert, that to cultivated minds it contains in itself a source of intellectual enjoyment, though known to but a few? Could we hope more generally to instil such a sentiment,

how greatly would we add to the stock of human happiness, by diminishing the sum of human misery. In a well-regulated mind, accustomed to reflection, misfortune leaves "a not unpleasant melancholy" behind it, a balm to heal the wound which itself inflicts. Let the hardened sinner, or the unthinking votary of pleasure alone deny or ridicule the luxury of grief. The good mind has often felt it; not indeed when its feelings are convulsed by the first rude shock, nor when in the disconsolate indulgence of a mute despair, but in that calm and pensive state, that placid sadness, into which the most dreadful calamity will subside under the softening hand of time.

There are particular situations and times in which the unhappy have their peculiar advantages. In the House of God, where they mingle with the prosperous and the great, they find their moment of consolation, nay of triumph. There, that superiority, which placed them at a distance so humiliating, is at an end. In the dignity of his nature, the poor man there mentally asserts his equality, and the humble and the wretched can exult in the assurance that there is no respect of persons there. With humble confidence they can ask their Creator for a recompence in eternity for the want of those earthly blessings so liberally supplied to their not more deserving neighbour; while the favourite of fortune is, perhaps, tremblingly questioning himself, whether he has converted to their proper use those blessings entrusted to his stewardship.

The day of sickness and the hour of death visit with far different attendants the man of this world's good, and him who on earth has sought for it in vain.

To the bed of the prosperous man they come accompanied by regret, and frequently by fear. To the man of adversity they are ever ushered in by Hope. How different must be the sensations produced!—When all that we have taught ourselves to value is at stake; when we are on the verge of leaving those worldly blessings which were ours to enjoy; when we are about to quit those friends whose participation would have doubled the enjoyment of the gifts of fortune; when those still stronger ties which love has created are about to be rent asunder, and for ever; the image of death, should it intrude, is clad in the most abhorrent dress: we shrink at its contemplation, and deprecate its approach. But when, from a long acquaintance with adversity, the world has lost its power to allure, then does the otherwise unwelcome visitor seem with smiles to beckon to the unhappy, and to hold out a cheering promise of eternal refuge from their cares, their sorrows, and their sufferings. It is then that the patient mourner can rejoice, and, welcoming the approach of what he has long brought his mind to reflect on with complacency, ask, in the emphatic language of the Holy Sufferer, "Where is the sting of Death, or the victory of the Grave." Then will his soul, more invigorated from the debility of its frail abode, and feasting on the bright visions of bliss un hoped for here, long to shake off the fetters which detain it in misery, and to soar enraptured to the enjoyment of that happiness which fancy may endeavour to paint, where the Revelations of Religion have omitted, and doubtless most wisely omitted, to describe.

T.

DR. CHELSUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
I SHOULD esteem myself very greatly indebted to the politeness of any such of your intelligent readers as would condescend to favour me, through the channel of your Magazine, with any information relative to the life of the late Rev. Dr. J. CHEL-

SUM, who was once one of the Masters of Westminster School, and whose well-assorted library was sold at Windsor some little time ago.

I find, that in the year 1777 he published a single Alike Sermon upon "The Excellency of our Laws," 4to. from

Repe,

Y Y 2

Timothy,

1 Timothy, 1st chap. 8th verse, *We know that the law is good.* He was then D. D. Rector of Droxinsford (vulg. Droxford), Hants, and vicar of Lathbury, Bucks. I do not, at present, know of any other printed performance of his, although it is more than probable that his pen was often actively employed. His MS. must be highly valuable.

Early in life, Mr. J. Chelfum travelled in Germany and France, with his friend Mr. Gnooch: but whether they considered their relative situations most to resemble those of Mentor and Telemachus, of Æneas and Achates, or of Pylades and Orestes, I have in vain attempted to determine; though the chances seem to lean strongly towards the first hypothesis. In March 1762, Mr. Chelfum was ordained; and, in May of the same year, his MSS. inform me, he took the degree of M. A. He was a Member and Student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1763, he first studied the French language, prudently preparing himself for the travels of his friend. In 1766 he had the care of William Lemon, Esq. whose guardian was Mr. Hufley.

Dr. Chelfum is suspected to have been an active member of the literary Oxford Society, vaguely mentioned in the *Olla Podrida*. In addition to several other inconclusive data, not worthy of enumeration here, the following papers, found among the Doctor's private writings after his decease, have been deemed at least *presumptive* evidence:

I. "Mr. Richards. Dr. Chelfum. Mr. Watts. Mr. Partridge. Mr. Hewell. Mr. Walters. Mr. Henville. Mr. Baynes." Then is subjoined a long list of books.

II. "Mr. Festins. Mr. Andrew. Mr. Vere. Query, *Whether Messrs. A. and P. are to pay the monthly forfeits? What have been said?*"

"Present:—April 7th—Mr. Richards. Mr. Henville. Mr. Walters. Mr. Baynes. Mr. Partridge. Mr. Watts.

"Resolved, That the accounts of monthly forfeits due, and of the further subscription due from each, be sent to each Member, by order of the Society; and that an answer be requested, to be reported at the next meeting; and that they be desired to signify, whether they intend to continue Members of the Society." Then, as be-

fore, is adjoined a still longer list of valuable publications.

III. "*Olla Podrida*. No. 31. An attempt has lately been made to rescue the lower orders of people from their extreme of ignorance, by the appropriating one day in the week to the instilling of religious knowledge into the minds of the young, and exciting in them a desire of intellectual improvement. For the prosecution of this plan, sermons have been preached, and subscriptions have been opened, and every mode of persuasion and encouragement has been adopted, that wealth, learning, and benevolence, could suggest.

"Yet to these laudable designs there have been found many enemies. Armed with the fallacies of logic, they have, with sufficient insincerity, demonstrated to us, that *the ignorance of the multitude is a public good*: that to the "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," learning is injurious and unprofitable; and that the husbandman and the mechanic have other objects on which to engage their attention more properly than wisdom and science. All the arguments which were first produced to restrain the arrogance of the over-wise, are made use of to reconcile ignorance to its darkness, and to hide the light from those who, having never enjoyed it, are little solicitous to acquire what they have to long been able to live without. Many of these reasoners have answered some private end. Some have displayed the skill wherewith they can argue in a bad cause; and others, under the lancet of such reasoning, have indulged their avarice, by sparing their money. But, let him who would prove that ignorance is either a blessing or a virtue, take shame to himself: let him remember, that he advances the position of a wicked man, which he must support with the arguments of a fool. For, false and most futile are those lines of the Poetaster:—

"If we see right, we see our woes.
Then, what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows,
And sorrow from our being wise."

The ingenious Editor of the *Olla Podrida* can very easily set this question at rest for ever, and his known liberality leaves me not a doubt but he will do so; if this number of the European Magazine shall fortunately attract his notice.

I shall,

I shall, for the present conclude with laying before your readers a sad, yet pleasing letter, addressed to the worthy object of my earnest enquiries, by a much respected friend :

"Breakspear, 10th Feb. 1793.

"DEAR SIR,

"I thank you for your very handsome and friendly letter, which I was fortunate enough to receive at Breakspear, the same day it arrived in Clifford-street. I have so often experienced the good effects of your solicitude on my account, that the cold form of common acknowledgment would be insufficient to express my sense of your kindness ; I gratefully and willingly accept of your offers of friendly services, and hope the memory of one so much attached to you as your late friend *, will assist in promoting a good intelligence between us.

"My mother particularly desires me to say, that, whenever you can spare time to visit her at Breakspear, you may depend on a friendly welcome ; and she hopes you will not fail to command her services on every occasion.

"I have hitherto felt unwilling to engage in society at Oxford, so soon after the late melancholy event ; and therefore had obtained permission from the Dean † to be absent a few days beyond the beginning of term. However, I am now engaged to return this week, and shall not defer it longer than to Wednesday. Mr. Wood has been exceedingly attentive in his condolence with me, and offers of services at Oxford.

"I hope Mrs. Chelfum and yourself continue well, and beg you to accept and present all our best wishes. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

"J. A. PARTRIDGE."

And now, Mr. Editor, permit me in like manner to take my leave of you and your very numerous readers. Let me hope that my request for information may not have been made in vain.

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient humble servant,

Chelfum.

W. B.

To this enquiry of our Correspondent we shall add, that Dr. Chelfum took the degrees of M. A. May 22, 1762, B. D. Nov. 11, 1772, and D. D. June 12, 1773. On the publication of the first volume of Gibbon's pernicious history, he was the first to expose and detect the errors of it, in a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks on the two last Chapters of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 8vo. which was afterwards, in 1778, republished, greatly enlarged. For this work he fell under the lash of the historian, who treated him in his Vindication with very little ceremony. Not disconcerted by the acrimony of the historian, he put forth a spirited answer, entitled "A Reply to Mr. Gibbon's Vindication of some Passages in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chapters of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, containing a Review of the Errors still retained in these Chapters." 8vo. 1785. He was also the Author of "A History of the Art of Engraving in Mezzotinto, from its Origin to the present Times, including an Account of the Works of the earliest Artists," 8vo. 1786. EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE public papers having lately amused us with accounts of those *facetious mortals*, who, in the present day, have distinguished themselves by the title of *Figures*; in plain English, I cannot tell ; it may not be uninteresting to point out the father of these worthies, as he is described by one who knew how to paint both men and manners in the most lively colours, and who seems

to have furnished the *significant* answers so lavishly returned to inquiries by the sons of *Ignara*. For *Ignara* is the nation by which Spenser has designated their great ancestor ; the "old, old man, whose name *Ignara* did his nature right abroad," and whose inabilities they appear to have fondly rivalled. See the Fairy Queen, book the first, canto the eighth. Yours, &c. A. L. S.

* Mr. Partridge's father.

† Dr. Cyril Jackson, of C. C. C.

32.
 His reverend hairs and holy gravity
 The Knight much honour'd, as be-
 lieved well; [be,
 And gently ask'd, where all the people
 Which in that stately building went to
 dwell— [not tell!
 Who answer'd him full soft, *He could*
 Again he ask'd, where that same Knight
 was laid, [since tell
 Whom great Orgoglio with his puif-
 Had made his captive thrall; again he
 said, [made!
He could not tell; ne ever other answer

33.
 Then asked he, which way he in might
 pass;
He could not tell, again he answered!

Thereat the courteous Knight dis-
 pleased was,
 And said, Old Sir, it seems thou hast
 not read
 How ill it suits with that same silver
 head
 In vain to mock, or mock'd in vain
 to be;
 But if thou be as thou art pourtrayed
 With Nature's pen, in age's grave de-
 gree,
 Aread in graver wise, what I demand of
 thee.

34.
 His answer likewise was, *He could not*
tell!
 Whole senseless speech, &c.

THE
 LONDON REVIEW,
 AND
 LITERARY JOURNAL,
 FOR NOVEMBER 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Poetical Works of JOHN MILTON. In Six Volumes, with the principal Notes of various Commentators. To which are added, Illustrations, with some Account of the Life of Milton. By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M. A. 8vo. Johnson, &c. al. 14s.

THE labours of the learned were formerly employed, almost exclusively, in illustrating the classic writers of Greece and Rome, and little attention was paid to those Authors of our own country whose works were not less deserving of their care, nor less required it. Of late years, the great names which have adorned the literature of our own country have claimed and received the notice of those who were best able to display their beauties, to explain their obscurities, and to defend their genuine text from perverse conjectures and ill-founded objections. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and Fletcher, have already to boast of the attention of the best names in English literature; and

we have now to announce, that Milton is indebted to a new Editor, who must be allowed to have done justice to his Author, and to have executed his task with diligence, with taste, and with judgment.

After pointing out the several sources from whence the commentary on Milton has been derived, and acknowledging the assistance he has received from individuals, Mr. Todd proceeds to give the reader an account of what he is further to expect in the conduct of the present edition.

The chief purpose of the new notes is, in humble imitation of Mr. Warton, to explain the allusions of Milton; to illustrate or to vindicate his beauties; to point out his imitations both of others and

and of himself; to elucidate his obsolete diction; and, by the adduction and juxtaposition of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to shew the peculiarities of his phraseology." Mr. Warton justly adds, that "among the English Poets, those readers who trust to preceding commentators will be led to believe, that Milton imitated Spenser and Shakspeare only. But his style, expression, and more extensive combinations of diction, together with many of his thoughts, are also to be traced in other English Poets, who were either contemporaries or predecessors, and of whom many are now not commonly known. Nor have his imitations from Spenser and Shakspeare been hitherto sufficiently noted." Of this it has been a part of the present Editor's task, as it was of Mr. Warton, to produce proofs. The coincidences of "Fancy's sweetest children," Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, are accordingly here enlarged. The obligations of our Author to Dante, hitherto little noticed, as well as some other Italian Poets, are pointed out. The Poet's imitations of himself are also considerably augmented. Nor have the romances and fabulous narratives, on which the poetry of Milton is often founded, been neglected. The Editor, while he has not been sparing of classical illustration, has constantly kept in mind the necessity of attention to the literature of Milton's age. Without this attention, as Mr. Warton remarks, "the force of many strikingly poetical passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood. Coeval books, which might clear such references, were therefore to be consulted; and a new line of commentary was to be pursued. Comparatively, the classical annotator has here but little to do. Dr. Newton, an excellent scholar, was unacquainted with the treasures of the Gothic library. From his more solid and rational studies he never deviated into this idle track of reading." But as Milton, at least in his early poems, may be reckoned an old English Poet; and as in his later poetry allusions to the sources of fiction, with which he had been pleased in his youth, often appear; he generally requires that illustration, however trifling it may seem to fastidious readers,

without which no old English Poet can well be illustrated.

"The arrangement of the materials in these volumes has been formed with a view to uniformity, and to the accommodation of the reader. The table of General Contents will point out the order observed; the dissertations prefixed; the appendixes subjoined. To the whole is added, a Glossarial Index. The Editor thinks it proper to observe, that in compliance with the wishes of several literary friends, the *Paradise Lost* has been placed first, in the following methodical disposition of the poetical works.

"He has endeavoured to render the text as perspicuous as possible; not only by several illustrations of antiquated words, which, as Mr. Warton has observed, in a succession of editions had been gradually and silently, yet perhaps not always properly refined; but also by comparing the copies published under the immediate inspection of Milton, as well as most subsequent editions; more particularly those of Tickell, Fenton, Bentley, and the late editions; as the notes will show. Nor should it here be omitted, that Milton has not so uniformly contracted the words of his language as to countenance the spelling of *life*, of *honour*, of *inferiour*, of *music*, and several other words, with the omission of a letter in each. Milton's manuscript at Cambridge, and his own editions of his poems, as well as his *Paradise Lost*, will afford testimonies to this observation. The text of Milton must indeed exhibit some peculiarities. By such as are here retained the meaning cannot be embarrassed. His love of Italian, of Chaucer, and of Spenser, requires this notice. The emendations of *Jewelling* in *Paradise Lost*, B. vii. 319. of *are*, B. x. 816. and of the 496th verse in *Samson Agonistes*, are additions to the few alterations of the text admitted by preceding Editors. To the punctuation also, of which Milton has been pronounced by Mr. Warton to have been habitually careless, great attention has been paid. The Editor conceived it his duty likewise to examine the manuscript, containing many of Milton's early poems, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge; and he found on examination several particularities which had been omitted by those who had before collated the manuscript,

and which were curious not to be noticed in the present edition. To the end of the several poems of which there are copies in the manuscript, these various readings are annexed. The reason is assigned.

"The Editor offers, with the utmost deference, some account of the Life of Milton; of which the materials have been drawn from authentic sources. In this biographical attempt some new anecdotes, relating to the history of Milton's friends, of his works, and of his times, will also be found. These may, perhaps, plead as an apology for the rashness of the Editor in affecting to sketch the Poet whom the masterly hands of a Johnson and an Hayley have depicted; a rashness to which he has been impelled by the persuasion of others, that to a new edition of his works it is a custom to prefix the life of the Author.

"Such are the materials here accumulated in order to explain the labours of Milton: of Milton, the proud boast of his own country, and the admiration of the world: of Milton, whose imitations of others are so generally adorned with new modes of sentiment or phraseology, that they lose the nature of borrowings, and display the skill and originality of a perfect master; and from whom succeeding Poets, at various periods, have "stolen authentic fire."

To this account we shall only add, that Mr. Todd, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "might have spoken of his own diligence and sagacity in terms of greater self-approbation, without deviating from modesty or truth."

The additions to be found in the present re-publication, besides innumerable notes both original and selected, are the well-written Life of Milton already mentioned; the nuncupative will of the Author; a list of editions, translations, and alterations, of the poetical works; a list of detached pieces of criticism relative to the poetical works; an appendix to the life; commendatory verses on Milton; Dr. Johnson's remarks on Milton's versification, with remarks by the Editor; inquiry into the origin of *Paradise Lost*; plans of *Paradise Lost* as a Tragedy; preliminary Observations on *Paradise Regained*, and on the Origin of it; preliminary observations on *Samson Agonistes*, on *Lycidas*, on *L'Allegro* & *Il Penseroso*, on *Arcades*, with large extracts from a manuscript unpublished *Mask by Milton*; accounts of *Ludlow Castle*, of the *Earls of Bridgewater*, and of *Henry Lawes*; on the origin of *Conus*; preliminary observations on the sonnets; on *Henry Constable* and *Mr. Stillingfleet's manuscript Sonnets*; appendix to the Sonnets; Dr. C. Burney's preliminary observations on the Greek verses; *Baron's* imitations of Milton's early poems; on *Lauder's* interpolations, &c. &c. &c.

After this enumeration, we have no need to add, that this edition is the most complete of any of our great *Epic Bard's* poetical works, and such as we doubt not will afford universal satisfaction.

THE PICTURE OF PETERSBURGH, from the German of Henry Storch, with Plates. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Longman and Rees.

PREVIOUS to an examination of the various materials which enter into the composition of this masterly performance, it may be gratifying to the reader to have some account of the Painter, more especially as it will enable him to form an opinion of his skill in the execution of his comprehensive design.

Mr. Storch is a native of Livonia, who, early in life, came to St. Petersburg, where he resided several years; and being distinguished for his literary talents, and other useful and polite accomplishments, he was promoted to

the important office of Secretary to Count *Bestopodko*, one of the principal Ministers of State of the renowned Empress *Catharine II.* in which situation he continued till the death of that Nobleman. He has published, in the German language, several works of the first consequence for obtaining a general knowledge of the Russian empire, particularly his *Statistic Tables* of all the provinces, containing a distinct view of their dimensions, population, products, trade, &c.

Thus qualified for the difficult task of undertaking and completing the pre-

sent work, we may confidently rely on the accuracy of the descriptive parts; being founded on personal knowledge and inspection—with respect to the civil and moral relations of the internal government of the city, and of the character, manners, and mode of living of the inhabitants, together with a variety of facts, connected with the principal subject, they appear to be the result of long and attentive observation; and, upon the whole, we may give Mr. Storch full credit for the following candid declaration in his preface.

“Among the great variety of facts related in this book, a considerable part belong to the class of those which posterity will select, and which history will hereafter weave into a wreath for the brows of Catharine’s statue in the temple of immortality. Being a citizen of her state, a contemporary of these transactions, it may have happened, that the Author has here and there been carried beyond the path of the cold observer into the magic circle of surprise and admiration; but never has he knowingly indulged in his enthusiasm at the expense of truth.”

We will now drop the metaphorical title of *a Picture*, so often borrowed from the French by foreign writers; as our readers, we apprehend, will judge from the contents of this book, that it might more properly be styled, “A full and circumstantial Account of the City of Petersburg, &c.” similar in many respects to our histories and descriptions of London and the adjacent countries, but differing from those publications by the introduction of numerous facts and reasonings; and political reflections attached to the descriptive parts of the work, in a style and manner peculiar to this Author.

The vast mass of materials compressed within one volume, which, however, is of uncommon magnitude, is distributed into thirteen Chapters, or General Heads, viz. *Locality of the City. The circumjacent Country. Inhabitants. Consumption. Public Security. Public Convenience. Provisions for the Sick and Poor. Seminaries for Education. Industry. Arts and Sciences. Diversions and Entertainments. Life and Manners. Characteristic Lineaments.* And to each Chapter is prefixed a summary of its contents, which distinctly points out the several subjects it comprises; but such is the number, and so extensive the details of

these subjects, that no adequate idea can be formed of the merits of the work, but from a general perusal, for which it is calculated, being replete with useful information and entertainment.

We shall, however, take the liberty to select, from different parts, some curious articles, as a further recommendation of the whole. In Chapter I. we find, that Peter the Great had the twofold purpose in view, in the construction of his new city; that of rendering it the emporium of the commerce of Russia, and the Imperial residence: in regard to the first object, his judicious choice has never been disputed; but many objections have been made to the political situation of St. Petersburg as the residence or seat of empire, which are obviated by our Author, who considers the resolution of his successors to retain it as the residence not less wise than the original idea or its construction. Yet he laments, that the natural situation and the climate do not correspond with the great advantages of its commercial position—for, “the situation of the residence at the mouth and on the islands of the Neva is low and swampy; and the country round it is a morass and forest, excepting where human industry and art, in spite of the parsimony of nature, have converted it into charming scenes. How different from the happy situation of Moscow where ages have concurred, by domestic culture, with beautiful nature, where the blessing of the husbandman smiles before the citizen from the window of his house.”

“And according to the Academician Kraft, Petersburg, on an average of ten years, has annually only ninety-seven bright days, one hundred and four of rain, seventy-two of snow, and ninety-three unsettled. There are every year from twelve to sixty-seven storms, which sometimes, when they proceed from the west, occasion inundations. From this calculation, we see how few days in the year can be enjoyed out of doors in these climates, and how limited are the pleasures of summer. The Winter is the best season, and possesses great advantages over his wet and foggy brethren in more southern countries. An equal permanent cold strengthens and recruits the body. The excellent sledge-roads render travelling commodious and agreeable,

able. A winter journey in a moderate frost, on moon-light nights, is an enjoyment only to be known in these climes. The Russians, accustomed to hardships, seem to revive at the entrance of winter; and even foreigners are here more insensible to cold than in their native country. However, it must be confessed that none know better how to defend themselves against its effects than the people here. On the approach of winter, the double windows are put up in all the houses, having the joints and interstices caulked and neatly pasted with the border of the paper with which the room is hung. This precaution not only protects against cold and wind, but secures a free prospect, even in the depth of winter, as the panes of glass are thus never incrustated with ice. The outer doors, and frequently the floors under the carpets, are covered with felt. Our stoves, which, from their size and construction, consume, indeed, a great quantity of wood, produce a temperature in the most spacious apartments and public halls, which annihilates all thoughts of winter. On leaving the room, we arm ourselves still more seriously against the severity of the cold. Caps, furs, boots lined with flannel, and a muff, make up the winter dress. It is diverting to see the colossal cases in the anti-chambers, out of which, in a few minutes, the most elegant beaux are unfolded.

The *Spring* is so short, that it scarcely need be reckoned among the seasons. March and April are generally pleasant months, on account of the number of bright days in them, but the air is still keen, and the Neva frequently still covered with ice. In May, the scene suddenly changes: the winter dress entirely vanishes, but cold northerly winds keep off the balmy spring. We are now, by a sudden transition, thrown at once into *Summer*; the existence whereof is likewise of short duration."

After, describing the social amusements and hospitality with which this genial season too soon glides away, our Author gives the following uncomfortable account of *Autumn*.—"About this season of the year, Peterburgh becomes one of the most hideous corners of the earth. The horizon for several weeks is overspread with dark heavy clouds, impervious to the solar rays, reducing the already shortened days to a more dismal twilight; while the incessant

rains, in spite of the newly-constructed sewers, render the streets so dirty, that it is impossible for well-dressed persons to walk them comfortably; and to complete the picture of an autumnal evening, storms and tempests frequently come on.

"Such is the sky beneath which stands a city, which, from a miserable village, inhabited by fishermen, gaining their scanty sustenance from the produce of the sea, is become the constant residence of the Sovereigns of the vast Russian empire, the receptacle of the arts and sciences, the mart of commerce, and the seat of luxury; whose circuit includes a space of near twenty English miles; a fourth part of which is covered with gorgeous palaces, superb churches, numerous stately public edifices, spacious open squares, straight, broad, and generally long streets, with a variety in the architecture of the houses; in short, the beautiful river Neva, and the fine canals, with their substantial and elegant embankations, render the general view brilliant and enchanting; but what most excites our astonishment is, "that the period of one human life was sufficient for accomplishing this miraculous production: more than one fortunate old man was the contemporary of Peter's bold design and Catharine's greater execution."

The following remarkable circumstances attend the congelation of the Neva. "It is announced by the appearance of small flakes of ice, driving about on the surface for several days, which gradually increase, then stop, and freeze together. These revolutions frequently succeed each other so rapidly, that a man may go over the river in a boat, and in a few hours return on foot dry shod. When once the ice is fixed, foot-paths and carriage-roads are smoothed upon it, and marked out by leafy branches of fir stuck upright along the sides, resembling rows of trees. These curious roads, which can only in these climes be so safe, that in driving along them we even lose all idea of the great navigable river beneath us, are extremely beneficial to the public, in shortening the way between places. By the number of vehicles and travellers that pass over them, they acquire such a degree of condensity, that they may still be travelled without danger when the ice all about is full of holes. Not only in town, or on small

tracts,

tracts, are such winter ways in use, but the common carriage road from Petersburg to Cronstadt runs down the Neva in a direct line over the gulf; it is likewise marked out with fir branches, and by the side of it are several guard-houses, and a baiting-booth.

Among the articles under the head of public convenience, the *fire-hearths* are peculiar to Petersburg, which, both on that account and from their humane design in providing a comfortable place of resort to the poor drivers and others of the lower class, who are obliged to wait in the streets in the winter season, deserve a short description. One of these hearths consists of a circular spot, surrounded by a parapet of granite, having a bench within of the same material, covered with an iron roof supported on pillars of the same metal, and in the middle is kindled a large fire, round which twenty or thirty persons may conveniently sit and enjoy the warmth. Iron shutters are likewise placed on the stone parapet, reaching up to within a couple of feet from the roof, which sliding in grooves are easily moved so as to keep off the force of the chilling blasts. On all the principal squares, near the play houses, and wherever a number of equipages are usually collected, and the coachmen and servants are obliged to wait several hours in the cold, these fire-hearths are constructed. From being all made of granite, with painted iron roofs and screens, they likewise add to the embellishment of the places where they stand.

The great demands of so populous and luxurious a city, not only for objects of extravagance, but for the common necessities of life, render it essentially necessary to establish regulations for procuring abundant supplies of the latter at moderate prices, but more especially of that prime and most general necessary, *Bread*. Accordingly we find, in the division of this work which treats of the general consumption, that as the price of *four*, by various accidental circumstances, and the greater or less quantity imported, was liable to frequent fluctuations, and sometimes was kept very high for a long time together, the Empress Catherine took the matter into consideration; and in order to free the inferior orders of the community from the extortions of the corn-chandlers, in the year 1780 erected a spacious flour-

magazine, from which any one may provide himself with this indispensable article of life, at a moderate price, but only in small quantities. The same care is extended to fuel, which consisting entirely of fire wood, is subject, in extreme cold winters, to a very great advancement in price; there is likewise a public store, from which the necessitous part of the public may provide themselves with billets on easy terms.

In the Chapter, *On Public Security*, which is of the first importance, and includes the organization of the police, we remark the institution of a peculiar tribunal, in the *Court of Conscience*, established in every part of the empire, (not for the recovery of small debts,) but for the preservation of personal security, the mitigation of the lot of unhappy criminals, and the equitable termination of all civil disputes, for which Russia is likewise indebted to Catherine II.; and in the circumstantial account given by the Author of its powers, and the exercise of its jurisdiction, there is a striking resemblance to the British *Habeas Corpus Act*; and probably on this similarity he is induced to style it, in the strictest sense, the palladium of personal security. See page 131.

In proportion to the bulk, extent, and population of Petersburg, the public security is as great as any where. Robberies and murder are so seldom heard of, that all thoughts of danger is entirely banished. Accordingly, people walk alone, without any weapon or attendance, at all hours of the night, along the streets; and even in the remotest, most unfrequented, and even uninhabited parts of the town. This fact, extraordinary in such circumstances, is, however, not so much the consequence of a well organized and vigilant police, as the effect of the good-tempered national character. A very interesting anecdote of a Lady travelling up the country is related, as an instance to prove, that the good-nature even of a band of robbers may be excited to prevent any hostile attack, by address and an appearance of confidence.

The many laudable public institutions in the Residence, for the relief of the sick and poor, such as hospitals and infirmaries. The seminaries for education. The Chapter on Industry, which comprises a general account of the foreign commerce, domestic trade, and manufactures;

manufactures; and that on Arts and Sciences, which gives an account of the Academy of Sciences, Learned Societies, Libraries, Cabinets of Natural History, and other collections of curiosities; the state of literature during the reign of Catharine II. together with a catalogue of celebrated Authors and Artists, &c.; all stand in the same predicament as the buildings that contain them, and the palaces, churches, and other public edifices; any attempt to curtail the circumstantial description of them must be very unsatisfactory, as well as injurious to the work.

With respect to the diversions and entertainments of the common people, and even of the higher classes, they differ but little from those of the inhabitants of other great cities, except such as are peculiar to the climate. Singing and dancing are the prevailing general amusements of the populace; and on certain festivals, as Easter holidays, swinging in various machines erected in the public squares, acting of low comedies, and other similar diversions, exhibit scenes corresponding with our Bartholomew Fair; of these an elegant engraving is given, accompanied with suitable explanations, page 417.

Another kind of holiday diversion is the *Ice Hill*, which are erected during the Russian Carnival, generally on the Neva. Every ice hill is composed of a scaffold of large timbers, about forty-two feet in height, having steps on one side for ascending it, and on the opposite side a steep inclined plane covered with large blocks of ice, consolidated together by pouring water repeatedly from the top to the bottom. Men as well as women, in little low sledges, descend with amazing velocity this steep hill; and by the momentum acquired by this descent are impelled to a great distance along a large field of ice carefully swept clear of snow for that purpose, which brings them to a second hill; by the side of which they alight, take their sledge on their back, and mount it by the steps behind, as they had done the former.

Of the public and private amusements of the higher classes, our Author gives a very full account; they chiefly consist in musical entertainments, theatrical performances, balls, and masquerades, driving in sledges, and parties on the water; and he closes this Chapter with a description of the memorable festivity given by Prince Potemkin to

the Empress Catharine on his last return to the Residence, in honour of his Sovereign. To render this interesting narrative complete, the reader is referred back to the description of the *Tauridan Palace*, in which the entertainment was given: it will be found in Chapter I. p. 49.

From the very copious delineations of the life and manners, and characteristic lineaments of the Russians, and particularly of the inhabitants of Peterburgh, we can only notice the most prominent feature. "The most appropriate and general characteristic is *Toleration*, comprising not only religious, but likewise civil and social toleration, which has acquired so universal and extensive a prevalence, that it certainly would be a difficult matter to find a spot of earth where people live more quietly and agreeably, in this respect, than in St. Peterburgh." In proof of the religious toleration, many instances are given of the harmony in which both the Russian Prelates, the inferior Clergy, and the laity of the Greek (the Russian Church), live with the members of other religious persuasions and sects. "The Russian Prelates hold a friendly intercourse with the religious teachers of foreign communions, and invite them to their tables on festivals. The laity give their children to be educated by foreigners, and intermarry with them without scruple, whatever their religious opinions may be. In social intercourse, there is absolutely no trace of a religious party spirit to be seen. Conversations about matters of religion are seldom heard; and debates on those subjects never."

And here we must introduce a short description of one of the principal streets of the Residence, called the *Nevski Perspective*, of which an elegant engraving forms the frontispiece of the work.

"It proceeds in a direct line from the Admiralty to the Monastery of St. Alexander Nevski, and in breadth may vie with the finest streets of Europe (it is at least half as wide as Oxford street, London). The numerous hotels and shops, which are mostly placed together in this street, occasion such a confluence of people, and such a constant bustle, that give it a consequence which is wanting to most parts of St. Peterburgh. But, though the *Nevski Perspective* be so remarkable for all these advantages, "it becomes still more so in the sight of the philosophical spectator,

spectator, as the monument of a wise and enlightened toleration. One church here is concatenated with another; Protestants, Catholics, Lutherans, Armenians, and Greeks have in this street their several churches, beside and facing each other."

"Not less general nor less extensive is the *political toleration*, which no where in Europe has its equal. It is notorious, that foreigners, of whatsoever nation, and of whatever system of faith, are promoted in Russia, without discrimination, to all dignities and offices, even to the foremost and most important; that the several channels of industry and profit are open to them as completely as to the natives."

The remaining decorations of this work are, a Plan of the City of St. Petersburg, on a large scale, accompanied with proper explanations and references in print, and the title vignette. It represents the founder of the Imperial city still occupied with the plan of its construction. It was on the 16th of May 1703 that the foundation of the castle was laid: in the very same year, the first ship, conducted thither by accident, landed in the Neva. Peter

hastened to meet the Commander, a Dutchman, gave him a friendly greeting, purchased his whole cargo, and encouraged him to return once a year to fetch a reward, which was afterwards regularly paid him to the very last voyage he lived to make.

We have only to add, that the present work may be considered as a valuable companion and appendix to Mr. Tooke's *Life of Catharine II.* and his *View of the Russian Empire during her reign* (See Vol. XXXIV. XXXV. and XXXVI. of our Magazine); in which publications there are several anecdotes and incidents relative to the city, connected with the thread of history, which appear to have been taken from Storch, as they are repeated in the translation now before us; and such an ample and circumstantial description of the Imperial Residence seemed to be the only thing wanting to complete Mr. Tooke's plan of making his countrymen familiarly acquainted with the Russians and their Empire. Finally, from many circumstances we are induced to believe, that the Translator and the Historian are no strangers to each other. M.

A Tour through Germany. By the Rev. Dr. Rander, Native of Germany. 2 Vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Longman and Rees.

(Concluded from Page 279.)

THE second volume of these travels, the subject of our present review, commences with a description of the ancient city of COLOGNE, in which and its vicinity our Author resided, with his two English pupils, more than a year; and in that space of time, he had the best opportunities to collect materials for the ample account of the inhabitants; of their religion, government, commerce, manners, &c. which he has laid before the public; and we make no doubt with strict fidelity; for the details of the superstitious absurdities in religion at Cologne, and of the horrid depravity of manners resulting from them, would indeed, as he justly observes, "appear incredible, if they were not to be depended on as genuine truth." But we may be permitted to remark, that there are certain truths which ought not to be published at all times and seasons; we therefore wish, that some of the many stories of the frauds and impositions of the Roman

Catholic Priests and Monks had been omitted, particularly that most abominable *Creed* and Confession which a young Protestant, who publicly renounced his faith, read and signed at the Church of the Augustin's. It is a disgrace to any religion, and to any book in which it is inserted; and being translated from a printed copy, published at Cologne so far back as the year 1714, it would have been more humane and prudent to have consigned it to oblivion than to have republished it, in our language and country, in these enlightened times, when Christian charity and toleration universally prevail; and no sensible Roman Catholic, nor even the present Pope, would acknowledge or subscribe some of the articles of this Creed as any part of their faith.

We are likewise of opinion, that the following passage respecting the facility of strangers gaining admittance into the interior parts of the Convents of Nuns,

may

must have been founded on misinformation.—“When the Nuns are sick, they are allowed to receive the male sex in the rooms set apart for their convenience. A stranger frequently meets in such apartments half a dozen, perhaps more, pretended sick sisters together. These are generally friends, and understand each other. If it, however, should happen that any of them should prove pregnant, they are immured alive.”

He then relates an instance which happened some forty years past of two Nuns who fell a sacrifice to their weakness, and were in consequence, both immured alive at the Convent of St. C—— about thirteen miles from Cologne; but by his own account it was the Confessor of the Convent who seduced them; and this confirms what has been always maintained by other protestant travellers and writers, that no men, except their Confessors, were ever allowed to be alone with the Nuns in their cells, for even the Physicians were accompanied by the Abbess, or some other Nun far advanced in years, to the cell of the sick sister.

The narrative of our author's visit at this convent, to which he was invited by the then Confessor, to be present at the ceremony of a young lady taking the veil, is uncommonly curious and entertaining, for it terminates in a dialogue in the garden, between him and a beautiful young Nun, whose person he describes with the warm enthusiasm of a lover, which we apprehend will be thought a little out of character for a protestant minister, whilst arraigning the conduct of the Catholic Priests and Monks; we forbear any extract, referring the reader for the description of this “terrestrial angel,” to p. 23, and to the dialogue from p. 25 to 35, of this volume, assuring him he will find nothing more expressive in any modern Novel.

A long digression from the description of the city and its inhabitants, for which the author asks pardon of his readers, has led us into the above remarks, we will now return with him to those subjects.

“The city of Cologne, has a truly magnificent appearance at a mile's distance. The throng of vessels, and the numerous steeples which rise in majestic grandeur, contribute very much to produce this effect; but all its beauty vanishes as soon as the traveller sets his

foot within the city. The streets and the inhabitants appear equally gloomy and dirty.—It is situated on the banks of the Rhine, and the whole of its length along that river, is about three miles and a half, two thirds of which space is uninhabited; several of the squares and streets more resembling a field, or an uncultivated garden, than parts of an inhabited city. Most of the houses are extremely high, old and ruinous, and from the quantity of dung before them are difficult of access; several streets are so thinly inhabited that you may walk in them for the space of a quarter of an hour, without seeing a single person. The city however, contains more churches, chapels, and monasteries than there are days in the year, in no part of Europe is the traveller so pestered with beggars as at Cologne;” he might have added, and with thieves and pick-pockets. The sight of a chain or ribbon is sufficient to have your watch snatched from you in the open day, and the thief will have the audacity to march off leisurely, exposing it to your view, for no person will dare to stop him, for fear of being assassinated privately by the gang. “The police in this, and some other instances, is by far the worst in all Germany. In fact, it is neglected; and set at defiance by hordes of vagrants. The propensity to idleness, gluttony, and begging, which reigns all over the city and country of Cologne, is countenanced and sanctioned by the different orders of Monks. The people term delighted with their blessed idleness. The jugglery, fraternal societies, church feasts, and devotions of these holy quacks, engross the minds of the deluded people so much, that they spend the greatest part of their time in attending them.” Our author enlarges upon this subject, through several pages; and then classes the inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, excepting a few Protestant families, in the following divisions.—“One third are privileged beggars, who form a regular corporation; they sit upon rows of stools placed in every church, and take precedence according to seniority, when the oldest dies, the person next him takes his place. The old people who belong to this fraternity, consider a place upon these stools as a provision for a son, or a marriage portion for a daughter.

“Another third of the inhabitants are ecclesiastics;

ecclesiastics; the streets are crowded with beggarly Monks (mendicant friars), and with a race whom they call Abbe's. They are rough, dirty clowns, besmeared with faust, who game for *blafferts* (half-pence) with the lowest fellows, in public ale-houses. After having said Mass in the morning, they run of errands, clean shoes, and are porters and pimps for the rest of the day." How different from the French and Italian Abbés described by other authors!

The other third of the inhabitants of Cologne consists of a few patricians, of merchants, and of mechanics, on the effects of whose industry and exertions the rest live. Upon the whole, Cologne is at least two centuries behind the rest of Germany in the improvement of arts and sciences.—Yet no city in Germany is in a more advantageous situation for the purposes of commerce; but of the numerous vessels that are to be seen in the port of Cologne, very few belong to the natives, and the goods on board are almost all the property of foreign merchants.

For a description of the miracles pretended to be wrought, the wealth of the churches, relics, &c. &c. we refer the curious to the remaining articles belonging to this head; desirous to leave Cologne, and pass on to WESTPHALIA, one of the most remarkable countries, says our author, in all Europe, not only on account of the industry of its inhabitants, and present flourishing state, but likewise for its peculiar manufactures and products, as also for being celebrated in history both ancient and modern. A country so deserving of the particular notice of the curious traveller, he has taken great pains to describe in a very ample and satisfactory general statement, followed by a division of the whole into four parts, namely, 1st, The Duchy of Berg; 2^d, The Duchy of Juliers; 3^d, That of Cleves; and 4th, The Bishopsric of Munster, Osnabruck, Paderborn, &c. containing forty towns, the principal and most remarkable of which are minutely described. This part of our Author's tour is very extensive, and cannot be too strongly recommended, as affording important information, and serving as a guide to future travellers, especially to merchants; for the commerce of Westphalia extends all over Europe, "all the cities and villages abounding in handicrafts, and in manufactures

consisting of a variety of articles; and of some of these great quantities are annually exported to England," particularly linens, white thread, hemp, and flax. This wonderful industry, joined to the fertility of the soil, renders it one of the richest parts of Germany; and a mild administration, with a security from despotism, derived from the constitution of the States of the country, contribute not a little to the happiness which exists there. As a contrast to this present felicity, our Author has here introduced a very curious document of ancient times respecting this country, viz. "A short and faithful account of the Secret Tribunal in Westphalia," a sanguinary Society, whose transactions, highly prejudicial to mankind, under the form of a criminal court, were shrouded in the most profound concealment; and the signal by which they recognized one another never could be discovered. This paper merits preservation in the archives of our Antiquarian Society, but will not appear very interesting to the general reader.

After quitting Westphalia with regret, our travellers proceeded to HAMBURG, of which celebrated free imperial city our Author gives the fullest, most accurate, and satisfactory account we have hitherto perused. It agrees, in many particulars, with the pleasant description of this city, in an extract from a letter to the Princess Royal of England by Herbert Croft, inserted in Vol. XXXI. of our Magazine for July 1797, and with the concise account of its situation given with the engraved View in Vol. XXXVI. for October 1799; to them, and to the present work, we refer our readers for every information that can gratify curiosity, or be useful to the mercantile world, respecting this great commercial city, allowed to be the richest and most flourishing in Germany. Our limits not permitting us to enter into details, we shall only observe, that our Author very highly and justly commends the government of Hamburgh, which he thoroughly investigates, and proves to be the model of a well-regulated commonwealth—that the police is exemplary with respect to robbery, pick-pockets, and vagrants, those offenders being very uncommon in that city, and part of the country round, notwithstanding the great population, and that the hospitality and cleanliness

ance shewn by the Hamburgers to strangers, is beyond description.

From this city they made excursions to *Bremen* and *Embsen*, which are briefly described. From the latter, they proceeded to *HANOVER*, in every respect a handsome city, the houses being elegant, the streets wide, and the traveller beholds many large and handsome buildings. There are excellent societies, the Nobility are very rich, and as refined in their manners as in any part of the German Empire. The government is said to be one of the mildest in Germany. The greatest part of the annual revenues is spent in the improvement of the country; and to the highest honour of his Britannic Majesty it ought to be mentioned, that he enjoys the smallest portion for himself. There is no country in the universe where the poor are better provided for than in the Hanoverian dominions.

But the town most worthy of a traveller's notice is *Gottingen*, on account of its university, which is too little known in England, though it is one of the best and most flourishing in all Europe, according to Dr. Rander's account of it, who therefore gives a full description of its institution and regulations, well worthy of the notice of the parents and guardians of young Gentlemen. His Majesty, we are informed, spares no expence whatever for raising this university to the highest de-

gree of perfection. There are English, Danish, Russian, American, and even East India students, in all nearly nine hundred; in a word, a comparison must be made between the regulations of this university, and those of Oxford and Cambridge, in order to discover some points of preference to be given to Gottingen.

The mines in the *Hartz*, or the Hercinian mountains, yield a considerable annual revenue to his Majesty; and these are the last curiosities described by our Author, who visited them before he returned to Hamburg, from whence he embarked for England.

The concise view of the present state of the whole German Empire, consists of tables of the population; number of cities, towns, villages, &c. and of the revenues, military forces, &c. of each country, stated separately, taken from the best authorities, but certainly incorrect; the calculations, and other statements, being taken from printed accounts before the revolutions, which the war with France, and the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, had made considerable alteration in the political state of many parts of the German Empire.

The vocabulary is copious, well-arranged, and is a judicious appendix, as it must prove highly useful to English travellers in Germany, for whom it was chiefly composed. M.

Memoirs of a Campaign with the Ottoman Army in Egypt, from February to July 1800. By Mr. J. P. Marier, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin. 8vo. Debrett. 1801.

FROM the situation of the Writer of this Memoir, we may rely on the fidelity of the information here given to the Public. It is both curious and important. The contents are, A Description of the Turkish Army—The Journal of its March from Syria to Egypt—General Observations on the Arabs, and on the Treaty of El-Arish, with an Account of the events which followed it. From a perusal of this performance, we learn the weak state of the Turkish Empire, and the danger from which it has been lately freed by the valour of British arms. But what will be considered as the most extraordinary part of the performance is the following note, p. 67, on which we

shall make no comment. "The French have very carefully concealed every detail on their campaign in Syria; indeed it is not surprising, that they should have been silent on an expedition that added so much lustre to the British Arms, while its consequences proved no less fatal to their army than inglorious to their general. But there is one circumstance connected with that period of the campaign which has just been alluded to, that could not be concealed; and it must be recorded because it tends to disclose a feature in the most conspicuous character of the present age—Bonaparte.

"After reducing El-Arish, the French advanced into Syria, took Gaza without resistance, and then proceeded to Jaffa. The garrison was summoned, but refusing to surrender, the town was carried by storm, and given over to pillage and murder for twelve hours; yet the

the cruelties committed on this occasion were surpassed by what soon followed: four thousand five hundred of the garrison were made prisoners of war; in this number were included one thousand of those who had capitulated at El-Arish. They were reminded of having broken their engagements by being taken in arms: the other three thousand five hundred were implicated with the guilty. They were all marched to some sand hills near Jaffa, where they were drawn up in a line; an equal line of French soldiers, with their bayonets fixed, were drawn up before them: the order was given to charge, and in an instant four thousand five hundred men were murdered. To this day their skeletons, and the sands steeped with gore, attest the barbarous act.

"It is a fact as well established in Syria, that when the siege of Acre was raised, and the French army began its march for Egypt, all their wounded and sick were poisoned by order of their General."

Veterinary Pathology; or, A Treatise on the Causes and Progress of the Diseases of the Horse; together with the most approved methods of Prevention and Cure. By William Ryding, Veterinary Surgeon to the 18th Light Dragoons. 8vo. Egerton. 5s. 1801.

The value of this performance can only be known by trial of the remedies here prescribed: the Author, however, asserts, that he has pointed out such methods of practice as are sanctioned only by reason, and confirmed by experience. The plan of his work is, first to describe the disease; secondly, to point out its cause. He then describes the symptoms, beginning with the most simple, tracing their progress to the most inveterate stages; and lastly, he directs such medicines, diet, &c. as have been found most effectual for their removal.

Histoire Naturelle a l'Usage des Ecoles; calquée sur la Classification des Animaux par Linnæus, avec des Descriptions familières comme celles de Goldsmith et de Buffon. Traduit de l'Anglais de Gui laume Mayor. 8vo. Newbery, &c. 1801.

This compression of the researches of several eminent writers on natural history is well adapted to youthful scholars, and will be useful in schools. It will afford both amusement and instruction, and is well calculated for a relief from severer studies. Twenty-six plates ornament the work.

A Short View of the Preliminaries of Peace signed at London, O.B. 1, 1801. 8vo. Hatchard. 1s. 6d.

A temperate discussion of the terms of the Peace, and of the several arguments offered against it. The Author decides in favour of the Administration which has procured this great national blessing, though he does not produce any new arguments in addition to those which we have heard in each House of Parliament.

Farther Excursions of the Observant Pedestrian: Exemplified in a Tour to Margate. 4 Vols. 12mo. 16s. Dutton.

We have not for some time met with a work of this kind that has afforded us more pleasure in the perusal. From the title, it appears to be supplementary to some former production, which did not come under our inspection. The Author seems to write from the heart; and describes, with true touches of nature, the scenes that occur to him in his tour, in which the ludicrous and the pathetic are judiciously intermingled.

The language and sentiments are justly appropriated to the multifarious characters depicted; and we think the work, on the whole, equally creditable to the talents as to the feelings of its writer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
IN this inquisitive age, when knowledge is diffused through every part of the world, and curiosity is ever on the tip-toe of expectation, I am surprised and disappointed to find that the history of the dispersion and destruction of the

excellent works of art which lately adorned Italy, has not engaged the pen of some of our countrymen. From Sir William Hamilton, whose works display so much taste and erudition, and such enthusiasm for the remains of antiquity,

quity, I have anxiously expected some information on this subject; particularly as he resided on the spot, and beheld the fate of almost every beautiful relic preserved from the rage of time, and the destructive ignorance of Goths, Vandals, and Cardinals. What we learn from Mr. Duppa on this subject, in his "Brief Account," &c. is relative only to the statues and pictures which the requisition of the French Government purloined from some of the churches and palaces at Rome.

Marianna Starkes, who, in the title-page to her "Letters from Italy," gives us hopes of seeing a picture of Italy, as it appeared in 1798, details little else but a tedious account of the campaigns of Bonaparte in that country. Her list of statues and paintings appears to have been taken prior to the Treaty of Tolentino. How anxious am I to know what is become of the inestimable collection of antiques which once adorned the gallery at Florence. The destination of the Venus de Medicis is well known; but where are all the other treasures of the Tribune? Does the Museum at Portici remain untouched, or has it shared the fate of other Italian collections, and been plundered; and

dispersed by the common enemy to the happiness of Europe? Whilst the destruction of cities, the fall of thousands of our fellow-creatures, and the *glory* (as it is impiously called) which results to some individuals from such circumstances, are minutely laid before us, why are we not, occasionally, gratified with an account of what still remains of those works which have so long delighted every eye of taste—and where they are at present deposited?

But perhaps, Mr. Editor, I am only displaying my ignorance by this enquiry! Perhaps my questions will only call forth a smile from those who are better informed of what is going forward in the world than I am. Be this as it may, I shall be very much obliged to any Gentleman for referring me, through the medium of the European Magazine, to any published works wherein my ardent curiosity may be gratified.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

RUSTICUS.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, No-
vember 3, 1801.*

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 21.

Mrs. BILLINGTON re-appeared as Mandane in the Serious Opera of Artaxerxes at Drury-lane Theatre. The first two Acts went off with the usual *clat*; but while the Audience were expecting the commencement of the third Act, Mr. Dignum came forward, informed them that Mrs. Billington was suddenly taken ill, and solicited their patience for a few minutes, till she could recover herself sufficiently to go through the part. The Audience readily acquiesced, and patiently waited in expectation of her return. After a considerable pause, Mr. Kelly came upon the Stage, declared that Mrs. Billington was most alarmingly ill, and requested in the name of the Managers, that if any Medical Gentlemen were in the House they would come round and

endeavour to relieve her. This information was received with some symptoms of discontent, and at length the Audience were very tumultuous in expressing their disapprobation. To allay this storm Mr. Kemble came forth, and with the most solemn earnestness assured the Audience, that, after having been confined to her bed the day before, Mrs. Billington had made an effort to perform that night, in order to prevent the Public from being disappointed; but that it was with great difficulty she struggled through her last song; that the moment she quitted the Stage, she fell prostrate in a fit, and that a dreadful succession of fits had followed. He assured the Audience, that two Medical Gentlemen of great respectability* were with her, who authorized him to declare that without the

* Dr. Halifax happened to be in a box; and, as soon as he was informed of her illness, hastened to the spot to give his advice. Mr. Porter, Apothecary, was also in the

the hazard of her life, she could not attempt to resume her duty that night. Mr. Kemble concluded with expressing his hopes that the Audience, with their usual humanity, would suffer the Entertainment to begin.

The majority of the Audience, though thus disappointed of part of their expected gratification, could not refuse to acquiesce in so strong a plea. *God Save the King and Rule Britannia* were called for and sung, notwithstanding a few marks of discontent from a part of the Audience. It was likewise sometime before the Galleries were so quiet as to permit the Entertainment of *Who's the Dupe* to be heard. At length, however, all expressions of dissatisfaction ceased, and the Farce went off with the accustomed applause.

29. A new Comedy, called *FOLLY AS IT FLIES*, from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, was presented for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre; the Characters of which were as follow, and thus represented:

Sir Herbert Melmoth	Mr. MURRAY.
Leonard Melmoth	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Tom Tick	Mr. LEWIS.
Peter Post-Obit	Mr. MUNDEN.
Shenkin	Mr. KNIGHT.
Dr. Infalible	Mr. SIMMONS.
Malcour	Mr. WHITEFIELD.
Curfitor	Mr. WADDY.
Georgiana	Mrs. GIBBS.
Lady Melmoth	Miss MURRAY.

FABLE.

The Scene lies in London. The serious part of this Comedy arises from

the extravagance of Lady Melmoth, the second wife of Sir Herbert, and who had been his Ward. By indulging in every fashionable excess she had induced her husband to squander away all his property, and his only resource for paying his debts and supporting her expences, is to persuade his son Leonard, the issue of his first marriage, to consent to cut off the entail of the family estate. Leonard, a gallant naval officer, is so affectionate a son, that he is readily disposed to assent to this desperate proposal, but is persuaded to refuse it by Georgiana, his father's Ward, between whom and Leonard, a tender attachment prevails. Leonard therefore, instead of complying, expostulates with his father, and the latter, considering the refusal as the result of selfish artifice, dismisses his son in anger. At length creditors seize on the whole of Sir Herbert's property, and he is obliged to secrete himself. Lady Melmoth, under all her fashionable extravagance, possesses an excellent heart, and is brought by distress to the most agonizing remorse. It appears that, in an interview between Sir Herbert and Leonard, the former with a pistol in his hand, had threatened to dispatch himself rather than avail himself of his son's consent to cut off the entail on the condition of parting with Lady Melmoth. Leonard, apprehensive of desperate consequences, endeavoured to get hold of the pistol, but in the struggle it is discharged upon himself. This event gives encouragement to Malcour, an insidious friend of Leonard, and

the Theatre, and went to render his assistance. Her fits, however were so violent, that for a considerable time it was impossible for her to obtain any relief.

The following is the account of her situation preceding her appearance at the Theatre, as given by Mr. Heavyside, the Surgeon, who had attended her, and which he very properly submitted to the Public, in order to obviate the misrepresentation and prejudice which are too likely to arise on such occasions.

"On Wednesday I sent for to Mrs. Billington, who complained of great pain in her arm, and there was a considerable inflammation; I thought I felt a pin or needle under the skin. Yesterday morning it was more distinctly felt, and I took out an entire needle from just below the right shoulder. I pressed her not to attempt performing last night, as she felt some pain from the operation, and the inflammation was not entirely gone. Her desire to gratify the public has been proved last night to exceed her power, and the consequence was her being unequal to proceed.

"*George Frost, Friday, Oct. 23.*"

"J. HEAVYSIDE."

In addition to the above statement, it may be proper to observe, that Mrs. Billington's arm had assumed a black appearance, which oppressed her with the terror of a mortification; yet with this terror, scarcely softened by the assurances of her Surgeon, and quite in opposition to his advice, her zeal to prevent the public from suffering a disappointment, urged her to attempt the performance of her duty, and involved her in all the unpleasant consequences which have been related.

who had been a former lover of Lady Melmoth, to hope that his dishonourable views on her would succeed. He therefore resolves, in case Leonard, who is said to be in extreme danger, should die, to accuse his father of the murder, unless Lady Melmoth will listen to his licentious addresses. Sir Herbert, in the agonies of parental affection and remorse, determines to see his son, who is at Malcour's house, and obtains admission in Malcour's absence, who had ordered his servants to admit nobody to Leonard's apartment. Sir Herbert, however, prevails upon the attendant to let him pass. Lady Herbert also goes to Malcour's house, to express her contrition to Leonard before he dies, but is unfortunately encountered by Malcour, who urges his dishonourable suit, but is rejected with horror. Lady Herbert faints on the spot, oppressed by the exaggerated recital of Malcour, imparting the death of Leonard, and the probable conviction of her husband. At this period Sir Herbert and Leonard appear, detect the perfidy of Malcour, and witness the virtuous affliction of the Lady. Leonard, it seems, had been only slightly wounded in the arm. Leonard then readily offers to relieve his father from his distresses, by consenting to the legal sacrifice required of him, and the prospect of the future is happiness. Such is the serious part of this Comedy.

The humorous part of this production relates to Tom Tick, a pleasant fellow, who is always running in debt, and engaged in some generous enterprise; Peter Post-Obit, a legacy-hunter; Dr. Infalible, an advertising quack; and Caractacus Shenkin, a simple Welshman, proud of his pedigree, but content to assume a livery.

Post-Obit, by his anxiety for a bequest, is deluded into an obligation to be responsible for all Tom Tick's debts, as well as to assign to him his right over Georgiana as one of her guardians. Tick consents to her marriage with Leonard, who, of course, readily obtains her, as Sir Herbert is the other guardian.

This Comedy displays a portion of what we have not lately witnessed on the Stage, viz. originality of character, exemplified in the Legacy-Hunter, Peter Post Obit; the idea of which part, though taken from a celebrated periodical publication of Dr. Johnson's, yet has never previously appeared on the boards of a Theatre. The dialogue

is exactly *à la Reynolds*, lively, full of apt allusion, and brisk repartee, interspersed with several appropriate sentiments, which, by a judicious blending of the "*utile cum dulce*" convey instruction at the same time that they afford amusement. The idea of an interested marriage, that instead of *bride and bridegroom* the parties were *plaintiff and defendant*, struck us as very happy; and we must also notice a delicate touch at the *transparent* forms of our fashionable fair—"that when the wife in cold weather puts on *white* muslin, it is a broad hint for the husband to provide himself with *black* crape." Much commendable satire is also launched against the ruinous extravagance of fashionable routs, the too fashionable and criminal propensities of money-borrowing, money-lending, and duelling, the last of which vices is severely exposed and admirably satirized.

From Mr. Reynolds, the Public, of course, will rather expect facetious extravagance, than a regular drama. This piece is full as eccentric as any of his former works, and hardly less amusing. It would be in vain to look for probability; for the Author has never thought that an essential, or, indeed, a necessary quality, in his dramatic compositions. It is altogether an amusing jumble, with some scenes of pathos very interesting. But if the austere and fastidious Critic may find room to censure, the whimsical absurdities of the piece will often, in the midst of his churlish solemnity, ensnare him into a smile.

To the credit of the piece, however, it must be said, that its serious and comic incidents all tend to support the interests of virtue, to discountenance vice, and to "shoot Folly as it Flies."

Lewis, Munden, Murray, Simmons, H. Johnston, and Knight, powerfully supported the piece by their respective exertions; and Miss Murray charmed the audience by her impressive delivery, just conception, and pathos of expression.

This Comedy has been since performed frequently, and drawn crowded houses.

Nov. 4. Mrs. BILLINGTON resumed her professional duties at Covent Garden, in *Artaxerxes*.

13. At the same Theatre she performed the part of *Clara*, in Mr. Sheridan's admirable Opera of *The Duenna*, which

which was revived with new decorations for the occasion.

19. *The Duenna* was performed at Drury lane, where Mrs. Billington also supported the character of Clara. Added to its being the first time of the piece being represented at that Theatre, the appearance of Mr. Quick, the original *Isaac*, drew great crowds to all parts of the house, and the piece went off with very great applause.

At both Theatres, Mrs. Billington, sensible, no doubt, that the simplicity (which we consider the great perfection) of the airs of the *Duenna* did not give her scope to display her astonishing vocal powers, introduced a bravura

song of Nafolini's in the third act, which was loudly applauded: it is not, however, in unison with the style of the piece, though well calculated to shew the compass of her voice, her delicate taste, and her scientific attainments; and, in fact, the impression that it makes on, perhaps, nine-tenths of the audience resorting to an English Theatre, is, merely, that of a difficulty surmounted.

The intrinsic excellence of this charming Opera, whether we consider the songs or the dialogue and plot, will, we doubt not, now that it is revived, and in a very respectable style at both Theatres, continue it as a stock piece.

POETRY.

A BENGAL SONG.

Translated by N. B. HALHED, Esq.

I CANNOT conceive, my love, the nature of thy affection. That thou shouldst seduce a coy girl from her Sect, and then leave her to wander alone.—Thou hast launched my boat upon the waves of dishonour, and afterwards forsaken it.—The helm remained, but for want of a pilot it sunk outright.—Why has thou done this? Modesty and character, all that I had, perished with the boat.—Thou art the cause of this, and hast left me a reproachful name among my family. When thou hadst enslaved me in the house of affliction, and set to it the flame of desire, why didst thou blow up the fire with the breath of perfidy? Under the pretence of leading me into a fair road, thou didst deceive me, and hast treacherously turned away from me in a crooked path.—As long as I live, I will remember this thy villainy. LALCANDRA LAG sings, O fair one, why dost thou vainly lament? Wherefore didst thou at first exchange hearts with NUNDOLAL, having known and head of his sickness?

By the waves of dishonour my boat's
overtaken, [foraken;
By you it was launch'd, and by you 'tis
Ah! why hast thou done this? my love
hadst thou cherish'd,
The helm had remain'd—nor my good
name have perish'd.

But you, cruel ingrate!—my virtue pur-
suing, [ruin;
In that fatal moment accomplish'd my
Relying upon thee—too confident no-
tion— [ocean.
My all, in an instant, was sunk in the
E'en then, while enslav'd by affliction and
sorrow, [to-morrow;
You flatter'd my hopes with the phantom
Under fairest pretences continued to grieve
me; [believe me.
As long as I live—I will think on't,
LANCANDRA LAG sings—O! unfortu-
nate beauty! [thy duty;
Lament not in vain—tho' estrang'd from
'Tis pity, O! fair one! thou didst not
discover, [lover.
Ere this, thy betrayer a treacherous
Nov. 5, 1801.

Verified by AMBROSSE FITMAN, Esq.

TUNE—"O say, berry last,"

Ah! why NUNDOLAL, thou seduce a
coy creature [cruelly treat her;
From kindred—from friends—and then
I cannot conceive, love, you want to
deceive me, [leave me;
Yet why, perches why, in distress do you

ELEGY.

STAY, gentle Passenger! thy footsteps
turn,
Nor think thy time unprofitably spent,
Thee some short moments be assign'd to
mourn. [vent,
Or here you find a claim for sorrow's
Fog

For not unpleasing is the pain it leaves,
Nor bitter is the friendly tear thus
given ;

And the sad sigh which tender Pity heaves
Is ever wasted to its native Heaven.

He who beneath this marble now is laid,
Thou' snatch'd untimely to his last
dread home, [pray'd,
Not for one hour of lengthen'd being
Nor murmur'd at his Maker's awful
doom.

For tho' not many years had mark'd his
course, [and strife ;
Yet still these few he shar'd with cares
And tho' some feel affliction's bitterer
force,
Enough he lived to lessen love of life.

Along its hurried round he cheerless pass,
And many a chequeur'd various scene
had known ; [blast,
Saw withering fraud the wreath of merit
And vanquish'd honour vice triumph-
ant own.

His wretched fate 'twas to be doom'd to
buy [years of pain.
Short hours of pleasure with whole
Thus do we see, in a dark troubled sky,
A fleeting ray of sunshine gild the
plain :

Or thus, tho' darting clouds, the wat'ry
moon [light,
Requies the wand'rer with her transient
Leads on the storm, and oh ! insidious
hoor,
Illumines all the horrors of the night.

By worldly troubles and ill health pur-
sued, [worn face ;
A pensive cast had mark'd his woe.
And long the glad approach of death he
view'd, [peace.

As the sole harbour for his shipwreck'd
Religion hence became his chiefest care,
Dead to the voice of pleasure or of
fame : [player,
Hence many an hour would he devote to
And pour his soul out to the Power
Supreme.

Oft lost in thought, his devious course
he'd bend [ed shade.
Along some mountain's brow or wood-
Bid Contemplation from the Heavens de-
scend, [maid.

And hold sad converse with the pensive
Nor think him thence a censor of the
times,

Nor rigid moralist to rail inclin'd ;
Not his the wish to dwell on others
crimes, [kind.

Or quit the world disgusted with man-

For ah ! within he own'd an ample share
Of human frailty as of human woe ;
And others faults as well he learn'd to
spare, [know,

As in himself each kindred fault to
And well I know the feelings of that
heart,

To every social fond affection warm,
In life's gay scenes could take an active
part, [charm :

Or own with rapture Nature's every
On Fancy's pinions could delighted
dwell, [know ;
And picture scenes of bliss not his to
Entranced could hang on Love's Circcean
spell ; [cares forego.

Or lock'd in Friendship's arms his
But Fate forbade ; and as each bubble
burst [tray,
Which faithless Hope sent only to be-
Chill'd by despair, by disappointment
cur'd,

The world a wilderness before him lay,
Yet this one comfort from his fate he
drew, [alone ;
His griefs were center'd in himself
And since his joys, which glad he'd share,
were few, [own.

His many sorrows he could call his
" I do not mourn," he'd cry, " a much-
lov'd wife, [ear ;
The faithful partner of each hope and
Nor drag a weary solitary life, [dear :
Depriv'd of her alone who made life

" I ne'er have follow'd to the silent tomb
The smiling offspring of unspotted
love ;

Nor e'er lamented that too early doom,
Which called my child to kindred
Saints above :

" Nor do I leave, to add a pang to death,
A widow'd mourner to hang o'er my
urn ; [breath,
Nor orphan to receive that parting
Whence life he drew, and which must
ne'er return."

These words I heard, my friend's last
solemn sounds, [traced,
As late his favourite haunt he slowly
As pierced by sickness and misfortune's
wounds. [placed :

His last sad comfort he before him
Yet ah ! since sorrow has his life pur-
sued, [gave ;

And still a path of thorns unkindly
Since flowers so thinly were before him
srewed, [grave.

In death let Pity sew them on his
Cork.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 296.)

EPISTLE I.

From John's Friend Major P. to John's Friend J. S. Esq. giving an Account of his Visit to the Cottage in the Winter Season.

YOU know our friend John, in a whimsical hour, [seeming slow ;
Left *Dur's* sunny banks for the fog-
In search of fair *Peace* how he hastened away, [the play.
From the lads and the lasses, the club and
This strange resolution came on in a hurry,
And he bought an old house in the village of *Sturry* ;
'Twas seated, I heard, in a vale very low,
And he named it the cottage of *Mon Repos*.
As he seldom writes letters, tho' oft he scrawls rhyme, [some time.
I heard nothing more of our friend for
'Tis now six months since, that a letter, per post, [not lost ;
Arrived to inform me our friend was for much as I pleased, on perusal, to find [ticus" sign'd.
'Twas dated from "*Sturry*," and "*Ruf-*
This letter was manifestly long, and in prose, [of *Repose*.
And pourtray'd both his soul and his cot
He told me, tho' Fate had, for many long years, [dimmed with tears,
His heart rent with sighs, and his eyes At length the stern goddess was grown somewhat kind, [to the wind ;
And charged him to cast all his cares
He, therefore, no longer would grumble and groan, [was his own ;
For he'd got a small cot, and that cot, Said *Peace*, his loved mistress, who, long from his breast, [oppress'd,
Had wandered, and left him with sorrows
Returning most kindly, tho' almost forgot, [to his cot,
Had bought a clean pig-stye, next door
Where oft, when confin'd within doors by foul weather, [together !
The two happy friends were so nether
He said, too, that *Hope* in his hut had a place. [tutful sage ;
And praised her fine shape, and her beauty
Said she eat with him, drank with him, slept with him too, [to do.
And sung him to rest when he'd nothing
This nymph (cried my friend) is an odd kind of creature, [meet her !
Where-ever we turn we are certain to

She's a pert, buff-munch, with her languishing eyes, [man's pie ;
And thrusts her white fingers in every
And tho' she was born at the birth of poor Adam, [Madam ;
Retains more admirers than any young
Tho' old, she's as firm, and as rosy as ever, [of its flavour ;
And the smack of her lips has lost none
Tho' still she's as common as common can be, [with me !
And sleeps every night, or with you, or But ah ! how pernicious ! how wanton her charms ! [our arms ;
Tho' all the night long she reclines in
Tho' her lips meet our lips, tho' our transports she meets, [the streets !
In the morning she'll leave us to die in
Yet, should she deceive me again and again, [pain !
One smile would efface even ages of
In physic, no doctor can equal her skill,
She cures all disorders, sans potion, or pill !
When life is declining, she sits on our bed,
Composes the pillow, and raises the dead,
Performs the last office, receives the last breath, [of death !
And soothes all the pangs, and the terrors
But now to proceed—this digression is long, [my long.
Has, mal-a-propos, broke the thread of
Well—he talked of his garden, his house, and his views, [Muse.
Of Nature, of Fancy, Content, and the
His garden contained half an acre in space, [mantled place !
But such a wild spot ! such a weed-
Of peaches, or nest-rines, it had not a tree, [just three ;
And of codlins, the total amount was
A few stunted currants, half rotten with age, [gauge.
A damson, a bullace, and eke a green-
Yet, still was he happy to view from his cot, [knows what ;
The groves, and the meads, and the devil
Said, Nature before him had cast off her cloaths, [disclose ;
And deign'd to his eyes all her beauties
That Health from the hills, all adown the green vale, [gale ;
Sent forth every morning a perfumous
And much did he prize of the pleasures of spring, [nightingales sing.
When the owls, and the rooks, and the
He laughed at the toils of those who, in London, [done ;
Go forth every day, to undo or be un-
Whose noddies tho' empty, whose pockets tho' scanty, [Banti ;
Can relish no long but from *Mara* or
And

And swore by his bottle that Robins and
Wrens, [and hens.
Sung sweeter by half than old capons
To a seat full of thorns he belikened a
throne, [known;
Surrounded with cares in a cottage un-
And said he'd much rather sit down by a
spring [with a King;
To eat bread-and-cheese, than to dine
For, midst his adversities, great was his
pride,

To see *Independence* attached to his side.
You know our friend John is a sociable
fellow, [mellow;
Nor refuses, sometimes, to get cursedly
Then judge my surprise that he did not
repine, [sans wine!
When he told me his cot was sans cellars,
However, to make some amends for bad
cheer, [beer:

He hinted as tho' he'd got gin and strong
Then ended with vowing no further to
roam, [home.

But to live tho' obscure, yet contented at
As I knew very well that the friends of
the Mute [their views,

steal sun-shine from Fancy to brighten
I resolved to let off on my new-purchased
steed, [agreed.

To see how John's pen and his practice
But duty retarded awhile my career;
I could not set off till too late in the year;
Too late, friend, I mean, to behold the
fair chafins, [and farms!

Of groves and of paddocks, of corn-fields
At length I got leave from our gallant
Commander, [panions to wander,

Two months 'mongst old friends and com-
When I ordered my servant in haste to
prepare [the mare.

My boots and great-coat, and to saddle
The tale of my journey I will not repeat;
Suffice it to say that I drank, and I eat.

I've just called for dinner at four, in this
city, [girls are so pretty;
Where the men are such beaux, and the
Alter which I intend to set off from the
Rose,

And visit my friend at his cot of Repose.
Canterbury, Kent.

(To be continued.)

The following Verses were, sent to a
Young Lady at Hackney, who had
secretly pinned to the bed of her Friend
an elegant Watch-Case of her own
Workmanship.

WHEN yesterday morning I went to
my room, [her broom.
I thought some old witch had bestridden

The bed's head I saw a smart trinket
adorning, [the morning.
And was perfectly sure 'twas not there in
At first I conceiv'd it was fancy's illu-
sion,

But finding it real, I made the con-
clusion,
The Beldam and Satan were both in
collusion.

The servant was summon'd—"Can you,
Mary, tell, [telle?"

Who fixt to the chintz this fine baga-
A Lady, she said, "lately went up
the stairs, [her prayers.

For the purpose, she thought, of saying
Then pond'ring and pausing, I found, by
degrees, [of Miss R—s.

'Twas a pretty young Witch, in the form

EPITAPH.

TO THE

MEMORY OF JOHN BROWNE, A.R.

LANDSCAPE ENGRAVER.

OH! frail memorial of a deathless name!
If deathless name in skillful art can
be;

In art excelling high, Britannia's fame,
A lasting monument remains for thee.

While distant nations shall thy work sur-
vey, [and bold;

The graceful tree, the mountain firm
The fair collection will thy name convey,
Deep in the lasting art of sculpture
told;

Like to the mighty names of ancient
time, [crown'd;

No scene of wealth his patient labours
Yet did his hand secure, in early prime,
A name of triumph in the realms
around!

Pause here, O thoughtless traveller! and
read, [tune's smile;

"No name renown'd can seize on for-
Yet may his soul retain fair Virtue's
meed, [guile.

And sacred peace his anxious cares be-

"From the bright presence of Jehovah's
throne, [pears;

A light divine for wandering man ap-
If deep repentance for his deeds atone,
His mercy heals, and wipes the falling
tears!

"When low in dust the suffering frame
descends, [dies;

The joyous spirit from its burden
Sustain'd by Him, whose holy arm de-
scends, [skies."

It mounts, exulting, to its native
November 1804. G. N.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

THIS day his Majesty came down to the House about three o'clock, and being seated on the Throne, opened the Sessions of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negotiations in which I was engaged at the close of the last Sessions of Parliament are brought to a favourable conclusion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a Convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential rights for which we contended, are thereby secured, and provision is made that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the Subjects of the Contracting Parties.

" Preliminaries of Peace have also been ratified between Moand the French Republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice and moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of this Country, and honourable to the British Character.

" Copies of these Papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have directed such Estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the Public Service, as appear to me to be best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the Expenses which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace Establishment, without large additional Supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall

be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my Dominions.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my People, by the abundant produce of the late Harvest. In contemplating the situation of the Country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful Subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

" The distinguished valour and eminent services of my Forces by Sea and Land, which at no period have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments:—And I am persuaded that you will join with me in reflecting with peculiar satisfaction on the Naval and Military Operations of the last Campaign, and on the successful and glorious issue of the Expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their consequences, and by their example, to produce lasting advantage and honour to this Country.

" It is my first wish and most fervent prayer, that my People may experience the reward they have so well merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of Peace, in a progressive increase of the National Commerce, Credit, and Resources, and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that Constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts

efforts to preserve, and which it is our most sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our Descendants."

Several Peers were introduced, sworn, and took their seats. Shortly after these ceremonies were disposed of,

Lord Bolton rose to move the Address. He congratulated the Country on the happy restoration of general Peace, and the conviction that now rested on every man's mind, that all attempts at innovations on Government were fruitless, and that the Constitution under which we lived was the best calculated of any in the world to ensure general happiness and liberty. His Lordship then called the attention of the House to the glorious successes which in the course of the present year we had gained in different parts of the world. If they looked to the frozen seas of the North, from thence to the Mediterranean; to regions beyond the Torrid Zone, and in the most distant parts of the world, they would see British arms engaged, and British valour triumphant; and throughout the whole extent of our victories, there was none which at this moment engaged the public attention so much as that which had recently been gained in Egypt by that glorious band of heroes who had given to their country a fame that would never be obliterated. It was with unspeakable pleasure he beheld the gallant Leader of that band conducting them by his bravery, his talents, and his skill, from one success to another, until he had achieved the great object he had in view; and it was with still greater admiration he contemplated the unassuming modesty of that exalted character, which would have removed from himself all the merit of his victories, and placed them as an ornament on the tomb of his illustrious predecessor. Our soldiers had already vied with our sailors in glory, and they were both the tutelary Palladium of the British Constitution. Their character had already reached its highest pitch (— they had risen to the summit of their fame; and no period could have been more favourable for making Peace than that in which the enemy saw us in our greatest strength. But it was not this circumstance alone that rendered Peace expedient at this moment; all the alliances we had formed on the Continent of Europe were at an end; and those Powers who depended on us for assistance were no longer in a condition to receive it. Some had already

made Peace; others were invaded and possessed by the enemy; and the integrity of Europe could no longer be preserved. Had it been possible to do so any longer, it must have been done by the power of Great Britain.

— Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa
fuisse.

The manner in which former Negotiations had been carried on, and the demands made by the enemy on those occasions, furnished another argument in favour of the present Peace, by shewing the difference between what had been at one time demanded, and since acceded to. Without entering into the particulars of these Negotiations, he would barely call to their Lordships recollection, the demand of a naval armistice which the French Government had at one time made, and which, if agreed to by Great Britain, would have been productive of consequences that must be obvious to every body who heard him. He hoped the people of this country would long enjoy the blessings of that Peace which was made for them, and that they would continue to feel the value of the Constitution under which they lived. His Lordship then concluded with moving the Address; for which see the proceedings of the Commons, page 376.

Lord Lilford seconded the Address, and compared our present happy situation with the gloomy and disastrous one in which we stood at the beginning of the year (— with a dispute carried on with the Northern Powers; the Ministry divided; the Executive Authority for a while suspended; and a great force preparing to invade our coasts. He conceived we had reason now for the most heartfelt joy and congratulation.

The Duke of Bedford expressed his approbation of the Peace in the highest terms, and thanked his Majesty's present Ministers for the sincere desire they shewed from the beginning to obtain it. He hoped they would still further comply with the wishes of the people, and restore to them the Constitution which the former Ministers had taken away.

The question was then put, and the Address voted *am. djc.*

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Lord Pelham laid before the House the Printed papers containing the Preliminary Articles of Peace. Ordered to be

be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

Lord Grenville arose, and gave intimation of his being averse to the Peace, by moving for Papers relative to Treaties between Foreign Powers: being answered by Lord Pelham, the conversation ended without any motion.

Lord Hobart informed the House, that not having received the official communications from Lord Keith, he must defer his motion of Thanks to the Army and Navy, for their gallantry in Egypt (of which he had given notice the preceding day) until the arrival of the dispatches from the Admiral.

Earl St. Vincent, after a short preface, highly complimentary, moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B. for his gallant and distinguished conduct in the action with the combined fleet of the enemy off Algéiras, on the 12th and 13th of July last."

Lord Viscount Nelson seconded the motion. He said, he could not give his silent vote to a motion that so cordially had his assent. He had the honour to be the friend of Sir James Saumarez. The Noble Earl, at the head of the Admiralty, had selected out that great Officer to watch the French in that important quarter, and the Noble Lord had not been deceived in his choice. He would assert, a greater action was never fought than that of Sir James Saumarez. The gallant Admiral had, before that action, undertaken an enterprise that none but the most gallant Officer, and the bravest seamen, could have attempted. He had failed through an accident; by the falling of the wind; for, he ventured to say, if that had not failed him, Sir James Saumarez would have captured the French fleet. The promptness with which Sir James refitted, the spirit with which he attacked a superior force, after his recent disaster; and the masterly conduct of the action, he did not think were ever surpassed. His Lordship entered very much into the detail of the action. After which, he said, the merit of Sir James Saumarez would be less wondered at, when the school in which he was educated was considered by their Lordships. He was educated at first under Lord Hood; and afterwards under the Noble Earl near him (Earl St. Vincent). Lord Nelson gave an account of some of the memorable services of Sir James Saumarez, while a

Captain; and concluding by apologising to the House for the trouble he had given their Lordships. [*A general cry of, Hear! Hear!*]—The motion was then put and carried *unanimously*.

Earl St. Vincent then formally moved the Thanks of the House to the Captains commanding ships under Sir James Saumarez in the action.

The Duke of Clarence rose, and said, he should have given his testimony in an ample manner, to the merit both of this gallant Officer Sir James Saumarez, and the Captains who had the good fortune to be in the action, if the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, and the Hero of the Nile, had not been present to do them greater justice than his praise could afford. He could not, however, give a silent assent to the motion. He heartily concurred in all that had been said by the two Noble Lords. As a professional man, he gave his vote to the motion, as well as one partaking of the benefit rendered the whole country by the victory of Sir James Saumarez. Two of the Captains who had the good fortune of the day had been his brother Officers, Captain Keats and Captain Hood, and he would venture to say, the Navy had not more promising Officers. He had been four years and a half in the last war, Midshipman in the same watch with Captain Keats, and he knew him to be a most brave and able Officer.

The motion was put, and carried *unanimously*.

Earl St. Vincent moved the Thanks of the House to the Seamen serving in Sir James Saumarez's Squadron. Agreed to *unanimously*. Adjourned till

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

A conversation of some length took place between Lords Grenville, Pelham, and other Peers, in consequence of the former Peer pressing for the production of certain papers, &c. illustrative of the situation in which Portugal is at present placed; and having made a motion for laying before the House the Treaties in question, the same was negatived by their Lordships passing to the Order of the Day, which was for the discussion of the Preliminaries of Peace.

The same being read by the Clerk, The Earl of Romney rose, and in a speech of some length, in which he displayed much ability and information, delivered his sentiments on the very important subject before the House.

B b b 2

He

He observed, that the very extensive and protracted War in which this Country had lately been engaged, was, in his opinion, *strictly a defensive War*, and therefore just and necessary.—It was forced upon us, and we were constrained to defend ourselves against the effects of those principles, which, at the time of its commencement, and during a long period of its continuance, were gaining ground in every part of Europe. Circumstances, however, in this respect, had since happily changed, and it was with pleasure, he observed, that the present Government of France was, judging from its actions, as inimical to those destructive principles as we were ourselves. It was idle to contend that this Country was not, during the late Contest, under the necessity of submitting to heavy burthens; but, on the other hand, he had to congratulate the Country on the success of its exertions. It may be said, that the power of France was now greater than before the War; he would acknowledge it; but this, he must observe, was not at the expence of Britain. The conduct of Ministers in holding forth the Olive Branch in the moment of success, was an equally wise and just line of policy; they did well to consider the burthens which the continuance of the War must impose on the great body of the People; and he praised the patience with which they had borne the various heavy impositions, during the War, particularly the Country Gentlemen, whose patience and patriotism in these respects, he said, were beyond commendation. At the same time, he was far from admitting, that the National Resources were seriously diminished, on the contrary, those joined to the brilliant successes of our Arms, would have enabled us, if necessary, to have continued the contest. In proof of this, his Lordship adverted to the great and increasing Commercial Prosperity of the Country, and her unshaken financial credit. His Lordship entered into a detailed and comparative view of the objects and progress of former wars, particularly the two preceding wars, and inferred, that the present Treaty of Peace was, in every respect, as favourable to England as those Treaties which had terminated either of the wars alluded to. The principal objects for which the late War was undertaken, he contended, were achieved, namely, the preservation of our Religion, Laws, and

Constitution. He then adverted to some of the specific articles of the Preliminaries, and commented upon the great national advantages in the acquisition of the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad. Those which we gave up could be retained only at an immense expence, and would afford no additional protection to our commerce. He adverted to some parts of the conduct of France, which shewed its sincerity with respect to the Peace, and instanced its moderation in not claiming any part of our vast acquisitions in India from the usurper Tippoo. To expatiate in detail upon these advantages would fall to the lot of those who were better able to do justice to the subject. With respect to himself, he saw the great advantages likely to accrue to the Country from the present Treaty of Peace; as such, he could congratulate their Lordships and the Country. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, on the occasion of his gracious communication of the Preliminaries of Peace; and expressive of their Lordships' full approbation thereof, and of their high sense of his Majesty's justice and moderation, &c.

Lord Limerick, in an able, argumentative, and spirited speech, seconded the Motion, in the course of which he took occasion to observe that with respect to our late Ally, the Prince of Orange, for the interests of whose country and House the War was partly undertaken, his present situation could not fairly be imputed to Britain, the fault lay elsewhere. His Lordship entered into some details respecting the affairs of Holland, and the Restoration of the Stadtholder in 1787, as well as respecting certain operations in the early part of the present War in Belgium and Holland—the loss of the latter, he said, could not be imputed to us. Other causes, the fault of which lay in other quarters, joined to the great severity of the season, occasioned that misfortune.

Earl Spencer expressed his regret in finding himself, from considerations of duty, obliged to take a different part with respect to the Question before the House, from the Noble Lords whom he so highly respected; and so far to oppose the government of Ministers for whom he had so great an esteem. He wished he could join those Lords in deeming the Peace secure and adequate; such an end a just and necessary War should

should always have; but where were they to look for such a termination among the Preliminary Articles before the House? So far from it, that as far as England was concerned, every thing we had conquered had been given up—every means of protecting our Foreign possessions and Commerce were sacrificed. The Cessions, if not made directly to France, were made to Countries under the controul of that Power. In what view could the Peace be called honourable? or under what circumstances were the Integrity of the Dominions of our Allies stipulated for? The general tenor of the Articles militated against the great principles of Security and Indemnity, for which the War was undertaken.—He noticed the case of the Cape of Good Hope, and the restorations made to France in the East Indies, which would lay the foundation of their future power and command in that Country; and, by the Treaty with Portugal, their power with respect to the Brazils, was too obvious to be contended for. The Noble Earl proceeded to review various other important arrangements in the Preliminaries, respecting which, he pronounced the same opinion. Drawing towards a conclusion, he observed, "If ever Peace was precarious, this I contend will be—if ever Peace was dangerous, this will be so in the highest degree!"

The Duke of Clarence delivered his sentiments at some length, and with considerable ability. He dwelt on the various campaigns in Flanders and Holland, in the present War; events, the ultimate ill success of which were not attributable to this Country. He pointed out, with much effect, the heroic exploits of General Lake, at Lippellès. In Egypt, and in India too, his Royal Highness pointed out the superior lustre of the British achievements, and spoke with much warmth and feeling of the exertions and exploits of the gallant and lamented Abercromby, and the Hero of the Nile. He then took a view of the Preliminaries, and contended for the great advantages held out to the Country. He minutely described the great commercial and military advantages of the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad. In fine, his Royal Highness declared his opinion, that the present Peace bid as fair for permanency as any other in the history of the Country; the more especially when he contemplated the articles in the Russian

Treaty, which gave him the fullest proof of the sincerity of France, and satisfaction, as it evinced the great and preponderating power of England, whose conduct was such as to shew to France the necessity for her desisting in any shape to interfere or meddle in her internal concerns; it was with the greatest pleasure, therefore, he supported the Motion that had been made.

Lord Pelham, in an able and argumentative speech defended the Preliminaries of Peace, and confuted the various objections which had been urged by a Noble Earl and a Noble Lord, particularly against them; in concluding he apologized for detaining the House, and said, he felt the more justified as the great and salutary measure in question would be defended by those who possessed more information on the subject than himself, and possessed more eloquence and ability to deliver their sentiments with the desired effect.

Lord Grenville said, it would have filled his heart with joy, and covered with cheerfulness the remainder of his life, the best part of which had been devoted to the struggle which had just terminated, if that struggle had been successful; but he must assert that we had succeeded in no one part of the objects of the war, and that this Peace placed the Country in greater danger than if the War were continued. He did not mean that, the Peace being concluded, its stipulations should not be observed; the faith of the country was pledged to them; but it was his duty to examine their merits, and to enquire how far the objects of the War have been obtained. So far from seeing in it any honourable feature, he found it bring the utmost degradation on this Country. But first he would speak of the terms. Look at France! Great and powerful by her conquests, surrounded not by rival nations, but by dependent Kings and Republics, he thought her situation and power much under-rated. But look at Great Britain also. Her situation was rendered equally great and powerful by her colonial conquests; by her increased and flourishing commerce, by the undisputed sway of her navy. The two nations were equally great, and the one was not called on to stoop to the other. It was beneath the dignity of the question to treat it with personal references to the negotiation at Lisle; but that negotiation did not offer such cessions as

were now made, neither did it take place under such favourable circumstances. Malta, Surinam, Minorca, Cochin, the Cape, and other places, which his Lordship enumerated, were not then offered, and the state of the country pressed Ministers to seek Peace. The Bank had just stopped payment, and men's minds were alarmed for the consequences; we were deserted by our allies; the mutiny in the navy, which he wished never to mention, excited; and a great clamour had been raised against the War by the declamations of those who had constantly contended for Peace. No such grounds of necessity for making Peace as these now existed; and even at Lisle the terms were better than those now obtained. The interests of Portugal were not then sacrificed; the interests of the House of Orange were stipulated for. Now the French obtained a great naval station on the river Amazon, and may ultimately shut us out of the ports of the Brazils; they obtained Cochin in India, capable of receiving an European army, fit to cope with all our forces; they obtained Pondicherry, from whence, as well as Cochin, they may carry on intrigues with the native powers, dangerous to our interests. The Cape we are told is not to be regretted, as it is a place of no commerce; and yet it is boasted, that we shall derive great commercial advantages from it as a free port. But the Cape is not only a commercial loss, but a severe loss as a military station, necessary to the conveyance of troops to India. With regard to the West Indies, the riches and naval station of Trinidad were doubtful; the richness and value of Martinique as a naval station, and containing a sort of great strength, were certain. But that the peace did not give security to the West Indies, he had the confession of Ministers in their design to keep up an unusually large military establishment there in time of Peace. The state of the Newfoundland fishery, a most valuable object to this Country, was not to be altered at Lisle, nor regulations are to take place, which imply advantages to France. In the Mediterranean we have given up all. The French troops are to leave Naples; but in the Cisalpine Republic, they will only be sixty miles from the city of Naples, into which they can march on any frivolous pretence; and if a memorial be pre-

sented from France to England on that subject, will Ministers have the courage to call on Parliament to declare War? The spirit of the Country, now high, will then be let down, and they will obtain no support, they will be unable to make war. His Lordship contended we had given great naval and commercial advantages to France by this Treaty; he drew a parallel between it and the Treaty of Peace of 1763, which he contended was better than the present. If it be asked, What would be the advantages of the prosecution of the War? he would retort the question on France, and ask what could she obtain by its prosecution? Not so much as we could. Then why should she not have granted equal terms of Peace? Did the fear of invasion force Ministers to these terms? If this be admitted, France may always repeat the threat, and extort from us what she pleases. He denied the danger. The superiority in numbers of the enemy's fleets last War had been urged in justification of the Peace. No such justification could now be advanced. By the present Treaty, we are to resign into the hands of France all the security of colonies, commerce, and naval advantages, which we hold against her power, and in return we are to take her good faith. The faith of France was not to be depended on even in time of Monarchy. On an average, we had never been ten years at peace with her. Even Monarchs took advantage of our dissensions to do us injury; and now she will watch such opportunities, too likely to be afforded by the disaffected at home. Of the danger, those acquainted with the recent transactions in the metropolis were not ignorant, in which an unusual triumph had been given to the Peace, and the Jacobins had shewn the utmost exultation and joy. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at that part of the King's Speech, which alluded to a large Military Establishment to repress dissension; but this shewed Ministers did not calculate much on the security of the Peace.

The Lord Chancellor lamented that the best men should differ on this important question; but if the external and internal situation of the country were such as had been just represented, then the nation was undone. His Lordship shewed at great length that the present Peace was as good as that offered

offered at Lisle, and asked on what terms the last speaker would advise Peace. The War, his Lordship said, had preserved our Constitution. The House of Lords would not have been debating, but for the war. It was absurd to say the present principles of the French Government were of the same revolutionary, seditious, dangerous nature as those of the Directory, to whom Peace was offered at Lisle. The duration of Peace was likely to be more lasting now than with the Directory. The firmness of the British Legislature, valour of our fleets and armies, and moderation of Government, he made no doubt would render Peace lasting.

Earl Moira thought the terms of the Peace not inadequate to the situation of the Country, but quite inadequate to the real objects of the war, not one of which, he agreed with Lord Grenville, had been obtained. He supported the Peace, and hoped Ministers would preserve the principles of the Constitution.

Lord Mulgrave took a view of our successes in the War, and gave his decided support to the Address.

The Duke of Bedford, after some animadversions on the conduct of the former Ministry, gave his applause to the present, for having procured Peace to the Country, in which event he rejoiced, and on which occasion he perfectly concurred in the Address to the Throne.

The Earl of Westmorland concurred in the Motion for the Address.

The Bishop of Rochester said, that it might seem to require some apology for him as a Minister of the Gospel of Christ rising to oppose Peace, but he felt it a duty to his country which he considered as paramount to all other considerations, and which prompted him to speak his opinion clearly and explicitly upon the present momentous occasion. He could not but consider the Treaty of Peace, which left France in possession of such extended territory on the Continent, as dangerous to this Country, and as delusive in itself. He therefore could not concur in the Address moved for.

The Bishop of London rose to speak only one word. He was the decided friend of Peace. The people of this Country had seen nine years of war and two of famine, and he could not but rejoice that they were relieved from both.

Earl Fitzwilliam, who had frequently risen in the course of the evening, said, he would not have obtruded himself upon their Lordships at so late an hour, but he felt it inconsistent with his feelings and former conduct, to give a silent vote upon the present occasion. He had ever deprecated a Peace with Republican France, and he could not but do so now as much as he ever had done.

The Earl of St. Vincent declared he should, to the latest hour of his life, recollect with pleasure the part he had taken to bring about the Peace, which he most sincerely believed was advantageous to the Country, and honourable to our Allies.

Lord Viscount Nelson expressed his opinion that the Cape of Good Hope was by no means worth risking anything to retain; that it was of the greatest importance to wrest Malta from France, but of little value to England as an acquisition, as our Fleets could not at that station watch the port of Toulon.

The Marquis of Buckingham spoke at some length against the Preliminaries, as generally insecure, dishonourable, and disadvantageous in every point of view to the Country.

The Earl of Carnarvon followed at some length on the same side.

Lord St. Vincent spoke shortly in explanation.

Lord Hobart spoke at some length, and with great ability, in defence of the Preliminaries, principally in answer to what had fallen from Lord Grenville. With respect to the Prince of Orange, Ministers, he said, had not been neglectful of his interests; the fact was, that a Treaty had been in forwardness in Berlin, and it was judged better for the interests of that Prince to abstain in the present instance: indeed, such was the Prince's own opinion, and it was so arranged that the affair might be taken up again at the discussion of the definitive Treaty.

The question was now loudly called for, and their Lordships divided.

For the Address

Proxies

Against it

Majority

At five o'clock in the morning the House adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

SEVERAL new Members having been sworn, and the *Clandestine Outlawry Bill* read a first time, *pro forma*,

His Majesty's Speech was read from the Chair. (For which see page 369.)

Lord Lovaine (eldest son to the Earl of Beverley) rose to move the Address. In the course of his speech he complimented Ministers very highly for their conduct in the late Negotiation, called them the saviours of the country, and said, that as the majority of the country had received the news of the pacification with the sincerest joy, he trusted the acknowledgement he was about to propose would meet with the heart-felt concurrence of the majority of that House.

Colonel Wodehouse seconded the Address, and expressed a wish that the House would be unanimous on this occasion.

The Speaker then read the Address, of which the following is a correct copy :

"That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to return His Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"To assure His Majesty that we learn with great satisfaction that the differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a Convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede, and that Preliminaries of Peace have been ratified between His Majesty and the French Republic.

"That we acknowledge his Majesty's goodness in having been pleased to direct copies of these Treaties to be laid before us, and to assure His Majesty that we shall not fail to apply our immediate attention to the important transactions to which they relate.

"That we are fully sensible of the paternal solicitude which leads His Majesty to regret the necessity of large additional supplies. But that while we sincerely participate in that sentiment, we feel the indispensable duty of providing for the expences which must for a time be unavoidable in different parts of the world, and of maintaining an adequate

establishment on the final restoration of Peace.

"That we shall be anxious for the adoption of all such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object which His Majesty has so justly at heart, of effectually providing for the security of all His Majesty's dominions.

"That we truly participate in the gratification which His Majesty has so graciously been pleased to express at the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to his people by the abundance of the late harvest, and we acknowledge with the utmost gratitude, His Majesty's gracious acceptance and approbation of the proofs of that temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all descriptions of his subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

"That we reflect with sentiments of just exultation on the distinguished valour and eminent services of His Majesty's forces by sea and land, which at no period have been surpassed; and that we have contemplated with the utmost satisfaction the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry.

"That we most heartily congratulate His Majesty on the naval and military operations of the last campaign, and in the glorious and successful issue of the expedition to Egypt, marked as it has been throughout by achievements, which in their consequences, and by their example, cannot fail to conduce to the lasting advantage and honour of this Country.

"That we cordially share in His Majesty's earnest wishes that his subjects may enjoy in their full extent the returning blessings of Peace, in the progressive increase of the national commerce, credit, and resources; and, above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our fixed determination, as it is our most sacred duty,

to transmit unimpaired to our descend-
ants."

After a short pause, and as the Speak-
er was about to take the sense of the
House,

Mr. Fox rose, and addressed the Chair
in a very low tone. He said, that he
rose merely for the purpose of giving
his warm support to the Address of
Thanks, and to express the sincere satis-
faction which he felt in common with
the country at large, at the conclusion
of Peace with France. It was not then
the proper moment to canvass the con-
ditions of the Treaty; but whatever
sentiments he might entertain of the
terms, either considered separately or
together, he could not but rejoice in an
event which put an end to the calamities
inseparable from the prosecution of
hostilities.

Mr. Pitt said, he rose for the purpose
of expressing as sincere sentiments and
satisfaction, on the present occasion, as
the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. It
was probable, that they might differ as
to the reasons that influenced their in-
dividual concurrence, yet he trusted
that the Address would have the unani-
mous vote of the House. He should not
now enter into any discussion on the
Treaty with the Northern Powers, or
into the subject of the Preliminaries of
Peace. He contemplated the terms of
the Peace with great satisfaction, and
considered them as a matter of great
joy to the country. Mr. Pitt, in con-
clusion, passed a handsome eulogium on
the army, and the invincibility of our
fleets, which brought a long and ex-
pensive war to an honourable issue,
and he therefore was of opinion, that
every man who was true to himself, or
true to the People as their representa-
tive, could not object to the Treaty.

Mr. Windham said, his Right Hon.
Friend had stated his opinion to be in
favour of Peace, but he had no hesita-
tion in declaring that his was decidedly
against it. In dissenting from the terms
of Peace, he was aware that he was a
mourner amidst general rejoicing. Sorrow
was he, that he was not disposed to
mingle in the general joy. He was dis-
tressing himself to the people, and
whatever it might present in the pre-
sents was merely transient, and of
no stability. Notwithstanding this, he
could not help expressing his fear that
those rejoicings would, at no great dis-
tance of time, be turned into bitterness

and mourning, and would only serve to
pave the way to ruin and disgust. Be-
fore he put on his wedding garments to
meet the bridegroom's feast, he must be
convinced he was not going to a fune-
ral. He had thus expressed himself, be-
cause he much feared that his friends,
in a rash and fatal hour, had signed the
death-warrant of their country. After
proceeding in the same strain, Mr. Wind-
ham concluded with saying, he should
not interrupt the unanimity of the
House on the motion of Address, by
voting against it.

Mr. Addington professed himself pe-
netrated with the deepest sense of the
high and signal services which the late
Speaker had rendered to this country,
by his eminent talents and anxious solli-
citude for the maintenance of its honour,
its dignity, and superiority; but he
could not, at the same time that he paid
this just tribute to his merits, refrain
from acknowledging, that the Right
Hon. Gentleman had said more than the
question now immediately before the
House required.

Mr. Sheridan said, the Nation indeed
might be glad of the Peace, but no one
could be *grud* of it. To sum up all, it
was such a Peace as such a War de-
served, and, as the War had been the
worst the country had ever been en-
gaged in, a better Peace could not be
expected.

Lord Temple stated his acquiescence
in the Address, but would not pledge
himself to support the terms of the
Peace.

Mr. Martin (the Banker) said, he
wished it to be understood, that any vote
he might that night give, should not
prevent him from bringing Ministers
to that justice the country demanded at
their hands, for all the consequences
that had resulted from the carrying on
so destructive and ruinous a War.

The Address was then put, and car-
ried unanimously.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

After proceeding in some business of
course, Lord Hawkesbury brought up
the Convention with Russia, and the
Preliminaries of Peace with the French
Republic, which were successively read.

Mr. Grey wished for some information
respecting the Article in the Preliminaries
which related to Portugal; but
Lord Hawkesbury declined giving it,
as the question was premature.

Mr. Addington said, he was under
the

the disagreeable necessity of postponing the vote of thanks to the army of Egypt, of which he had yesterday given notice, because, by some mistake in the dispatches transmitted, no mention was made of the army of India, which he had no doubt merited well of their country. He should therefore be under the painful necessity of deferring this well earned token of attention till the arrival of the next dispatches from Egypt, when he entertained no doubt of being favoured with the opportunity of doing justice to its brave Commander, its Officers and men. At the same time he trusted, that this delay being merely a matter arising from a casualty, there was the less difficulty in postponing the motion till it came forward in an authenticated and more regular way.

He had a motion, however, to make, when he anticipated the warmest concurrence of the House; it was a motion of thanks to the gallant Sir James Saumarez, and the brave Officers and men under his command. On this subject he knew there would be no difference of opinion. Every Gentleman who heard him would join in his praise, and every one unite in his eulogium. He then entered into an animated display of the gallantry and perseverance manifested in the attack on the enemy's ships in the Bay of Algiers by the squadron under his command, when accident alone prevented the accomplishment of that which valour, aided by judgment, would otherwise have achieved; but, although he lost in the attempt one of his Majesty's ships, and that ship one half of her crew, still he retired from the conflict, not disheartened, but invigorated—not checked, but roused; and possessed only, like all great minds after disappointment, with determination instead of despondency, and with confidence instead of fear, that, if another opportunity should be offered him, he would present the enemy with fresh proofs of British valour, and new examples of British spirit, worthy the hero who fought the battle of the 14th of February under Lord St. Vincent, and the hero who shared the conflict with Lord Nelson of the Nile. He then concluded with moving the Thanks of the House to Sir James Saumarez, K. B. and to the Officers and men under him, for their gallant and intrepid bravery in fighting with the enemy on the 13th and 14th days of July last, in the Straits of Gibraltar;

which passed *sem. res.* and the same were ordered to be communicated to Sir James by the Speaker.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

The House proceeded with the Address to his Majesty.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Mr. Whitbread asked, Whether the cession of territory that was understood to be made to France by Spain and Holland had received the consent of those Powers? And, Whether this country, in acceding to those terms, had acted with the concurrence of the respective States that were to be losers by the measure?

Lord Hawkesbury had no objection to state, that all negotiation on this subject had been confined to this country and France, and that no communication on these points had been obtained between Great Britain and the Governments of France and Holland.

Mr. Whitbread again asked, by way of explanation, whether he was to understand explicitly that France and Holland were no parties in the Treaty between this country and France.

Lord Hawkesbury made answer, that they certainly were not. He then took advantage of this opportunity to give some information on a certain point, which had on a previous night been urged by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grey), on the subject of the Treaty with Portugal. At the time that information was first called for, it was not in his power to resolve inquiries, Government not being then officially in possession of the terms of the Treaty, which, indeed, had been received by his Majesty's Ministers only within these few hours. By the integrity of the kingdom of Portugal, as guaranteed in the 6th Article of the Preliminaries, was to be understood the integrity of that kingdom, as settled by the Treaty of Badajoz.

Mr. Grey asked, Whether any former cession of territory from Portugal to France was to be considered as cancelled by the Preliminaries?

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that there were two distinct Treaties; the one between Portugal and Spain, the other between Portugal and France. The former had been ratified, the other not. The extent of territory belonging to Portugal was, of course, determined by the Treaty with Spain. With respect to commercial relations, he should observe, that if Portugal, in the

the midst of tranquillity, chose to put the woollens of France on the same footing with those of this country, it was equally in the power of this country to adopt a similar line of conduct with respect to the produce of Portugal, and to put the wines of other countries on the same footing with those of Portugal.

The motion for a Supply was agreed to without any debater.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

A new writ was ordered for a Member in the room of the late Mr. Pierrepont.

In consequence of the plentiful harvest and good prospect respecting Grain, Mr. Vanittart, conceiving the distilleries might now be allowed to work, moved to refer the acts of prohibition to a Committee.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Preliminaries of Peace concluded between his Majesty and the French Republic.

Mr. Grenville complained that Ministers had not laid before the House the Treaty between Spain and Portugal, by which alone the House could understand what was meant by the integrity of Portugal; he was unwilling to give any unnecessary trouble, but thought it indispensably necessary that proper documents should be laid before the House.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to inform the Gentleman, that whatever information such Treaty might give, his Majesty's Ministers did not think it would be right to make that use of a confidential communication made to his Majesty from the Court of Portugal; but they would furnish sufficient documents for any Gentleman to found a vote of censure upon, if he should think it necessary.

Mr. Grenville alluded to the information which the Noble Lord had given yesterday; but as he had it only by report, he asked for the purpose of accuracy. He understood by the answer of the Noble Lord yesterday, that any cession made by Portugal, subsequent to the treaty of Badajoz, was to be annulled; he wished therefore that the treaty of Badajoz had been before the House; it was impossible to form any idea of the cessions made by Portugal, and of the actual state of that country, unless it was.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that by the treaty of Badajoz, as ratified with Spain, the province of Olivenza had been ceded to Spain. Another Treaty had been

concluded between Portugal and France, which was not ratified. By that Treaty, a part of Portuguese Guiana was ceded to France; but this cession was annulled by the Preliminaries, and Portugal was guaranteed in the integrity of all its territory remaining after the cession of Olivenza.

Mr. Grey said, that the information given by the Noble Lord was sufficiently satisfactory to him; and there was reason to think that it was so to others. He understood that all cessions previous to the Preliminaries were cancelled, except only those made by the Treaty of Badajoz ratified with Spain; but he wished to ask, whether France expressly and directly admitted the cancelling of a Treaty so favourable to her?

Lord Hawkesbury did not think it necessary to give an answer to this question; but said, that good understanding was mutually necessary, and therefore a good understanding would take place.

The Order of the Day being then read for taking the Treaty into consideration,

St. Edmund Hartopp rose. He felt deeply, he said, the great importance of the subject now under discussion, and hoped for the indulgence of the House. In the conduct of the War, his Majesty's Ministers had two leading objects in view—to defend the Country from the influence of the destructive doctrines of the pretended champions of Liberty, subversive of Religion and of Social Order, and secondly to oppose the inordinate and visionary ambition of France in its attempts to grasp at universal dominion. In the prosecution of these objects, they had not been attentive to the formation of Continental Alliances; and it was erroneously to be wished—those Alliances could have been formed upon the rational doctrine of reciprocal and real interest, without being alloyed by ambition or any meaner passion. It was to be regretted, however, that those Alliances had failed, and that we had to lament the disappointment which arose from the want of that support which ought to have been conceded by those equally interested with ourselves in the prosecution of the objects of the War. With respect to the first of the objects of the War, it had been completely attained—the laws, the honour, and dignity of Britain, had been preserved against all attacks arising from a disorganising spirit. Great Britain preserved her equal Laws, so spite of the machinations of those who sole endeavours were aimed at their destruction.

and the safety of the People and of the Constitution were insured. In the other object of the War we had failed. We had not been able to prevent France from adding territory to territory, and acquisition to acquisition. The Alliances which we had formed, disappointed our expectations, and whilst those Allies displayed an eagerness to acquire the objects of ambition, England displayed a noble magnanimity, and a perfect freedom from the slightest shade of rapacity or injustice in the terms which she had offered to the enemy. Nothing had been asked but what was the fair price of Peace. And, however some Gentlemen might think the War ought to be carried on, for the purpose of restoring the ancient Monarchy of France, he would ask those, or any Gentleman, for what useful purpose the War could now be continued? How were Allies to be obtained, when the most powerful States of the Continent had failed in curbing the ambition of France; and for what object of sound policy could the War now be continued, when England had it in her power to make a safe and honourable Peace?—Peace had accordingly been made, and Great Britain had displayed a magnanimity highly honourable to herself—in maintaining the integrity of her Allies, and barring a part of her acquisitions in return for their security—whilst the acquisitions she had retained, were those the best calculated for her interests and her commerce. Upon the whole, he had no hesitation in declaring his opinion, that the Treaty was highly honourable to Great Britain,—that it was calculated to ensure her interests and increase her prosperity. He concluded by moving the following Address:

“That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, acknowledging his Majesty’s goodness in having been pleased to direct a Copy of the Preliminaries of Peace with France to be laid before the House of Commons; and assuring him, that having taken the same into their most serious consideration, they have the satisfaction of agreeing with his Majesty, that this important arrangement, while it manifests the justice and moderation of his views, must prove conducive to the substantial interests of the Country.”

Mr. Lee (Member for Dunbarrow) seconded the Motion of the Hon. Bart.

Lord Hawkebury, after some prefatory remarks, went into the general benefits resulting to the nation from the termina-

tion of the late contest, and the happiness it was calculated to produce in all ranks and descriptions. He then took a more particular view of the subject, calling the attention of the House to the peculiar circumstances under which his Majesty’s Ministers had brought about the Negotiation; at a time, he said, when the French Government, from the speeches of certain Members in that House, believed the resources of this Country to have been exhausted, while those of France had been swelled into abundance and profusion; in short, that England was incapable of carrying on the War any longer, and must of necessity conclude a Peace. Having stated thus much with respect to the circumstances under which they had brought about a Peace with France, he should divide his remarks into three heads: first, that the Government of the French Republic had been so changed, that Jacobinism was no longer talked of, and that the people of France, their sentiments and dispositions, had also undergone a change; and that every thing was at present so ordered, as to give a rational expectancy of permanency and stability to whatever engagements they should seriously enter into;—secondly, as to the tone in which this Country had concluded the Treaty, wherein the dignity, the character, nay, every thing that could grace and give lustre to a great nation had been asserted, and nothing destructive either of its rights or interests had been over-looked or consented to;—and thirdly, the Terms of that Treaty, as both honourable to our Allies, and safe to the Country.—His Lordship then took a review of the origin of the War, which he said was more with the intent of preserving our own Government from the pernicious principles at that period so prevalent in France, than any opposition to France itself; its destructive course had however been changed, and rendered the necessity of opposition no longer necessary. In this struggle, however, two Coalitions had failed, and incalculable blood and treasure had been expended; England, therefore, finding herself left to combat with the whole world (Austria, Russia, and Prussia, having withdrawn themselves from the contest), had at once concluded terms of Peace, both honourable and binding; not that he would assent to the opinion, that it was in the power of France to hurt this Country. The threat of invasion was chimerical, and the alarm it created was

founded

founded on no real danger that was likely to ensue. In this situation he would ask if it was not in the power of this Country to save the whole of Europe entire at before the Revolution, was it not better, by entering into terms with France, to secure what they were able? His Majesty's Ministers had done so, and the terms on which they had engaged were the best that could be made under the circumstances that governed them; every thing humiliating had been refused, and every thing that wisdom could foresee or lay hold of had been adopted. His Lordship then entered into a statement of the British and French navies at the commencement of the War, proving that the navy of this country had increased two fold, while that of France had decreased in proportion; at the same time making some very honourable remarks on those who have carried the naval successes of their country to its present pitch of glory. His Lordship concluded with saying, that the Peace in all its parts was governed by wisdom, and that it recognised all the ancient privileges of the country; that those with whom he had acted had availed themselves of the disposition of the French Government to settle all subsisting differences, and that they had let no means pass by in order to save the treasure of the country, and to spare the further loss of blood from the gallantry and intrepidity of both soldiers and sailors in the prosecution of the contest; and he would boldly assert, that we had come out of the War greatly honourable; and that the adjustment of differences, from the very critical situation of affairs, required all the wisdom and firmness that men were capable of to bring about a reconciliation; that however had been happily effected, and he prayed to God it might be for the country's good.

Mr. T. Grenville opposed the terms of Peace. He regarded Ministers, but that should not prevent him from telling them they had done wrong; the terms of Peace could only be defended on the plea of necessity; and he thought no such plea could be fairly set up.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at great length in favour of the Peace.

Lord Temple disapproved it.

Mr. Banks defended the Peace.

Mr. Pitt.—Upon this occasion, I have the misfortune to differ from some with whom I have been long united in the ties of private friendship and political opinion; I am therefore anxious to state the grounds on which I find myself under this

painful necessity, before the House is worn out with fatigue. However various the objects may have been to which different men thought we ought preferably to look, for some time all have concurred in this, that the question of Peace and War had become a question of terms. After the Continental Alliance had been dissolved, whatever might be our wishes, nothing remained for us, but to procure just and honourable conditions of Peace for ourselves and the few Allies who had not deserted us. Whenever terms alone come to be considered, I declare myself to be one of those who are more anxious as to the tone and character of the Peace than as to any specific object which may come to be disputed between the Contracting Parties. I am far from thinking that terms are of small importance: it is the duty of every Minister to labour to procure the best possible for the State he belongs to; but I would rather accept terms short of those to which I think the country was entitled, provided they were in no degree inconsistent with honour and independence, than risk the result of the Negotiation by pressing any particular point. On that ground I would have acted when I had the honour of a seat in his Majesty's Council; and I should think that I acted unfairly, if I did not apply the principle to another Administration. By the Preliminaries now submitted to your consideration, you have not gained every thing I but in my mind, the difference of terms you have obtained, and those you had a right to expect, is not to be compared with the evils which might have resulted from being more presumptuous in your demands. I hope I am sufficiently understood. Upon this point I wish to have no reserve to the House or to the Country.

Mr. Pitt then discussed the terms as already done by Lord Hawkebury; and after several ingenious arguments to prove that we had nothing whatever to fear from France outstripping us in trade and manufactures, Mr. Pitt proceeded to make some remarks on the French Government and the Chief Consul. I think, Sir, said he, that all those Governments with which it has pleased the wisdom of our own to be at peace, are entitled to outward respect. I am for basing all harsh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating allusions, on some real merit and demerit which may be altered, and

and if a laudable line of conduct is pursued for the future, I am afraid that I must consider it to be dictated by interest more than by principle. Not an opinion which has been given with regard to the propriety or impropriety of rejecting overtures, not a plan which has been formed during the progress of the War, is in any degree inconsistent with cordially supporting this Address. We were called upon to repel an attack against all existing governments, and our only object was security. I will not disguise that we looked to the dissolution of the revolutionary government as the surest means of obtaining it, but this was never for a moment considered a *finis qua non*. I thought that the restoration of Monarchy would have been a happy thing for France and for all Europe. I think so still. I seek not to disguise from the world that to my dying day I shall regret the disappointment of my hopes. Happy should I have been to put together the fragment of that venerable edifice which has been so cruelly scattered.

But when this becomes unattainable, I must look to that which is within my reach. We have survived the ravages of Jacobinism, we have lived to see it lose much of its virulence; we have seen it at any rate stripped of the delusive colours which gave it its chief powers of destruction; we now behold it held up as only capable to destroy; we can prove by example that its plans are sure to end in the establishment of a military despotism. At other times we thought of driving France within her ancient limits, and by way of indemnity, perhaps of even strengthening the barriers of some of her neighbours. And I believe there is no man in the Country, I am sure there is not one of those I see arrayed on the Bench opposite to me, for whose great abilities no one has a higher respect than myself, who would not say that the chance of failure was the only argument that could be urged against such a plan. Now all hope of success has vanished, I know no line of conquest which a wise man can pursue, than to consider what is now, in the new line of things, most desirable to the Country. To remain obstinate when circumstances have changed, I consider the most fatal of errors. I am sensible of no inconsistency in supporting a Treaty concluded with the person that now rules the affairs of France. On the very occasion when I attempted to prove the propriety of this former course, I did not say that things

should take the unhappy course which they have actually taken, I should consider it my duty to treat with him.

Mr. Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained by the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the consolidation of our Indian Empire; and after predicting to the Country, if it was true to itself, a long train of prosperity and happiness, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Fox next rose. Never, said he, since I have been a Member of this House, did I give my support with greater satisfaction to any measure, than now to the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic; and I think that the Gentlemen who framed the Motion have acted judiciously and properly in avoiding all topics that might have embarrassed the assent which Gentlemen might otherwise be inclined to give to the Motion. For my own part I am ready to confess that even the epithet honourable, which with some might have produced differences of opinion, would not have had much weight with me, for the Peace must be honourable, or it does not merit to be submitted to a vote at all. The great points for consideration in forming an opinion of the Peace, are two—first, generally, whether Peace on the conditions obtained is preferable to a continuance of the War; and secondly, whether better terms could have been obtained? Unquestionably it better terms of Peace could have been procured, without risk, Ministers would merit censure if they did not exert every effort to procure them. But we cannot flatter ourselves that we could have obtained better terms. We could produce no pressure upon France, and perhaps it was better not to risk the rupture of the Negotiation by insisting on an advantageous article which the pride or prejudices of the chieftain would have led him to refuse. We have gained Ceylon and Trinidad, nor do I regret the Cape, as I conceive that, from its destination, we shall without expence insure all the benefit it is calculated to afford. Perhaps if there were any part of the cessions which I regret, it is Malta, because a place of such strength and importance to the Mediterranean, must have been highly beneficial to our interests in any future War; and though I hope the Peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the possi-

city of a new War. Mr. Fox now alluded to the Preliminaries as they related to France. He said, that if the object of the War was to restore the ancient, *accursed* despotism of France, it would be an additional recommendation of the Peace that the War had failed of attaining that object. He took a view of the consequences that would have been produced upon Europe, had the coalition for the restoration of the Bourbon family succeeded. The consequences would have been, a perpetual guarantee amongst all Kings, against all people who might be oppressed by them in any part of the world. He entered next into an historical view of the effects that such a guarantee would have produced in the time of Charles the First, and at the period of the Revolution; and concluded with saying, that he could not help lamenting that the Peace had not been made earlier. A better Peace might certainly have been had seven years since.

Lord Falkstone said a few words, which could not be heard.

Mr. Windham rose, and said, he still retained his former opinion.

Dr. Lawrence endeavoured to be heard, and expressed considerable indignation that the House was so averse to discussion in such a crisis. He expressed surprise, too, that the First Lord of the Treasury had not spoken on the great measure of his Administration.—This called up

Mr. Addington, who went over the whole grounds in justification of the Peace.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.

Adjourned at four o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

The House went into a Committee.

Sir William Elliot moved, that 150,000 men be granted for the sea-service for three months, commencing on the 31 of January 1808, and ending on the 31 of March, in which number was included 50,000 marines.—That 240,000l. be granted for victualling the same, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man per month, for the same period.—That 721,000l. be granted for wages for the same, at the rate of 1l. 57s. per man per month, for the said period.—That

210,604l. be granted for the Ordinaries of the Navy for the said period.—That 97,500l. be granted for the Ordinaries of the Service for the said period, at the rate of 5s. per month per man.—That 1,130,000l. be granted for the same period, for wear and tear, at the rate of 3l. per month per man.—Agreed to.

The Chairman asked leave to report progress, and sit again on Friday.—Agreed to.

ADDRESS.

Sir Edmund Hartopp brought up the Report of the Committee on the Address.

Lord Temple said, the Noble Secretary of State had told the House, that the Treaty signed on the 29th of September between France and Portugal was to be relinquished altogether, and that the Treaty of Badajos was that which the French Republic was to abide by; yet a paragraph appeared lately in the *Monitor*, a Paper allowed to be the Official Journal of the First Consul, which stated, that the ratification of that very Treaty, signed on the 29th of September, had arrived.

Lord Hawkesbury said, his Majesty's Ministers had no notification of any such ratification having taken place; but if what the Noble Lord had stated was really the case, it could make no alteration in the Preliminaries signed between this Country and France, by which, as he had before stated to the House, the situation of Portugal was to remain as settled by the Treaty of Badajos.

Sir H. Laflèches said, though he voted last night for the Address, hoping the Peace would prove beneficial to the Country, yet he could not rejoice at the Preliminaries.

Mr. Windham said, that all he had heard in favour of the Preliminaries confirmed him in his former opinions, of their being fraught with dangers the most alarming to this Country. The result of last night's debate proved that we were in the power of France; that France had the power, but, it was trusted, not the will to crush us; that we were beneath the paw of the lion, but he not being hungry, instead of tearing us to pieces, turned about and laid down. He was sorry to find this was our real situation.

Mr. Wilberforce declared, that should France even declare War in a very early period of the Peace, his opinion was still that Peace ought to be made.

He

dignities, and the more necessary was it to preserve the latter from all new difficulties and perplexities, in order happily to restore peace to Germany, and fulfil the wish of every true patriot in the Empire. It was therefore to have been expected with confidence, that the two Chapters of the Electorate of Cologne and Bishopric of Munster, lately vacated by a much-lamented death, would, with a view to the general good, have deferred proceeding to any new election, as they must have foreseen that by such election they could in no manner avert their impending fate, but only contribute to clog with difficulties the final settlement of the peace of the Empire; his Majesty with great regret, sees that these two Chapters have, notwithstanding, proceeded to a new election, and finds himself compelled to renew the declaration which on the 21st ult.* he made to the Diet of the Empire in the Electoral College, and which he signified to the Members of the said two Chapters by his Privy Directorial Counsellor and Minister Plenipotentiary Von Dohm, in which he explicitly protests against any new election of an Archbishop of Cologne and Bishop of Munster, and declares, that he will consider such election as void, and will not acknowledge, or in any manner take cognizance of any new Archbishop or Bishop, until the affair of the secularizations and compensations shall be finally settled.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE EMPEROR
OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of re-establishing the relation of good understanding which subsisted between the two Governments before the present War, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpose for their Plenipotentiaries, viz.,

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Araceli, Count de Markoff, his Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Nevski, and Grand

Cross of that of St. Vladimir of the First Class, who, after the verification and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I. There shall be in future, peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French Republic and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. In consequence there shall not be committed any hostility between the two States, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; and neither of the Contracting Parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any succour or contingent, in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties wishing, as much as is in their power, to contribute to the tranquillity of the respective Governments, promise mutually not to suffer any of their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the present Government of the two States, to propagate in them principles contrary to their respective constitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and as a consequence of this concert, every subject of one of the two Powers, who, during his residence in the States of the other, shall make any attack upon its security, shall immediately be removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able, in any case, to claim the protection of his Government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with respect to the re-establishment of the respective legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two Governments, to that which was in use before the present war.

V. The two Contracting Parties agree, till a new treaty of commerce be made, to re-establish the commercial relations between the two countries on the footing in which they were before the war, as far as possible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumstances may have produced, and which have given rise to new regulations.

VI. The present Treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in the course of fifty days, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in

in virtue of our full powers, have signed and sealed the said Treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic (8th October, 1801).

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

THE COUNT DE MARKOFF.

**PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE
BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND THE OTTOMAN PORTE.**

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, wishing to put an end to the war which divides the two States, and to re-establish the connections by which they were formerly united, have named with this view the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, the Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, its former Basch Muhafkebè and Ambassador Effendy Aly Effendi, who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles :

ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in consequence of which hostilities shall cease between the two Powers, dating from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Preliminaries; immediately after which exchange, the entire province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French Army, and restored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity, such as they were before the present war.—It is understood that after the

evacuation, the concessions which may be made in Egypt to other Powers, on the part of the Sublime Porte, shall be common to the French.

II. The French Republic recognizes the Constitution of the Republic of the Seven Islands, and of the Ex Venetian territories situated on the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of this Constitution. The Sublime Porte recognizes and accepts to this effect the guarantee of the French Republic, as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the goods and effects of their Citizens and subjects respectively, which have been confiscated or sequestered during the War. The political and commercial Agents, and the prisoners of war of every degree, shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which existed before the present War between France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, are renewed altogether. In consequence of this renewal, the French Republic shall enjoy, through all the extent of the States of his Highness, the rights of Commerce and Navigation which she formerly enjoyed, as well as those which the most favoured nations may enjoy in future.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of 80 days.

Done at Paris, the 17th Vendemiaire (Oct. 9), tenth year of the French Republic, or the first of the month Gemasy-ul-ahir 1216 of the Hegira.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
EFLYD ALY EFFENDI.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 24.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rainer, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to Evan Nepean. Esq. dated in Bombay Harbour, the 15th of May, 1801.

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that Captain W. Walker, in His Majesty's sloop Albatross, on the 12th November last, in latitude 18 deg. N. and

longitude 91 deg. E captured L'Adel, mounting 12 guns, with 60 men: and on the 23d of March following, in latitude 15 deg. 17 min. N. longitude 87 deg. E. he captured La Gloire, mounting ten guns, and eleven men, both French privateers, from the Mauritius.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships, and

and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Martinique, the 21st of Aug. 1801.

I proceeded to this anchorage, where I found the Guachapin had arrived the previous day, with a Spanish letter of marque, which he had captured, after a severe conflict of more than two hours. For the particulars of this gallant action I shall refer their Lordships to the accompanying letter from Captain Bland, of L'Heureux; too great praise cannot be given to Captain Butcher, his officers and crew.

His Majesty's Ship, L'Heureux, off Martinique, 17th of August 1801.

SIR,

Having left Case Navire yesterday in the afternoon, to follow the orders received from you, the next morning at day-light, between Martinique and St. Lucia, we saw his Majesty's brig Guachapin commencing an action with a Spanish ship of war; to the unequal contest we made all haste; but before we could get up to give a broadside, the Spanish letter of marque La Teresa, commanded by an officer belonging to the Spanish navy, mounting 18, brass guns of 32 and 22-pounds, and 120 men, struck to her gallant opponent.

I am sorry to add, the Guachapin had three men killed and three wounded; the ship nearly the same. Captain Butcher mentions the able assistance he received from his Lieutenant, Mr. Marshall, in the strongest terms.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LOFTUSOTWAY BLAND.

*Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B.
Rear Admiral of the Red, Com-
mander in Chief.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 10.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Ma-
rice Pole, Bart. Vice Admiral of the Blue,
&c. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off
Cadix, Sept. 24, 1801.*

Inclosed I transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Newton Stark, of the Milbrook Schooner, stating his capture of a Spanish privateer, called the Baptista; and one from Captain Hollis, of the Thames frigate, informing me of the capture of the Sparrow Spanish privateer by the boats of the said ship, in a spirited and gallant manner, which I pray you to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

*His Majesty's Schooner Milbrook,
off Cadix, Sept. 22, 1801.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 15th inst. being off Cape Montego, in his Majesty's schooner, Milbrook, under my command, to put myself under your orders, I perceived a small Spanish privateer, which, after a long chase, I succeeded in securing: her name is the Baptista, mounting eight guns, and was laden with a valuable cargo of English prize butter, with which she was on her passage from Vigo to Seville.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

NEWTON STARK.

Vice Admiral Pole, &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Thames, Sept. 22,
1801. Cape St. Mary N. W. by N.
4 leagues.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, at day light, his Majesty's ship Thames being between the land hills of San Lucas and Condan Point, discovered an enemy's lugger in the N. W. which, after a chase of twelve hours, (it then becoming calm when about three miles from the ship,) was boarded in a very spirited manner by the boats of the Thames, under the command of Lieutenants Hawker, Stewart, and Lucas. She is called the Sparrow, a Spanish privateer, mounting two four-pounders, two brass swivels and small arms, and thirty-one men, out fifty-four days, had taken a Gibraltar privateer, and was on her return.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. R. HOLLIS.

*Vice Admiral Pole, Commander in
Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 14.

Dispatches (in duplicate) of which the following are a copy and extract, have been received at the Office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, brought by Colonel Abercromby, from Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's troops serving in Egypt.

*Head-Quarters, Camp before
Alexandria, August 19.*

MY LORD,

The last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the Bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near thirteen thousand five hundred persons. The gar-

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rison of Cairo consisted of about eight thousand troops of all descriptions, fit for duty, not including one thousand sick, and a considerable number of invalids. The total amounts to near ten thousand soldiers, amongst whom there was a very small proportion of Greeks and Copts, not more than four or five hundred men: the remainder were all French. The other persons embarked were followers of the army, and attached to it in various civil capacities.

Major General Cradock having been confined at Cairo by illness, I entrusted the command of the troops to Major-General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in the most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place. My presence at Cairo was rendered indispensably necessary, by some arrangements which I was obliged to make with his Highness the Grand Vizier.

Major General Baird, after having struggled through many difficulties in passing the Desert, and from want of boats to descend the Nile, has at length arrived at Cairo with the greatest part of the troops under his command, and I imagine he will reach Rosetta in the course of a few days: he has been directed to detach a certain number of troops to Damietta, and to leave a garrison at Gaza.

We two days ago commenced our operations against Alexandria; as yet no event of any consequence has taken place; we have lost a few men, and taken a few prisoners.

Major General Coote has been detached with a considerable corps to the Westward, in order to invest the town completely on that side, and to cut off the communication of the enemy with the Arabs, who have been in the habit of supplying them with small quantities of cattle and other kinds of fresh provisions. General Coote's first operations will be directed against Marabout, a castle on an island at the entrance of the old harbour of Alexandria.

I cannot conclude this letter without stating to your Lordship the many obligations I have to Lord Keith and the navy, for the great exertions they have used in forwarding to us the necessary supplies; and from the fatigue they have undergone in the late embarkation of a considerable number of troops and stores,

who were embarked on the new Lake, and proceeded to the Westward, under the orders of Major General Coote.

The utmost dispatch has also been used in sending the French troops, lately captured, to France; which, in our present position, was a service of the most essential consequence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Lieut. General.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Aug. 19.

I was honoured with your Lordship's dispatches of the 19th May, at Cairo, where I remained to settle some essential business with his Highness the Grand Vizier, on the subject of the Mamelukes; I have put their affairs in a train of negotiation, and hope to bring them to a fortunate issue.

The siege of Alexandria will probably be attended with many difficulties; the works towards the east side, where we are encamped, are prodigiously strong, and can hardly be approached on account of the narrowness of the space between the Lake and the Sea, and the nature of the ground; towards the West the works are not so strong, but however the difficulties in approaching them are also numerous; the corps there is completely in the desert, the communication with us (by whom they must be supplied with every thing) is tedious, and the boats employed have a most severe duty to perform. General Coote has however, been so fortunate as to find water; on the whole, I cannot flatter myself that Alexandria will be in our possession in a short time, unless some event takes place, of which we are not at present aware.

The reinforcements from England, Minorca, and Malta are all arrived, except the 48th regiment from the latter place: they are very fine troops, and in a perfect state of health, order, and discipline.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Captain Napean, Esq.

Fondreyant, Bay of Aboukir, Sept. 2, 1801.

I have the honour and satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the important object of this expedition is fully accomplished; a capitulation,

tulation (of which a copy is inclosed) has been this day signed, providing for the delivery to the Allies, to-morrow, of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Eastern side of Alexandria, and the Fort Triangulaire, and the other important posts on the Western side; and for that of the town itself, the public effects, and the shipping in the harbour, at the expiration of ten days, or sooner, if the enemy's troops can be sooner embarked. As soon as I can obtain returns of the ships and effects, they shall be transmitted to you. The merchant vessels are very numerous, and one old Venetian ship of the line, with the French frigates *Egyptienne*, *Justice*, and *Régénérée*, and some corvettes, are known to be in the port.

Their Lordships will not fail to have observed from my former details, the meritorious conduct of the Officers and men who have been from time to time employed on the various duties which the debarkation of the army and a co-operation with them has required. Though opportunities for brilliant exertion have been few since the 8th of March, the desire for participating in it has been unremitted. But the nature of this expedition has demanded from most of the Officers and seamen of the fleet, and particularly from those of the troop-ships, bomb vessels, and transports, the endurance of labour, fatigue, and privation far beyond what I have witnessed before, and which I verily believe to have exceeded all former example, and it has been encountered and surmounted with a degree of resolution and perseverance which merits my highest praise, and gives both Officers and men a just claim to the protection of their Lordships, and the approbation of their country. The number of Officers to whom I owe this tribute of approbation, does not admit of my mentioning them by name, but most of the Captains of the troop-ships have been employed in the superintendence of these duties, and I have had repeated and urgent offers of voluntary service from all. The Agents for transports have conducted themselves with laudable diligence and activity in the service of the several departments to which they were attached, and displayed the greatest exertion and ability in overcoming the numerous difficulties with which they had to contend.

The Captains and Commanders of the ships appointed for guarding the port, have executed that tedious and anxious duty with diligence and success; during my absence from the Squadron the block-

ade had been conducted much to my satisfaction by Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton; and justice requires me to mention, that when I was with the Squadron Captain Willson, of the *Trusty*, was unwearied in his attention to the direction of all the duties in this bay.

The Capitan Pacha has uniformly manifested the most anxious desire of contributing, by every means in his power, to the promotion of the service. Having been generally on shore with his troops, the ships have been submitted, by his orders, to my direction, and the Officers have paid the most respectful attention to the instructions they have received from me.

Captain Sir Sidney Smith, who has served with such distinguished reputation in this country, having applied to be the bearer of the dispatches announcing the expulsion of the enemy, I have complied with his request; and I beg to refer their Lordships to that active and intelligent Officer for any particular information relative to this or other parts of this country, on which he has had opportunities of making remarks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

KEITH.

Copy of another Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Foudroyant, Bay of Aboukir, Sept. 10.

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships that the Capitan Pacha and I have agreed on the enclosed distribution of the vessels of war found in the enemy's possession in Alexandria, of which I trust their Lordships will approve.

I have, &c.

KEITH.

His Highness the Capitan Pacha and Lord Keith have agreed to receive the Enemy's ships as under, viz.

CAPITAN PACHA.		LORD KEITH.	
Caulle	64	L'Egyptienne	50
Justice	46	Régénérée	32
No. 1, Venetian	26	No. 2, Venetian	26

The Turkish corvettes to be given to the Capitan Pacha; but to be previously valued.

KEITH.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR,

Foudroyant, at Sea, Sept. 19.
I have the honour and satisfaction of transmitting to you, for the information

of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter received by me from Rear-Admiral Sir John Warren, inclosing one from Capt. Halsted, of his Majesty's ship the Phoenix, reporting the capture of the enemy's frigates.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

Renown, Mubon, Aug. 13.

MY LORD,

I have inclosed to your Lordship the copy of a letter I received from Captain Halsted of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, giving me an account of the capture of La Carrere French frigate, by Capt. Gower, in his Majesty's ship La Pomone, on the 3d inst. with a list of the killed and wounded in the latter ship.

Capt. Gower speaks very highly of the conduct of the Officers and crew of La Pomone; and I beg leave to recommend to your consideration Lieut. Lloyd, first of that ship as a very deserving Officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

Phoenix, off Elbe, Aug. 3.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that at half past two P. M. a frigate and several small vessels were seen to the Southward of the Pionbino Passage, steering for Port Longone. The Squadron under my command went in chase of them immediately; and I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that at ten minutes past eight, after several shot being fired from bow and stern chasers, Capt. Gower, of the Pomone, in a very gallant and Officer-like manner, ran alongside the frigate, and after ten minutes resistance she surrendered: she is La Carrere French frigate, from Port Hercule, with ammunition for Longone, mounting 26 eighteen-pounders, with two spare ports on her main deck, and 12 brads eights, with two brads thirty-six pound caronades on her quarter deck and forecable, and 356 men. She is a very fine frigate, six years old, and just completely fitted at Toulon. The small vessels with her had ordnance stores, &c. &c. for the same place, and I am fearful two or three have got in.

Capt. Gower speaks in great praise of Mr. Lloyd, the First Lieutenant of the Pomone, and also of all the rest of his Officers and ship's company.

The Phoenix not being able to get nearer than random shot, did not fire. Captain Ballard in the Pearl, when it

was doubtful at which point the wind would fix, very judiciously kept between the enemy and Port Longone, should he have attempted to enter it.

I am sorry to add a list of two killed and four wounded on board the Pomone, one of the former Mr. Thomas Cook, boatswain, and one of the latter, Lieutenant Charles Douglas of the Marines, who has lost a leg.—I have not yet received the correct account of the loss of the enemy.

I am, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

P. S. Since writing the above, I am sorry to add that Lieut. Douglas has died of his wounds.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B.

A list of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, in Action with the French Frigate Le Carrere, off Elbe, Aug. 3, 1801.

KILLED.—Thomas Cook, boatswain; and Samuel Herring, quarter-master.

WOUNDED.—Charles Douglas, Lieutenant of Marines, since dead; John Cox, able seaman, since dead; John Brown, able seaman; John Boyd, able seaman.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

On board his Majesty's Ship Foudroyant, Vallette, O.R. S.

SIR,

I have the honour of transmitting, for their Lordship's information, a copy of a letter, with its inclosure, received by me from Rear-Adm. Sir John Borlase Warren, conveying the satisfactory intelligence of his Majesty's late ship Success having been recovered from the possession of the enemy, and their own frigate La Bravoure destroyed by the active exertions of Captains Halsted, Cockburn, and Gower, of his Majesty's ship the Phoenix, La Minerve, and La Pomone.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Renown, at Sea, Sept. 8.

MY LORD,

I have much satisfaction in communicating to you Captain Halsted's letter of the 1d informing me of the capture of his Majesty's late ship the Success, and the destruction of La Bravoure frigate of 46 guns, being the whole of the enemy's Squadron employed in the attack of Porto Ferrajo, in the Island of Elba.

I feel much indebted to Captain Halsted,

ted, who commanded his Majesty's frigates I had stationed for the defence of Elba, and also to Captains Cockburn and Gower, for their zeal and good conduct, as well as every Officer and man in the squadron; and trust that the merits they have exhibited on this occasion will entitle them to your Lordship's approbation and favour.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) J. BORLASE WARREN.
Right Hon Lord Keith, &c.

Phoenix, off Vada, near Leghorn,
SIR, September 2.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that while at anchor off Piombino, for the purpose of preventing supplies being sent by the enemy from that place to Port Longone, at half past six A. M. his Majesty's ship *Minerve*, which had joined and parted from me the day before, was seen in the N. W. standing towards the *Phoenix*, firing guns, and with the signal flying for an enemy. I immediately made the *Pomone*'s signal to chase that way, she having joined me two days before, and got the *Phoenix* under sail, upon which the *Minerve* bore up, and made all sail to the Northward, the *Pomone* and *Phoenix* following. About nine o'clock we saw two frigates to the Northward, steering towards Leghorn, apparently French, and between ten and eleven we observed that the nearest to us had run aground on the shoal off Vada, and upon the approach of the squadron, and a shot being fired towards her from the *Minerve* in passing, she struck her colours without firing a gun, and was taken possession of by the *Pomone*. It was an additional pleasure when I found her to be his Majesty's late ship *Succes*, commanded by Monsr. Britel. The *Minerve* being the headmost ship, went on in pursuit of the other, which was endeavouring to get to Leghorn, but fortunately the wind shifting to the Northward, enabled the *Minerve* to get well up with the enemy before he could accomplish his views; and after missing stays, and attempting to ~~went~~ got on shore under the Lantegano battery to the southward of Leghorn, where her masts soon went by the board, and the ship was totally lost, having struck her colours without making any resistance. She proves to have been *La Havours* French frigate of 46 guns, commanded by Monsr. Dordelin, carrying twenty-eight twelve-pounders on her main deck, with two hundred and eighty-three men, the Captain and several of his Officers

being made prisoners of the *Minerve*'s boats. Captain Cockburn informs me, that in consequence of the surf running high, night coming on, and the enemy on shore firing upon the ship and boats, he was prevented making a greater number of the crew prisoners; and would have burnt her, had it not been a certainty that many of the enemy must have perished in the flames.

Capt. Cockburn speaks in the handsomest manner of Mr. Kelly his First Lieutenant, as well as of the rest of his Officers and ship's company on this occasion.

I feel much indebted to Captains Cockburn and Gower for their zeal and activity, as the taking and destroying these two ships completes the demolition of the squadron of French frigates (in less than a month) which had been employed in the blockade of Porto Ferrajo.

I beg also to mention, that by the exertions of Lieut. Thompson, of the *Phoenix*, and the men employed under him belonging to the different ships, the *Succes* has been got off without receiving any material injury.

The anxiety shewn by all ranks on board the *Phoenix* to get up with the enemy can be better imagined than I can describe. The above frigates left Leghorn Mole, in the evening of the 21st ult. with orders from Gen. Watrin to attack the *Phoenix*, intelligence of which I had received about a week before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. W. HALBET D.
Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. Rear
Admiral of the White, &c.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

On board his Majesty's Ship Foxhound
SIR, and, Vallette, Oct. 2.

I have the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's late sloop the *Bull Dog* has been recovered from the enemy by the gallant exertions of Capt. Lord William Stuart, of his Majesty's ship *Champion*; I enclose a Copy of a Letter from Capt. Rogers, of the *Mercury*, conveying the intelligence of that event to me; and have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Mercury, Gulf of Toronto,

MY LORD, Sept. 17.

Having received information that his Majesty's late sloop the *Bull Dog* had
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ailed from Ancona on the 25th of August, with several Trabacolos for Egypt, or Tarento, laden with cannon, powder, shot, &c. I went immediately in pursuit of them, with the Mercury and Champion; and on the morning of the 15th, just entering the Gulf of Tarento, we had the satisfaction of discovering the St. Dorothea in chase of the above mentioned vessels, but at a very great distance to windward, and it was impossible to get near enough to keep sight of them after dark; however, we continued beating to windward all night, and at day-light the Champion made the signal for seeing them, to leeward, close in with Gallipoli; but she was unable to prevent their anchoring under the guns of the garrison; this was however no check to the gallantry of Lord William Stuart, who persevered in a very distinguished manner, notwithstanding the fire from the batteries and the Bull Dog, until he got close under her stern, and then gave her so warm a return, that in a few minutes she hauled down her colours, and the cable being cut, was soon without reach of the batteries.

There were four Trabacolos and a Tartan with the Bull Dog, all of which had warped close to the walls of the garrison, except one Trabacolo, which was also well in and defended by the batteries; but the Mercury was enabled to get so near as to drop a boat and bring her off without mischief; she is laden with brass mortars, field pieces, &c. and was destined for Tarento.

Lord William Stuart reports one man killed on board the Champion, and several shot in the masts and hull, chiefly from the batteries.

I have, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Right Hon. Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 14.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General the Hon. H. E. Fox, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Mediterranean, dated Malta, 7th of October.

I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship a letter I have received from Lieut. Colonel Alley, commanding the troops in British pay in the Island of Elba.

PER, Porto Ferrajo, Sept. 16.

I have the honour to inform you, that

since my last dispatch we could observe the enemy busily employed in strengthening their works and batteries round this place, and especially towards the church of the Annunciata, and English Fort, where we found they had thrown up some additional works, and masked all the embrasures, by filling them with fascines.

Sir John Warren arrived here on the 12th inst. and from all the intelligence I had received, I thought, with the assistance of the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen, an attack from the garrison might be attended with good effects; that we might at least destroy the batteries that shut up the port, and by bringing their force into the field, be able to ascertain how far the accounts we had received of their numbers were to be depended on.

The Admiral acceded to my representation, and on the morning of the 14th inst. with the concurrence of the Governor, a little before day-light, a landing was made by two separate divisions, amounting in the whole to about one thousand men, including Tuscans, peasants, pioneers, &c. at the same time that a reserve was left in the garrison under the command of Lieut. Col. De Bercy, to make a sortie from the gate, if found practicable, and to co-operate with the main body, in seizing the works in front of the Falcone.

The landings were made with success, and the batteries round the bay were destroyed, but finding our force not sufficient to complete the whole business, we re-embarked our troops with comparatively little loss, having destroyed the batteries of Punta Pina, the Grottoes, and Giovanni, with a great quantity of powder and made up ammunition, and bringing off into the garrison one hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder: we also brought off with us fifty-three prisoners, including three captains and two subalterns.

I feel myself much indebted to the corps of marines and seamen for their support and assistance, and was much pleased to see the readiness of the Swiss troops under Captain De Winter; Captain Knobler of that corps, who had the command of the division sent against Punta Pina, speaks very handsomely of the detachment of De Bercy's Corps, who acted with him on this occasion.

I beg leave further to express my gratitude to Captain White, of his Majesty's ship Renown, for his great attention in the arrangement for the landing

and his activity in re-embarking the troops, when a good deal pressed by the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE AIREY, Lieut. Col.

I cannot close this letter without submitting to your Excellency the very meritorious conduct and uncommon zeal and attention of Messrs. Grant and Littledale, in preparing and providing every thing necessary for the operations of the day.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the attack of the enemy's batteries on the Island of Elba, on the 14th instant.

De Bercy's Corps—3 missing.

Swifts Corps—5 killed, 14 wounded, 11 missing.

Tuscan Corps—12 killed, 9 wounded, 14 missing.

Total—17 killed, 23 wounded, 28 missing.

I have not yet got the return of seamen and marines.

Captain Long, of the Vincago brig, was unfortunately mortally wounded, and died the next day; Lieut. Clarke, of the Marines, wounded and prisoner.

(Signed)

GEORGE AIREY, Lieut. Col.

The Hon. General Fox, &c.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

A LETTER from Moscow, dated October 1, says: "The ceremony of the young Emperor's coronation has been particularly grand; so much so in fact, that I feel recompensed by the sight, for the very comfortable journey of two thousand miles, which I encountered in order to be present at it.

"The Emperor arrived at his palace in the suburbs, on the 22d ult. where he continued to reside till the 27th; during the interim, however, he repeatedly visited the city in private. On the morning of Sunday he made his public entry—the procession was led by the heralds and the Grand Duke's regiment of cavalry; to these succeeded a long line of empty carriages belonging to the Nobility; a regiment of hussars, richly dressed, well mounted, and in all respects the finest corps I ever saw, followed; and then the Nobility in their carriages of state, the Grand Chamberlains, and all the superior Officers of the Government. The equi-

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pages were most magnificent; the carriages in general were drawn by six horses, and attended by eight servants in the richest liveries.

"The Empress Dowager, in her state carriage, came next; then the present Empress (a most lovely woman); and then the sisters of the Emperor, followed by another regiment of hussars, caparisoned as the former.

"Next in succession came the Emperor mounted on a fine English horse, with the Grand Duke riding on his right, and a vast body of guards closed the procession.

"The church ceremony commenced by the Archbishop Platen consecrating the crown, &c. At nine o'clock the Empress mother entered the cathedral under a salute of cannon and a *feu de joye*, and took her seat, which was placed on the left hand of the throne—the Emperor and Empress followed, and then the Nobility of both sexes, who, most superbly dressed, were seated on each side of the cathedral; the centre was occupied by those of the first class.

"The prayers were performed by the Archbishop Platen, assisted by the Bishops, whose dress was uncommonly magnificent; the ceremonies, music, &c. engaged a considerable time, and after a sermon, suited to the occasion, two Bishops advanced with the crown, and, under a salute of cannon, placed it on the head of the Emperor. The scene was grand and impressive, beyond the power of description. The Emperor then placed a crown of the most exquisite workmanship on the Empress's head, discharges of artillery giving weight to the solemnity.

"After the ceremonies of the church were over, their Majesties walked round the Kremlin, under a canopy of gold and silver, and proceeded to the hall to dinner.

"The cathedral is small, but the ceremony was managed with singular precision. The English gentlemen, of whom 17 were present, had seats assigned them, and, to avoid confusion, were, with all the other spectators, except such as trimmed the procession, obliged to attend at seven o'clock in the morning.

"The illuminations of the city continued for three nights. The Kremlin is particularly adapted for such an exhibition, and was uncommonly brilliant.

"The English and other strangers were presented to their Majesties on Tuesday, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at Court.

"The rejoicings are enthusiastic. To-day a fete is to be given to the populace—

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a large field is inclosed, and tables placed for the accommodation of many thousands, and a profusion of wines and viands are prepared, with a variety of amusements.

"The weather has been, and continues to be, uncommonly favourable."

Thirty thousand persons were entertained at dinner at Moscow on the Emperor's coronation. The wine flowed from fountains. The happy event was followed by a Proclamation, ordering the suppression of the recruiting service during the remainder of the year, the remission of the fines not collected, and the release of the insolvent debtors of the Crown.

The Emperor Alexander has issued an ordinance prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment or the knout, artizans and domestics, of both sexes, from gambling for money, in private houses, taverns, &c. Heads of families, inn-keepers, &c. permitting or conniving at the practice, are subjected to a penalty of 25 florins, for each offender. His Majesty has presented 130,000 rubles of silver to the distressed city of Wilna.

A Russian princess lately petitioned the Emperor, intreating to be exempt from the operation of the law, in regard to bills of exchange, &c. observing in her memorial, that as the Emperor was above the law, he could extend to her the favour she solicited: the Emperor replied, "To be above the law, is, if I could, what I would not be; for in all the world I acknowledge no power as legitimate, but that which flows from the law."

The City of Krakow, in Galicia, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

A Letter from Constantinople contains a long account of the rejoicings in that Capital on the arrival of Major Hutchinson, brother to the General, with the intelligence of the surrender of Alexandria. The Major, after an interview with the Caimachan, had the distinguished honour of an audience of two hours of the Grand Seigneur, who bestowed a special deputation to congratulate the General: 750 galley slaves have been released, as have also all persons confined for debts not amounting to 150,000 piastres. The new Turkish Order of Knighthood, formerly conferred on Lord Nelson, has been bestowed on General Hutchinson, Lord Keith, Admiral Blanket, Major Hutch-

inson, Lord Elgin, and several others. Two thousand gold and silver medals have been struck off, to be distributed among the British troops. The Grand Seigneur has gone in solemn procession to the Mosque to return Thanks, and the illuminations on the occasion extended twenty miles along the canal.

The Porte is busied in arrangements for the organization of Egypt; the number, as well as the power, of the Beys is to be greatly reduced.

Frontiers of Turkey.—The Porte is making preparations to reduce Paswan Oglou. Two armies are to act against him; one in Wallachia, and the other in Servia. These two armies are to exceed 100,000 men, and in case of another failure, the greatest part of the Turkish army now in Egypt, under the command of the Grand Vizier, is to be employed against him, Paswan Oglou sends every where emissaries to propagate his principles, and try to make the people dissatisfied with the present Turkish Government. Many of them, are now in Bosnia, and see their wishes accomplished, as this province is on the point of insurrection.—Some time ago Paswan Oglou wished to apprehend the Pacha of Triavenet, who is very partial to the Porte. Paswan sent a corps against him, but the Pacha, who was early informed of Paswan's intention, had put himself in such an excellent posture of defence, and received Paswan's troops in such a manner, that they were obliged directly to return. Since this, the intercourse by messengers between the Pacha and Constantinople is very great.

At Vienna, on the 14th October, the English Envoy and French Ambassador, officially notified the signing the Preliminaries of Peace, as also, that a Plenipotentiary from the Empire was expected at the Congress at Amiens. The misunderstanding between the Emperor and the Elector Palatine, relative to the Bohemian fiefs, was finally adjusted on the 14th.

A tournament took place at Vienna, on the 15th ult. in celebration of the Empress's birth-day; four young noblemen armed at all points, with their horses caparisoned in mail, and all the formality of the ancient tournaments, entered the lists, and contested the palm with great ability.

The Diet of Ratisbon has resolved to erect a monument in honour of the Archduke Charles:

An Article from Berlin of the 3rd Oct. states, that in consequence of the Peace, the Prussian troops had received orders to quit the Electorate of Hanover.

The new Constitution of Holland was carried into effect on the 17th October. When the Directory proclaimed, that out of 416,119, whose names were given in as entitled to vote, only 52,219 have voted for its rejection. According to the 10th article of the present constitution, seven citizens are to be named, who, with five others chosen by them, shall form the Council of State of the Batavian Republic. The new Government is already organized, and the Directory succeeded by the Council of State.

The Zurich Gazette gives a curious detail of Gantheaume's expedition, for the authority of which it vouches a person of that city who was on board the fleet; it states, that the Admiral, having been driven back by contrary winds, after his first leaving Toulon, and again having failed to bombard Porto Ferrajo, began to find sickness make such ravages in his squadron, that he was obliged to send a great many to the Lazaretto at Leghorn, and to send back to Toulon two 84's, a 74, and a 32 gun frigate, for want of men to man them. It was with one ship of 80 guns, three 74's, and the Creole frigate of 42 guns, that he attempted to land troops in Egypt. The expedition took a favourable turn, and the squadron arrived, without having met with the enemy, within forty leagues of Alexandria, and cast anchor. In the evening an English fleet of forty sail was descried, which forced the

Admiral to weigh anchor, and proceed towards the N. E. The landing was to be attempted then in another place; but the shore was lined with Turkish troops and artillery. The Admiral, who began to want provisions, determined to set sail for France. It was fortunate for his squadron that he met the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, which was taken after a gallant action, as well as several other vessels. He found some provisions on board these ships; yet the crew would have perished with hunger, had not the wind been favourable. Each man had but a glass of water, half a glass of brandy, half a pound of salt beef, and three quarters of a biscuit. The Swiftsure was near being burnt by the imprudence of a person, who let a lighted candle fall into a cask of brandy.

At the celebration of the Fete at Paris on the 9th Nov. Lord Cornwallis expelled some surprize that he had not seen a single carriage in the streets except his own. He was informed, that no other was permitted to go through the streets on that day.

Garnerin, with his wife and two other companions, the same day ascended in his balloon, and after a pleasant voyage, descended at Chambourley, near St. Germain. Next morning, at ten o'clock, he again ascended with his company;—the wind carried them towards Rouen, and then towards Dieppe. Within eight leagues of Dieppe, Madame Garnerin and another of the party descended; Garnerin himself and the other continued their voyage, and then descended about five leagues from Dieppe, and within half a mile of the sea.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 22.

T. S. SMITH, who has made so much noise as the Sham-parson of St. Martin's, was convicted of the forgery on Mr. Capper, of the Hungerford Coffee-house. His age was stated to be 23.

23. J. Legge, of Chelsea Hospital, was tried for the murder of his acquaintance and chamber-fellow, William Lambe. It appeared, that the de-

ceased and prisoner had in the College one sitting-room in common, but separate bed-chambers. In this manner they had resided for years.

The wife of the deceased stated, that, on the morning the melancholy circumstance took place, she came out of her bed-room at near seven o'clock, and found the prisoner walking about, and swearing very much. She asked him what was the matter. On which

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he replied, he would turn her out of the room if she said another word. Soon after he went back to her bed room, to see if her husband was stirring, and found he was dressing himself. At that moment the prisoner rushed by her, and put a pistol into the hand of the deceased, who asked what that was for, and threw it into the other room. The prisoner made towards the door, and fired through the glass of it; then, turning to her, said, "I've done it! I've done it!" She perceived her husband fall, and he expired immediately. This was corroborated by two witnesses, who went into the room on hearing the report of the pistol. One of them found a broken pistol on the ground, with a ball in it, but no powder, and both of them heard the prisoner acknowledge the fact, and express satisfaction at what he had done.

The prisoner in his defence said, that he had received repeated insults from the deceased, and had brought the pistols for the purpose of obtaining an honourable end of the differences that had existed between them. That upon his entering one, Lambie threw it violently at him, on which he cocked his gun, and shot him dead. An attempt was made to prove him insane, but the evidence merely went to his being melancholy, and in two or three instances having talked wildly. The Judge thought the case an aggravated murder. He was convicted, and sentenced, according to the act, to be hanged, and his body to be dissected.

The trial of this prisoner was followed by that of Richard Starke, for the murder of his wife, by beating, kicking, and dragging her on the floor. The facts were clearly made out, and the Recorder passed the same sentence as in the former case.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Winchester have generally reported to Lord Pelham, that the farmers of their respective parishes are not inclined to make the returns of their crops, per acre, as desired by Government.

Some evenings since, at the Bull Inn, Nuneaton, Oxfordshire, a taylor wearing half a crown with a farmer, that he would give him the first slap on the face; on trial the taylor lost, and being farther exasperated by the weight of the blow, he caught the farmer's left ear between his teeth, and completely severed it from his head.

The following Notice was posted at Lloyd's:—Passports are ready to be granted (on depositing attested copies of the ship's registers) by applying to Thomas Bidwell, Esq. Chief Clerk at Lord Hawkebury's Office.

Since 1793 the French Navy has lost, either by war or the elements, 45 ships of the line, a fifties, and 294 smaller vessels. The Dutch, 25 ships of the line, one fifty, and 63 smaller. The Spanish, 11 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 55 sloops, &c.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis Cornwallis to be Plenipotentiary at the Congress to be held at Amiens; and also to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq. to execute the Office of his Majesty's Secretary at the said Congress.

The town of Amiens, in France, was celebrated before the Revolution for its manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which, it is said, employed 30,000 people. This ancient town is remarkable for having been taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following singular stratagem. A number of soldiers disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with walnuts, and let a quantity of them fall from the machine just as the gate was opened: and while the unsuspecting guard was gathering up the nuts, the Spanish army entered, and took possession of the town. It was retaken by Henry the Fourth. Amiens is the road from Calais to Paris, 75 miles north of that city.

Lord Hawkebury has received from the Emperor of Russia a snuff-box, valued at 1600*l*. The lid contains a portrait in miniature of his Imperial Majesty, taken by an English artist, at St. Petersburg, over which a profusion of valuable diamonds are disposed into the resemblance of laurel and olive-branches.

William Keep, a lad of 14 years, was indicted for secreting a bank bill of 5*l*. which was inclosed in a letter he had the charge of, as a person employed in the Post Office. The charge was clearly substantiated, and he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth.

Nov. 1. In the evening a fire broke out at the Deanery, at Southampton, which was entirely burned to the ground; so rapid were the flames, that no possible exertion could preserve the mansion.

manion, which had recently been repaired.

8. Pursuant to their sentences of the preceding Friday, *John Legge*, the Chief sea prisoner, and *Richard Starke*, were brought to execution at the Old Bailey. Starke died very penitent, and was exhorted to courage by Legge, who was a much older man. The latter had been awakened out of a sound sleep at seven in the morning. When about to be turned off, he warned the crowd of the fatal effects of intemperate passion. Just at this moment Mr. Kirby suggested to Dr. Ford the propriety of interrogating him on the pistols being both loaded or not. Dr. Ford complied, when Legge answered—"The pistols were both equally loaded—so help me God! Lord have mercy on my soul!"—and, with his fellow convict, was launched into eternity. The bodies of both having hung an hour, were conveyed to surgeon's Hall, for dissection. Legge had served formerly in the gallant 34th regiment, and was reckoned one of the best swordsmen in the army. He was 75 years of age, near six feet high, and well proportioned, with an expressive countenance, to which the "sable-livered" cast of his hair gave him a very interesting appearance.

8. This day the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor Elect, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, attended by the City Officers, went to Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor Elect was sworn into office; after which they proceeded to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the occasion, being the farewell dinner.

The late Lord Mayor, on his health being drank, returned thanks in a short speech, in which he said—"I assure you, with truth, that these thanks flow from a grateful heart. When I look back on my past life, and know that I have been advanced literally from a dunghill to the Chief Magistracy of this great City, I bow down with gratitude to Providence, Providence, ever gracious, ordains all things! Providence superintends all things! Providence giveth wisdom to a fool! Providence giveth strength to the weak. In my humble exertion to fulfil the various duties of that high and important office, from which I am about to retire, if I have the good fortune to merit your approbation, and to have given

satisfaction to my Fellow Citizens at large, I retire with pleasure again to enjoy the comfort and happiness of domestic society. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace, and when the time comes, I shall die content."

9. The new Lord Mayor, Sir John Eamer, with the usual attendants, proceeded from Guildhall to the Three Cranes Stairs, where he took water for Westminster: after having been presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and having saluted the different Courts, he returned to Blackfriars. He was received by the East and West London regiments of Militia, and proceeded to Guildhall. To give additional splendour to the procession, four suits of mail had been borrowed from the Tower, in one of which, said to have been the identical armour of William the Conqueror, a man rode on horseback, attended by three Esquires on foot. Sir W. Staines had no sooner landed than the horses were taken from his carriage by the populace, and he was drawn to Guildhall. Similar compliments were paid to Lord Nelson, and Alderman Combe, but at much shorter distances from Guildhall. The entertainment consisted of above 2000 dishes: and the Hall was adapted to the accommodation of 4000 persons. The Chancellor, with nine of the Judges, all the great Officers of State, Lord Hood, Lord Nelson, Earl Pomfret, Lord Grantley, Mr. and Mrs. Otto, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Erskine, &c. were of the party.

The effect of conscience has been strongly manifested within these few days in the North of Ireland, where twenty years back Mr. Dawson, father of the present Member for the county of Monaghan, was murdered. Every means that could be devised were ineffectually tried to bring to punishment the perpetrators of this horrid deed; but one of them, goaded by remorse, has now made full confession of the act and motives, amongst which latter is stated to be a considerable reward, given by a person of some consequence near Ardee; who, with his accomplices, are in custody.

8. As some children were playing near the Jetty-head, Waingate, York, one of them was pushed into the water; the cries of the rest alarmed the neighbours, when two women, who had

to its assistance; one of the women instantaneously plunged in, but being out of her depth sunk. The man would have followed her, but was prevented by his wife, who recollected that there was a long pole with a hook to it at some distance, and flew for it; in a short time the cloaths of the child were caught by the hook, and it was dragged on shore, and the woman soon after, but both cold, stiff, and apparently lifeless. The means recommended by the Humane Society for re-animating nature were happily resorted to, and they were both recalled to life: the one being the only child of fondly dotting parents, and the other the mother of five small children.

9. General Moore landed at Portsmouth, charged with dispatches from General Sir J. M. Hutchinson and Captain Otter, with dispatches from Lord Keith. They came home in the *Morgiana* brig. About an hour after their arrival, *El Carmen* frigate came into Spithead, having on board Colonel Abercromby and Sir Sidney Smith, the bearers of the official account of the surrender of Alexandria, the duplicate of which was received in the beginning of the last month. All the above Officers immediately set off for town, where they arrived on the following morning.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. John Kennedy, curate of Kemscote, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Storace, widow of the late composer Stephen Storace.

George Ellis, esq. M. P. to Miss Parker, daughter to Adm. Sir Peter Parker.

James McMaster, esq. of Doughy-street, Guildford Street, to Miss Roberts.

Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. commissioner of the treasury in Ireland, to Miss Latouche.

The Hon. George Illy, eldest son of Lord Bolton, to Miss Rachel Ives Drake, daughter of William Drake, jun. esq. member for Agmondesham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 15.

THE Rev. Robert Thonlinson, rector of Clay near the Sea, in his 59th year.

17. At Cambridge, aged 71, Mr. John Macmill, formerly a book-killer there.

18. Philip Stanhope, esq. in his 39th year.

In the Fleet Prison, aged 79, Philip Hale, esq. of Weald Hall, Essex.

George Aylmer, esq. third son of the Rev. John Aylmer.

20. At Walton, near Aylesbury, aged 104 years, Mrs. Hesser, of that place.

The Rev. John Simons, of Heavitree, near Exeter.

22. At Thoresby Park, Nottinghamshire, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont, M. P. for that county.

At Colchester, William Ross, esq. Lieutenant of the grenadier company of the East Middlesex militia.

23. Mr. James Farmer, of Cumberland-place, New Road, St. Mary's-Bone, aged 72 years. He has bequeathed a large personal property to the society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of

clergymen till of age to put apprentices.

24. At Hendon, George Harvey, esq. Mr. Thomas Higgs, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

Dr. William Lowder, of Upper East Hayes, in his 69th year.

26. Mr. Oddie, of Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

27. Henry Edgell, esq. of Standerwick Court.

28. Stephen Thurston Adey, esq. M. P. for Higham Ferrars.

29. In Bond-street, Captain Patrick Scott, of the Bengal military establishment.

Mr. Edward Jackson, of Highbury Terrace, formerly of Gratechurch-street, in his 77th year.

30. At Brantfield Links, Alexander Paul, aged 8½ years. He was at the battle of Fontenoy as a soldier, where his cartridge-box and part of his coat were carried away by a cannon-ball, and a musket ball passed through his hat. He had a pension for forty-four years.

At Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Bateman, rector of Whaplode, in Lincolnshire.

Mr James Hodgson, of Chancery lane, attorney-at-law.

31. At Sutton on the Forest, near York, the Rev. Henry Goodricke, prebendary of Grindall, in that Cathedral, rector of Hunstingore, and vicar of Alborough, both in that county.

Lately, at Blurton, aged 52, the Rev. T. S. Rutt, vicar of Stannington, Northumberland.

Nov. 1. Mr. Richard Kaye, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

2. At Plumbland, the Rev. John Bird, rector of that place.

At Silkhead House, near Winchester, Mrs. Travis, wife of Robert Travis, Esq. and sister of Lady Muncaster.

At Gelling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, in his 84th year, the Rev. Robert Lascelles, A. M. vicar of Gelling, and rector of Middleton in Teesdale, in the county of Durham. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, and of John Hall Stevenson, author of *Crazy Tales*, in which latter work he is distinguished by the name of PANTY.

At Exmouth, Mr. Geo. Frend.

3. At Carrickmacrole, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, catholic bishop of Clogher.

At Buxton, the Hon. Captain Hamilton Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Crauford.

At Windsor, Mr. Wright, one of the Queen's pages.

4. At Brompton, Jonathan Fearnside, esq. of the exchequer.

At Bish Court, Surry, in his 83d year, John Ewart, esq.

7. At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Higgins, of Finsbury-square.

In Charterhouse-square, the Rev. Anthony Natt, A. M. in the 87th year of his age. He was formerly commoner of Queen's, and fellow of Wadham Colleges, in Oxford. He was also rector of Netteswell, in Essex, thirty-five years, and vicar of Stanton, in Hertfordshire, fifty-four years.

At Thirsk, George Bell, esq. aged 82 years.

10. At Putney, in his 93d year, Peter Stapel, esq. formerly an eminent Dutch merchant.

The Rev. Charles Lock, many years rector of North Bevey, in Devonshire.

At Harrow, the Rev. B. Escott, M. A. rector of Brompton Ralph and Kilsford, in Somersetshire.

Lately, the Rev. Charles Weston, prebendary of Dunham, and rector of Thersfield, Hertfordshire.

William Walker, esq. of Paisley, in his 75th year.

12. At Heybridge, near Maldon, Mr. Robert Bernard, miller.

14. T. Potter, esq. of Harley-street.

15. Mr. Peter Drinkwater, of Manchester.

17. Mr. James Woodcock, many years assistant clerk in the Town Clerk's office.

John Croser, esq. of Ickenham, Middlesex, aged 80.

18. In Harley-street, Captain Roberts, of the Rodney West Indiaman.

19. At Exmouth, Lady Viscountess Galway.

20. At Ham, in Surry, in her 73d year, Lady Juliana Penn, fourth daughter of Thomas Earl of Pomfret, and relict of the late Thomas Penn, esq. formerly hereditary proprietor of Pennsylvania.

Anthony Gell, jun. esq. clerk of the cash book in the auditor's office, exchequer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 1. At Quebec, in consequence of a duel, Michael Impey, esq. eldest son of Sir Elijah Impey. He was major of the 6th regiment.

JUNE 6. At Cananore, on the Malabar Coast, Captain Benjamin Wood, of the Bombay European regiment.

JULY 4. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Col. Walker, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

AUG. 12. At Roletta, in Egypt, Captain William Netherfole Long, of the 89th regiment.

In India, Onslow Grose, esq. captain in the East India Company's service, youngest son of the late Francis Grose, esq. F. A. S.

At Macao, in China, Dec. 1820, Major John Munro, in the East India Company's service.

Returning from Madeira, John Robert Chambers, esq. of Queen's-square.

At Roletta, in July, Lieut. Colonel McDouall, of the 79th regiment, of wounds received in the battle of the 13th of March.

On his passage from India, Lieut. Colonel Talley.



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European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. ROBERT PALMER. And, 2. A VIEW of DEVONSHIRE PLACE and WIMPOLE STREET, from the NEW ROAD, ST. MARY-LE-BONE.]

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VOL. XL. Dec. 1801.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is not yet in our power to perform our promise to our Correspondent *RUSTICUS*, several of our numbers being yet to reprint. We hope soon to be able to perform our engagement with him, and notice will be given of it.

The present Number will answer B: S.'s question.

The piece mentioned by Sempronius never came to our hands.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 5, to December 12.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00		00		00		00		00		Essex	71	10	38	0	40	10	28	8	31	10
											Kent	72	4	39	0	38	10	28	9	36	0
											Suffex	66	8	00	0	42	4	27	7	00	0
											Suffolk	72	4	00	0	42	2	23	8	33	11
											Cambrid.	73	11	44	0	37	4	20	5	35	6
											Norfolk	70	10	39	0	40	8	24	9	35	7
											Lincoln	72	7	45	0	44	10	21	0	43	5
											York	70	3	47	0	43	4	21	6	41	9
											Durham	71	11	00	0	44	0	20	3	00	0
											Northum.	67	3	44	0	35	1	20	9	00	0
											Cumberl.	91	5	56	0	44	3	26	1	00	0
											Westmor.	83	8	55	0	50	1	24	6	20	0
											Lancash.	80	9	00	0	50	9	27	10	44	1
											Cheshire	72	11	00	0	57	5	27	2	52	2
											Gloucest.	74	4	00	0	44	4	28	0	46	7
											Somerfet	78	0	00	0	47	11	24	0	52	0
											Monmon.	81	0	00	0	48	7	22	0	00	0
											Devon	75	10	00	0	38	9	24	0	54	0
											Cornwall	71	8	00	0	34	5	16	6	00	0
											Dorset	74	8	00	0	45	9	31	4	53	0
											Hants	70	9	00	0	43	7	29	5	53	10
										WALES.											
											N. Wales	73	4	50	0	45	0	26	4	00	0
											S. Wales	67	2	00	0	39	11	17	1	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
27	29.54	41	N.W.	9	28.56	50	—	S.	
28	28.90	38	E.	10	29.34	47	—	S.	
29	29.50	39	N.	11	29.65	46	—	W.	
30	29.00	37	N.W.	12	29.62	37	—	W.	
				13	29.64	29	—	W.	
				14	29.66	28	—	N.W.	
				15	29.70	28	—	S.W.	
				16	29.30	27	—	N.W.	
				17	29.35	27	—	N.	
				18	29.70	29	—	W.	
				19	30.10	27	—	N.	
				20	30.15	28	—	N.W.	
				21	29.80	40	—	S.W.	
				22	29.90	38	—	N.	
				23	29.60	42	—	S.	
				24	29.60	31	—	S.W.	
DECEMBER.									
1	28.89	40	W.						
2	29.30	38	S.W.						
3	29.40	38	W.						
4	29.70	37	S.W.						
5	29.10	39	S.W.						
6	29.55	37	S.W.						
7	29.60	38	W.						
8	29.67	39	S.E. W.						

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR DECEMBER 1801.

MR. ROBERT PALMER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman, who, we believe, with the exception of Messrs. King and Packer, and Miss Pope, is the performer of longest standing in Drury-lane Theatre, was born in Banbury-court, Long-acre, in the month of September 1757. His father, Robert Palmer, had served his country in Germany under the Marquis of Granby; and by his good conduct acquired the favour of his Lordship, who, when the war terminated, recommended him to Mr. Garrick, and he was made one of the box-door keepers of the Theatre; to which were annexed some other appendages, that made his latter days easy after the fatigues of war. In this situation he conciliated the esteem of his superiors, and verified the saying of the poet:

"Honour or shame from no condition
rise:

"Act well your part—there all the honour
lies."

Robert, the more immediate object of our present notice, received the rudiments of education in a school kept by a Mr. Avarello, at Brook Green, Hammer-smith; from which he was brought to town, at the early age of six years, by Mr. Garrick's desire, to appear as *Mussard-Jest*, in *The Midsummer Night's Dream*. Our young Actor's employment, for some time after this, was, as Page to support the trains of Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Yates, and other Tragedy heroines of the day.

In this minor office, Robert early became a favourite of the Fair; and from many theatrical queens and princesses did he receive frequent presents of toys, sweetmeats, and other gratuities suited to his age: on one occasion, however, he experienced, in a particular manner, the liberality of Mrs. Barry. Having been promoted from a dumb train-bearer, and entrusted with the

superior rank of Page to Polydore in *The Orphan*, Mrs. Barry, when, as Monimia, she says,

"Perhaps I've been ungrateful: here's money for you.

"Will you oblige me? Shall I see you
oft'ner?"

actually placed two guineas in his palm. On quitting the stage, and making the discovery, Robert was all agitation till Mrs. Barry came off; when desiring she might be informed that he wished to speak to her, he was introduced to her dressing-room. "Well, Bobby," said she, "what have you to say?"—"Madam, you have made a mistake; and, instead of stage-money, have given me two real guineas."—"Twas no mistake, my dear; I meant them for you. Be a good boy, and that shall not be the last token of my friendship." She kissed him, and *Cordelia* withdrew with his prodigious wealth.

As his destination now seemed to be the stage as a profession, his education was not to be neglected. He was, therefore, kept closely at a school then under a Mr. Dick, in Hart-street, Covent Garden, to furnish his head with the necessary accomplishments; and at the same time artful to Grimaldi the dancer, as a pupil, for the exercise of his heels.

His first entrée as an efficient actor was, we believe, at Canterbury, in the summer of 1773, being then sixteen years of age; and the character, *Squire Richard* in *The Provok'd Husband*. What other parts he undertook at that time we know not; but he was favoured with a salary of 12s. per week. On his return, he passed the winter at his father's house wholly unemployed. In the following summer (1774) he went to Birmingham, and was entered of Mr. Yates's Company; at 15s.

In the autumn of 1774, Robert came to London; and Mr. Garrick, "to pre-

vent (as he said) Bob's getting bad habits by strolling in the country," desired that he might stay in town, and make himself useful at the Theatre; promising to make him a compliment at the end of the season. His employment was chiefly in dances and pantomimes; and at the close of the season, Mr. Garrick ordered him 4*l.* 1*9s.* which was paid to his father; and appeared to amount, upon calculation, to nearly one shilling for each of his performances.

In the summer of 1775, Mr. Foote engaged him at a salary of a guinea-and-half per week; and he made his debut at the Little Theatre as *James*, in *The Bankrupt*, of which Lamash was the original performer. He had never before had a settled engagement in London; and now, considering himself as setting out for life, he resolved by attention and diligence to deserve credit, if he could not hope to achieve fame.

Dicky Druggel was the first new character that was given to him; and he performed it in such a manner as to gain the approbation of the audience and the praise of his Manager. This also led to his establishment at Drury-lane.

The season 1776-7 was that in which the new Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre (Messrs. Sheridan, Ford, &c.) commenced their operations; and by them our hero was engaged at 1*l.* a-week; but, though at the Haymarket he had figured away as *Sir James Elliot*, *Sir George Wealthy*, *Razor*, &c. he found his talents seldom employed at Drury in a higher sphere than delivering or receiving messages. The season following, though his salary was advanced to 3*0s.* and in the subsequent one to 3*l.* his duty was not made much more respectable: he still remained in the back-ground, though (with the exception of 1792 at the Haymarket, and 1793-4 at Drury-lane, during which time he was in Scotland) he has been regularly engaged in both companies from that to the present time.

That his talents, if not of the very highest class, were even then capable of better service than they were usually employed in, was evinced by an accidental occurrence in 1782; when, during the temporary absence of Mr. Lee Leves, he was borrowed by the Manager of Covent Garden, to play the part of *Sparkle*, in *Which is the Man*. Though under the disadvantage of fol-

lowing so favourite a performer, the audience flattered our hero with very liberal applause.

In the season of 1783-4, another accident placed Mr. R. Palmer in a situation to the full as irksome, as the one that we have just mentioned was pleasant to him. On some account it was found necessary, at Drury-lane, at a very short notice, to change the play from that which was announced by the bills. *The Lord of the Manor* was the substitute; but here a new difficulty arose: Miss Farren was ill, and Mr. John Palmer not to be found. In this dilemma, Miss Collet was called upon to read for the Lady, and R. Palmer for his brother. Unluckily, the play had never been published, and the House contained but a single MS. copy of it. Our hero and Miss Collet, then, with each a candle in their hand, were to use this book alternately. She read, curtisied, and handed him the book; he read, bowed, and returned it: at length, coming to a passage that had been pretty much interlined (we believe, in Mr. Sheridan's hand-writing), Mr. Palmer could not proceed. The audience hissed most violently; and Palmer, for his justification, found it necessary to request that the book might be handed to my Gentleman in the Pit. The person who took it, having looked at the part, stood on the seat, and declared to the House, that he conceived it to be absolutely illegible. On this, the book was returned; the passage passed over; the audience loudly applauded, and they went on, till the third act; when John Palmer, having entered the house to dress for the farce, resumed his part; Robert took up the character of Crimp, which was regularly assigned to him; and the piece was concluded.

But the new characters that remained to give him a more permanent estimation in the public mind were, *Sir Harry Harlequin*; in *I'll Tell You What*, *Prompt in the Heiress*, and *Shipwreck in Tit for Tat*. Of the first of these characters, we have heard him say, that having rehearsed it two or three times, he was about to throw it up, in despair of *making it tell* (to use a theatrical phrase). One night, however, being in the two shilling gallery, he was soon joined on the seat by a Lady and Gentleman, the latter of whom addressed his wife, or enamourata, in a tone and language so peculiarly affected, as could not fail to

attract his notice. The beau had left his fair one to walk down the benches by herself, but cautioned her thus : " My dear creter, mind how you come down ; for I declare to G— these curled benches have shattered my whole frame." It dwelt on his mind after he quitted the Theatre ; and he resolved to dignify the nimminy pimminy beau with a baronetcy ; Sir Harry Harkiss was rehearsed the next day in a similar style ; and Mrs. Inchbald, who had written the piece, declared the effect to be beyond her idea of what the part was capable of. Mr. Cumberland and Mr. Colman also paid him many compliments on his conception of the part.

From that time our hero has rapidly gained on the public favour. When his brother John withdrew to open the Royalty Theatre, his part of *Joseph Surface* was offered to Mr. Bentley, and afterwards to Mr. Briereton, but declined by them both ; and Robert Palmer was the first person who performed it after the favourite original. To this succeeded *Sir Harry Bagle*, in *The Julius Wye* ; and by the decree of Dodd, and the secession of Moody, a new cast of characters fell to his lot ; as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, *Dangle*, *Sparkish*, and *Lord Feppington*. We cannot compliment Mr. Palmer much on his Irish characters ; perhaps from too strong an impression remaining on our minds of the incomparable Moody in fifth parts ; and, indeed, we rather suppose, that necessity, not choice, has given that character to Mr. Palmer. The other parts that we have mentioned, he plays with ease and humour, without " o'erlepping the modesty of Nature."

On the 18th of August 1798, the Opera House was liberally lent by the Proprietors, free of expence, for the benefit of the orphan daughters of the much-regretted John Palmer ; and the performers of the Little Theatre rendered their services *gratis*. Mr. Colman, whose assiduity on the occasion, did him infinite honour, shut up his own Theatre for the night, and took

the management of the benefit play. The House overflowed in every part. Between the Comedy (*Heir at Law*) and the Farce (*Children in the Wood*), Mr. Robert Palmer came forward to recite some lines written for the occasion by Mr. Colman. But after several ineffectual attempts to speak, his affections as a brother overcoming his exertions as an actor, he was obliged to retire ; and it was some minutes before he recovered himself sufficiently to deliver it. The receipts of the house amounted to near 600l.

As the Address above alluded to has never been presented to the Public, our readers may think the small space that it will occupy not misemployed.

Ere I assume the Actor's destin'd part,
And veil with mimic mirth an aching heart,

Let me to feeling pay the tribute due,
Tears for a Brother lost, and thanks to you.

Still, as that Brother toud his life
Your bounty was the sunshine of his day :

Now, wiapt, alas ! in night's eternal
It falls, like dew from Heaven, upon his tomb :

Your's the benevolent, the manly plan,—
When lost the Actor, to lament the Man ;

Your favourite's Orphan family to save,
And to reward him—e'en beyond the grave.

His Orphans' prayers—their tears—for
And, Oh ! forgive me, while I mingle mine.

Among the strongest-depicted characters that we remember to have seen Mr. Robert Palmer perform, are *Barnardine* (Measure for Measure), *Spilatro* (Italian Monk), *Orion* (Iron Chest), and *Gibbet* (Beaux Stratagem); *Brush* (Clandestine Marriage), *Skipwell* (Tit for Tat), and *Tiptoe* (Ways and Means); *Hans William* (Sighs), and *Francis* (Stranger); *Sir Toby Belch* (Twelfth Night), *Father Philip* (Cattle Show), and *Father Paul* (Duchess); and, certainly, the Actor who can assume with success

* See some account of this Gentleman in our XXXIVth Vol. p. 113, 114.

† Mr. R. Palmer was announced as Gabriel in the Farce.

‡ Whoever has seen him in these parts must allow, that he was, as Lloyd says,

" The very man in look, in voice, in air,
And, though upon the stage, appear'd no play'r."

§ After his performance of this part for the first time, when the Duenna was got up for Mrs. Billington, Mr. Palmer received a very marked compliment from Mr. Sheridan.

such various parts as these, and add to them those of the Foppington cast, must have no inconsiderable claims to public approbation. In the present state of the Stage, we think Mr. Palmer might assume the character of Falstaff, without much apprehension of failure.

Those who have the pleasure of knowing him in private life report him to be highly gifted with companionable qualities, having been all his theatrical life a close observer, and having stored his mind with an almost inexhaustible fund of histronic anecdotes. We do not know that he has ever written any thing for the public eye: but the following whimsical Epistle to a friend, composed almost wholly of the names of Dramatic Pieces, has been handed to us by a gentleman to whom a Copy had been given:

Dear W—,

Better Late than Never. Who would have, thought it? The Mimick; or, Blunders at Brighton. I'll tell you what, You're All in the Wrong to make yourself such a Busy Body about Acting; but, Every Man in his Humour; He would if he could be a Critic, a very Peeping Tom. Such things are The Rage.

All's well that Ends well; I scorn to play The Hypocrite, and with that we were Next Door Neighbours; as we could then have The School for Scandal a Quarter of an Hour before Dinner, or Half an Hour after Supper; talk of Ways and Means, The Wheel of Fortune, The Follies of a Day, or Humours of an Election; and, making it quite a Family Party, be All in good Humour, and never have The Blue Devils. May you and your Lady always prove The Constant Couple, and never have a Prodigal Son! Pray how is Miss in her Teens? By and bye, she will be saying Heigh ho! for a Husband! I hope he will not prove a Deaf Lover, but give Love for Love. You are a Married Man, and know how to Rule a Wife and have a Wife; and Mrs. W— understands The Way to keep him. May she be happy in her Son-in-Law, and prove a Grandmother!

Now as to this letter, *What d'ye call it? Cross Purposes, The Romance of an Hour, or an Agreeable Surprise?* You may wonder: but *The Author* is a Child of Nature, has Two Strings to his Bow; and is no Lyar when he declares himself, dear W—,

Your Sincere Friend,
ROBERT PALMER.

JOHN DAWSON, OF SEDBURG, KENDAL, IN WESTMORELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH many have been the amiable individuals, in the wearied walks of science and philanthropy, who have delighted, throughout the tenour of their well-spent lives, to "Do good by Stealth, and blush'd to find it Fame,"

I cannot but think it the bounden duty of every one who is benefited by their instruction, or relieved by their liberality, to make his acknowledgements as public and as explicit as he can.

In conformity with this rooted persuasion, Sir, I here presume respectfully to point out to the admiration of your enlightened readers, the character of a man, whose extreme modesty is his greatest failing: a man, Mr. Editor, who has done more good, in proportion to his limited means, than any other person whose name is familiar to my ears. That man is JOHN DAWSON, of Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Mr. Dawson commenced his mortal

career about seventy years ago, (for I believe such to be nearly his age), in a very humble situation. Almost self-taught, he has gradually improved his mental powers, till he has become the first Mathematician in England. This assertion, if it needed any illustration, would readily meet with it in the Mathematical University of Cambridge. Almost all the great men of that establishment, resident in the different colleges, have received best part of their education under his eye and direction, during their long vacations; a few instances may suffice,

Mr. Palmer, Senior Wrangler, of St.

John's;

Mr. Jack, Second Wrangler, of St.

John's;

Mr. Harrison, Senior Wrangler, of Queen's;

Mr. Strickland, Second Wrangler, of Trinity;

Mr. Butler, Senior Wrangler, of Sidney;

Mr.

Mr. Tindall, of Trinity;

All these gentlemen, and hundreds more, whose names I will not here enumerate, for fear of prolixity, have often cheerfully avowed their obligations to Mr. Dawson's Lectures.

Strange as it may appear, it is no less true than strange, that Mr. Dawson's emoluments from these labours (emoluments settled long ago by himself, and never yet advanced), are barely sufficient to defray the expences of firing, rooms, and candles! Mr. Dawson declares "it is his *chief amusement* to instruct;" and having learned in the language of Demosthenes, that *Τοσοῦτον οὐκ Ἀφ' ἑνὸς προσδοκῶντος ὄσων αὐτῷ φιλίας τῶν ἡδυνῶν*, he finds his little patrimony fully adequate to all his wants and wishes. In vain therefore, has *Granta* extended her arms, and sought to enrol him among the number of her worthiest sons. He deliberately declines every affectionate offer of honours which he so richly deserves; and, satisfied with contentment, literature, and obscurity,

"Along the cool, sequester'd vale of Life

"Still keeps the noiseless tenour of his But, though he beholds the prizes of

literary ambition *oculo irretorto*, and declines to quit his native plains for all the sweets which Cambridge can afford; it surely becomes the members of that learned body, to testify their admiration of his worth, nay, I will not hesitate to add, their gratitude for his invaluable services, by some more dignified token, than the very elegant present of plate, which I know they lately sent him.

Lord Nelson's Brother has just been created D. D. by the University, out of their respect for the Hero of the Nile; and would a similar compliment to their Tutor, their venerable friend, their nobly disinterested benefactor, disgrace them? O, no, no! I flatter myself, Sir, that this hint will suffice. I have often read the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE* in the Master of Arts Coffee house. Some eye of sensibility will peruse this hurried, well-meant effusion; and the appeal will not have been made in vain.

A CANTAB.

Trinity College, Nov. 9, 1801.

[We believe our Correspondent does not recollect that the University of Cambridge never confers honorary degrees but on their members].

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ IN POPLAR CHAPEL.

In the middle aisle of this Chapel
Lie the remains of GEORGE STEVENS, Esq.
who, after having cheerfully employed

a considerable portion
of his life and fortune

In the illustration of SHAKESPEARE,

expired at Hampstead

in his 64th year,

22d January,

1800.

Peace to these Reliques! once the bright attire

Of spirit sparkling with no common fire!

How oft has pleasure in the social hour

Smil'd at his Wit's exultating power!

And Truth attested with delight intense

The serious charms of his colloquial sense!

His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,

Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay;

His critic's labours, of unwearied force,

Collected light from every distant source;

Want with such true beneficence he cheer'd,

All that his bounty gave, his zeal endear'd.

Learning as vast as mental power could seize,

In sport displaying, and with graceful ease,

Lightly the stage of chequer'd life he trod,

Careless of chance, confiding in his God:

W. H.

In the same grave repose the remains of ELIZABETH STEVENS,
Cousin of the said GEORGE STEVENS. She died 26th January 1801.

†† The reader of taste will readily discover in the above Lines the elegant pen of Mr. HAYLEY
The Sculpture of the Monument is by Mr. FLAXMAN.

Κράϊων ἀπάσης Μόψοπος κυβερνήτης
Πλωτῆσι λαμπροῦχοι ὅτι τὸ ἔργον.

Imperator totius Atticæ classis
Vectoribus lampadiferum instituit cursum.

THAT Mopsopia was one of the names of Attica will admit of no dispute. But the name of the *person*, from whom the country received this appellation, seems to have been rather a disputable point. We are told by some, that Attica was called Mopsopia from Mopsopia, a daughter of Oceanus; by others, that Mopsopus was a son of Ceres; and by others, that the country was named Mopsopia from Mopsops, or Mopsus. But Strabo, to whose authority in matters of antiquity great deference is due, expressly says, in more places than one, that Attica was called Mopsopia ἀπὸ τοῦ Μόψοπου, from *Mopsopus*. Let us now attend to our poet's words, and abide by the sense which they convey. Mopsopus, says he, who commanded the fleet that sailed to Naples, shall institute the torch race in honour of Parthenope. The Scholiast, whom Canter follows, considers Μόψοπος as the genitive of Μόψω. Κράϊων is rendered by *imperator*; by whom Diotimus, it seems, is meant. We should then have read ὁ κράϊων. Lycophron never substitutes the participle in the stead of a *person* understood, without prefixing to it the prepositive article. Μόψοπος κυβερνήτης, *classis Atticæ*, or, more literally, *classis Plois*, is an expression, far less elegant than that, which occurs in another place;

Τὰς Μόψοπειοὺς αἰετὰς ἔσσαν γόας.

S. 1340.

DEVONSHIRE-PLACE AND WIMPOLE STREET, FROM THE NEW
ROAD, ST. MARY-LE-BONE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THESE piles of building, which unite beauty with convenience, have arisen within these few years, and are at once proofs of the opulence and taste of the nation. Though neither, rather than magnificence, have been consulted by the builders, they do not fail to produce, on the whole, a grand effect, and remind one of the following passage from Tacitus relating to the improvements in rebuilding Rome after the destruction in Nero's time. "The

Such probably would have been the expression *here*, had the sense required *Attica*. But *Mopsopus* is the *person's* name.

This torch-race was confessedly of high antiquity. It was instituted long before the times of Diotimus, an obscure archon. That he might follow the example of his predecessors, and recommend himself to the people by the celebration, or by the revival of these games, is indeed very probable. Thus far the Scholiast's account may be accurate. But, *Δίωτος πεινήρας*, that Diotimus made, that he was the first institutor of these games, is an opinion, that demands to be supported by some better authority than he has produced. That better authority is Lycophron. When countries are named from some chieftain, we may be certain that he has acquired a more than ordinary celebrity by institutions, civil or religious, which he has established, either abroad, or at home.

— — — Παιδιῶν
ναιῖ, ἡμισυ τῶν τῶν,
ἰσχυρὸν ἀνδρῶν ἀμύλλαις,
ἀμφὶ κούρην πάλιν.

Pind. Nem. 9:

This celebrity *Mopsopus*, not Diotimus, acquired by the institution of these games in his own country, and at Naples.

Mopsopus totius classis praefectus.

streets were (now) made regular and wide, the height of the houses limited, with areas and porticoes in front; nor was timber used in their exterior parts, but stone only. Public reservoirs of water were provided in various places, and persons to assist in extinguishing fires appointed, and every edifice had its distinct party walls. These regulations, though dictated by utility, did not fail to give beauty also to the new city." P. CIT. ANN. I. Lib. XV. i. 43.

DR. BENTLEY.

The following letter is copied from the original, in the hand-writing of Dr. Bentley.

DEAR SIR, *Trin. Coll. Nov. 18, 1719.*
I THANK you for your last kind letter, though wrote with such laconic brevity, as shows you to be either very busy or very lazy. Since that we have had here a very peculiar scene of malice and party rage. On the 3d of November, (at 10 o'clock in the morning), LXX*, the band which sits here call'd, wrote me in my absence as one of the competitors for the Vice-Chancellorship with Dr. Braddon and Mr. Gieger. The majority of Heads present prick'd me and Mr. Gieger, which was design'd as a slur on me. But the news of it being received by my friends with a great deal of contempt, and the head boy's beating of a dancing through all our viaticum, took in the college 100, it alarm'd and led the party so much, that they might make the future meeting a congregation on the 3d, not to the college (St. Mary's) church, but to the city, and sent messengers for all their Outlie within 10 miles of Cambridge to come at the election. The business was well seconded by my friends to keep the field up, and the enemy kept not long; but they were earnest, till they were in the schools, where as we saty, it was appetit, and laughing at the other, and new faces went out of the schools (as I had

privately desir'd them) without voting at all. Thus ended the farce and the outcome of their own raising; which they now boast of abroad as a legitimate victory, and as a just revenge for making and managing the late Address. And indeed the fury of the whole disaffected and Jacobite party here against me and Mr. Waterland is unexpressible. One would think that the late Address had given them a mortal blow, by the desperate rage they are in. I suppose you have seen a virulent lying paper printed at London about the Address, wherein Mr. Waterland and I are described as Objects of their universal hatred. Nothing now will satisfy them but I must be put by the professor's Chair; and the Church is in great danger from my New Testament. I cannot tell how much the Ministry think us worth their consideration; but here is certainly such a picture; that they may either make the University their own; or let the Jacobite party carry all here before them, and the King's present of books continue rotting in their baggage. If the proposal in our Principis Frederici goes on, and is finish'd upon the King's return, and either a prebend or a Living in the King's patronage is given to Mr. Waterland, I dare undertake that the court

* Dr. Edward Laney, Master of Pembroke Hall, and Professor of Divinity at Gresham College. He died 1728.—EDITOR.

† This was the library of Bishop Moore, which now forms a part of the public Library at Cambridge. At this period Oxford was very disaffected. Riots had taken place, and disturbances were shetted. To keep the place quiet, a troop of horse was sent, which produced the following epigram:

“ The King observing, with judicious eyes,
 The state of his two Universities,
 To Oxford sent a troop of horse; for why?
 That learned body wanted loyalty.
 To Cambridge he sent books, as well discerning
 How much that loyal body wanted learning.”

which was answered by Sir William Browne, it was said, as follows:

“ Contrary methods justly George applies
 To govern his two Universities.
 To Oxford is dispatch'd a troop of horse,
 Since Tories own no argument like force.
 To Cambridge *Esq*'s learned books are sent,
 Since Whigs admit no force like argument.”

EDITOR.

shall

shall hear no more of the Jacobite party here. On the contrary, as all eyes are now open here, and gaze with expectation, if Mr. Waterland and I are neglected above, and exposed here below, defenceless to the malice of an enraged mobb of malcontents, no person henceforth in this place can or will stir one foot to bear up against the stream. This, I know, may look selfish, and may be ill turn'd by an enemy; but its the true state of the case, and the event will prove it so. As I undertook for the Address to Lord Townsend, so I perform'd it in spite of all the arts and power of the party, by a more than double majority, 71 against 29; and if the conditions above are done, all future things will have the same success. For we know their numbers; and are sure we can outvote them if we have these credentials of the courts approbation. Even now, had MILLER * been turn'd out, and the Royal Answer given to the College, I could (had I pleas'd) have

made myself Vice Chancellor, in spite of all their Poffe. But at present several Neuters are in uncertainty, apprehensive that we act without commission, reproach'd as Beggars of preferment, but our performances slighted. Come, I have long known you to be honest, public spirited, and a hearty lover of the Government and Learning; make use of this account to the Public Good, prevent Jacobite principles in our youth; and *Hickian* doctrines in our schools: And lets hear what sentiments you have, what endeavours you make; and pray extend your Spartan Jejunity to the length of a competent letter.

I am,

Your affectionate Friend and Servt,

R. BENTLEY.

For the Revd Dr. Clark,
at his house near,
St. James's Church,
London.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHRISTIAN TRAU GOTT WEINLIG, ARCHITECT, OF DRESDEN.

C. T. WEINLIG, Superintendent of Provincial Architecture, was born 31st of January 1731, and died at Dresden, November 25, 1799, of a nervous fever, after an illness of fourteen days. His father was a Burgo-Master in Dresden, and the true guardian of a city at that time too often oppressed: his brother, still living, is the very excellent Composer and Chanter of the *Kreuz Schule*. Thus, being the son of an old and reputable family, he enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education, and of the free and frequent benefits to be derived from those collections of art, for which Dresden is renowned. The magnificent works which the Court at that time promoted, made an early impression on him; and he determined to dedicate his studies to architecture.

Another fortunate circumstance for him was the acquaintance he made, in his youth, with *Maurer*, the City Mason. In his society, he learned the first principles of his future more extensive knowledge; and even worked in company with him during the building of one of the wings of the Electoral Palace.

This should serve as an example to numbers of architects; who rather pride themselves on being members of this or that public institution, than in the assiduity without which no science can be well understood. The true education of an architect ought to be first that of a mason. He that has never known how properly to build a cottage, is but ill fitted to erect palaces.

To Weinlig, this was the first step of knowledge, and the school of improvement. The celebrated *Le Roy*, with whom he became acquainted at Paris, particularly esteemed him for the mathematical accuracy which he paid to the raising of a wall, and to the masonry of a building.

In 1766, Weinlig made a journey through France and Italy; by which he improved himself very greatly in the architectural knowledge he had before acquired. In the advanced part of his life, he used frequently to satirise the pretended flights of genius of those whom he called our modern undedged architects. He was particularly severe on the northern flocks of wild geese,

* Serjeant Miller, Fellow of Trinity College, then contending with Dr. Bentley, the Master—EDITOR.

that,

that, having passed and repassed the Alps, return and build what may now be called castles of cards, which they load with cumbersome, absurd, and meretricious ornaments.

In Paris, he had the good fortune to become acquainted with the celebrated Author of *Inquiries into the Architecture of the Greeks*; and likewise to see the drawings, which were not then published, of the most beautiful and classical ruins of antiquity: a circumstance that gave him equal pleasure. The building of the new Opera-house, by *Chapuis*, was another course of education.

Toward the end of autumn, he departed through Lombardy for Rome; where, a short journey to Naples excepted, he remained nearly two years; nor could any thing but the most pressing calls from home induce him to return.

The fruits of this journey were bestowed upon his country, in a work published under the title of *Briefve über Rom: von Chr. Tr. Weisig*, 3 vol. 4to. Dresden, 1781—87. This work contains many new views of the Theatres of the ancients; the little Rotunda, supposed to have been a temple of Bacchus, but now held for the Baptisterium of Constantine; the Portico of Octavia, which he thinks a Proxylum; and particularly concerning the different orders of architecture. His remarks, in thirty-six letters, are written with great brevity, and not with that tedious repetition that so frequently disgusts. He had likewise the honour, in his last letters, of candidly owning and retracting the errors he had committed in the first: particularly that of supposing all the orders of architecture had been derived from trees and buildings of wood. This work, by no means sufficiently known and esteemed, had it appeared in London or Paris, would have been in the hands of every man of taste.

He often spoke with pleasure of the advantages he received, during his residence at Rome, from his intimacy with *Winckelmann*, who had treated him

with particular kindness. Yet this did not so much induce him to follow blindly the opinion of his friend. His letters contain many signs of his sense and unaffected independence: as, in the twenty-fourth, for example, in which, with great diffidence and sound argument, he opposes the opinion of *Winckelmann*, that the statues of *Constantine* were taken for all his statues to the arch of *Titus*. He had also, while in Rome, begun collecting his remarks on *Winckelmann's* *History of the Arts and Sciences in Italy*; which certainly would have been of great additions to the remarks made by him in his edition of the *Storia dell'Arte*. *T. III.* had not the urgency of his own affairs called his attention another way. May these, and several other precious writings, not be lost to posterity!

On his return to his country, his merits were not entirely overlooked; thus, in 1773, he held the important but troublesome office of Superintendent of Architecture.

To him we are likewise indebted for two parts of a publication, which appeared in 1784 and 1785, entitled *Essays d'Architecture*, in which he has assisted and supported by Baron *Stieglitz*; and also for a work on the Arabesque decorations of apartments. Neither were his labours all confined to paper. Proofs of his knowledge and taste may be seen in the decorations of the hall, and in the *Brickwork*, of the summer palace of Prince Maximilian.

May these very imperfect and slight sketches induce some person, better qualified, to honour as it deserves the memory of an artist, who was kind enough to great an honour to his country and to mankind! He did not, like many a ridiculous English architect, load the earth with cumbersome unmeaning rubbish. As a man, he was just and good; or, to speak in brief, he was one of the fathers of his age. Well then is he dead of him, *de mortuis non latet*.

* Of the justice of this remark, I cannot say. I have seen a great deal of building of the Ancients in Italy, and I have seen a great deal of the same enabled not to judge, according to the rules which are now in vogue, but I thought it necessary to mention it. I have seen and heard much against the ancients, from the English architects, as well as the French, and I have seen that architecture, both in England and France, is not so much as it was in the ancients. In buildings of antiquity, however, whether in Greece or Rome, or in Italy, or in France, he is not so much as the Ancients as they are celebrated in the eye.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your publication, to correct a misstatement of Mr. Thomas Warton, in his two editions of Milton's minor poems, respecting Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, which is continued in the late elegant and judicious edition of Milton by Mr. Todd. In remarking the similarity between the subject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, together with the correspondencies in some particular thoughts, expressions, and rhymes, more especially the idea of a contrast between these two dispositions; he observes, that Burton's "Poetical Abstract of Melancholy," by which he conceives the above poems were originally suggested, was prefixed to the first edition of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, which he conjectures was written about the year 1600. The first edition of Burton (which is in my possession) was printed at Oxford, in quarto, 1621, and the "Poetical Abstract" was not prefixed to that; the second, 1624, I have not seen; it is, however, incorporated in the third edition, printed 1628. It would not be difficult to point out many obligations of Milton to Burton's *Anatomy*, in addition to those cited by Mr. Warton: I will adduce one example in

proof of this remark, which I am surprised that so accurate a critic overlooked:

And ever and anon she thinks upon the man,
That was so fine, so fair, so blithe, so debonaire.

Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 603.
Ed. 1621.

From Milton's evident acquaintance with Burton, there is reason to suppose that the above occasioned the following couplet in *L'Allegro*:

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonaire.

V. 23 and 24.

Dr. Johnson has remarked, that in *L'Allegro* "no part of the gaiety is made to arise from the pleasures of the bottle;" this, if taken literally, cannot be denied; it is true

— Nec Falernæ

Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Focula colles, ————

Hor.

but they enjoy the humbler, though correspondent, beverage, of "spicy nut-brown ale."

I am, &c.

Stamford.

O. GILCHRIST.

ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1801.

THE serious man can never suffer an old year to depart without meditating on its occurrences, whether respecting himself or the world at large, and in improving his contemplations into virtuous resolutions for his government in that before him.

The vanity of human life at such a

season strikes the mind with a peculiar force. It dwells upon the scenes that are gone, somewhat as the passenger, in a swift-sailing vessel, bound for a far distant port, views the fleeting objects that recede from his observation. The well known situations and persons whom fate compels him to leave be-

but the rules (but counteract common sense are ridiculous; and the taste that invades utility is a nuisance. Of the irregularity of the English buildings I am not a proper judge; but that they lose the sense, that they are cumbersome when compared with those of other nations, is the very reverse of truth. Perhaps the Author had nothing in his recollection, but the epigram on Sir John Vanbrugh *. The essential requisites, in buildings, being intended for the use of man, are warmth, cleanliness, and convenience; and, if these rules be admitted, there are no buildings in France or Germany, so far as I have seen them, but what are greatly inferior to those of the English. If this renders them offensive to the rules of architecture, I am sorry for the rules.—TRANSLATOR.

* He heavy on his back, said;
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

kind,

hind, become more interesting when contrasted with the uncertain reception which awaits him whether he is bound. He looks forward with anxiety to new engagements and new connections, which may, probably, prove painful in the pursuit, and injurious in the issue. To such a person this period will always present considerations of a somberous cast. Nor is it unfitting that it should do so; when we reflect that one more of the eventful years of the age of the world is gone; that one more is added to the history of human imperfection and folly; and that we are now stepping upon the threshold of another. It may be, that, to the person thus employed, a thought will be suggested, "This year even shall die." This will naturally rise from reflecting, that among the numbers who entered on the preceding year, many were as vigorous as himself; many entertained the most brilliant expectations of what it should afford to their honour, amusement, or advantage; and formed the most extensive scale of operations that should engage their attention, even for years to come. Some much-esteemed friends have paid the last tribute to nature; and some of them, in the quiet and splendour of youthful enjoyment, have been called off from the stage of activity, and ushered into the dreary regions of death. These are natural contemplations, which will arise, at this season, in him whom voluptuousness has not totally deprived of sensibility; and will produce a temporary resolution, at least, in him whom vice has not quite hardened against the compunctions of conscience.

This regular measurement of time, therefore, as productive of reflection, is of the most essential service to the cause of virtue, by awakening occasionally the minds of numbers to a sense of the uncertainty of life, who would otherwise be immersed in sensuality or stupid indifference. Consequently, the senses of duty will at intervals become strong, from the consciousness of imperfection, and the thought of how little of life remains to make up the deficiency.

On reviewing accounts of the year of another year, we find how many times we have needlessly squandered how many good resolutions we have broken, how greatly we have omitted the plainest duties of duty, and how very little

we have studied even our temporal interest. This melancholy conclusion will produce a blush where virtue yet remains. Some days, and weeks, have slipped away, in which, if good has been committed, yet no good has been done, either to ourselves, or any of our fellow creatures, or to the community at large. And well would it be, if here the account were to close, and no dark reflections were to rise on the conviction of many vicious, or at least many foolish actions, which have chequered the last annual course of time. But however favourable the account may turn, still dispassionate reason will suggest to us the propriety, and necessity too, of making the past a lesson for the future. Whatever we may perceive that has not been to our credit in the preceding, should be studiously avoided in the year that is just begun. To this end should we be careful in endeavouring to trace the causes of the folly which we lament, in order that having found them, we may the better know how to deport ourselves when they shall again encounter our passions. If we are insensible to this caution, the consequence will be, that the same temptations will ever produce on us the same effect, and that in an increased proportion of strength.

Are we not moving on by a sure impetus to a state where no satisfaction will be enjoyed, but by the exercise of our intellectual powers, and in which memory will bear a predominant part? If, then, we are conscious of a wilful mismanagement of the space allotted us here, of a perversion of those faculties, and a neglect of the opportunities which we have had for improvement, what can we expect there but pain and remorse? Neither temptations nor sensual enjoyments are known in the state, whether we are talking; what, therefore, will be their condition, who are qualified, by previous habits, for a rational and spiritual felicity? That world is a world of spirits, continually their delights are of a nature totally different from the delights which are so much valued and pursued by the passions of mortality. It will thus appear, as a natural consequence, that it is vain, by habituating ourselves to sensual enjoyments here, for the due improvement of our rational powers, and by a careful and active exertion in the pursuit of knowledge and virtue, to

we can render ourselves more the objects of affection with those pure and exalted creatures.

Every temptation resisted, and every opportunity of doing good improved, every resolution strengthened by perseverance, and every grace attained, raises us to a nearer relation to the spiritual link in the great chain of Being above us, and fits us for a more distinguished situation in the world wherein it exists.

But does not another consideration spring from this very instructive and pleasing one? Does not every vicious indulgence, every mean and unworthy gratification, every selfish principle, and every violation of duty, sink us again in exact proportion below the dignity of our nature? and, Will not such a course produce this ultimate effect of degrading us down to a situation where reflection will only produce the keen misery of remorse?

Man rises or falls by the exercise or perversion of the talent which his Creator has committed to his trust and management. Let dark infidelity murmur at the position, or endeavour, by

sophistry, to prove it to be a mere invention of priestcraft; yet reason, when left to its own exercise, will perceive it to be grounded on the principles of eternal justice, and even the gloomy tears of the vicious will prove it a truth.

The closing of an old year, then, should be like the closing period of our existence in the present world of imperfection and trouble. At that momentous season it will be natural, and certainly it will be expedient, for us to be serious in examining what we have done, and what we have omitted that ought to have been performed, to the intent that our little remaining ability may make up, and our sincere penitence, atone, for that wherein our consciences condemn us.

The time that has past should suffice for trifling and for folly. What lies before us, uncertain as it is, should be distinguished by actions and considerations that bespeak us to be possessors of rational spirits, and candidates for an inheritance in a region of higher pursuits and enjoyments.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(Continued from Page 139.)

NEXT to Booth in the Dramatic Profession of Macklin's first entry on the London Stage was the *Eller Mills*, the intimate friend of Wilks, and an Actor of considerable merit; particularly in the grave and weighty characters of Tragedy.

The parts that Mills generally played in were Volpone, in the Fox of Ben Jonson, Ventidius in *All for Love*, Leon in *Rule a Wife and Marry a Wife*, Falstaff, the old Emperor in *Aureng-zebe*, Chaumont, Pierre, King Henry the Fourth, &c.

The first of these plays, *Volpone*, is well known to be written by Ben Jonson; the plot of which is founded on avarice and luxury. In the year 1718 it was revived, and Mills acted Volpone with a considerable degree of

reputation. About three years afterwards, by way of giving still greater novelty to this piece, Quin played Volpone, and Mills took the part of Corvino—which was originally played by Colley Cibber. Cibber, in the opinion of Davies, seemed to jost with the character too much; but Mills was in earnest, and had a stronger voice to express passion and intense rage than the other.

It was a curiosity to the masters of the old School to see the venerable Rowley, at that time verging to his eightieth year, playing the part of the first Avenger, or Superior Judge. This Actor was the last of the Nottingham School; and even by the opinion of this man, the spot upon which he acted was the perfection to which the old masters had arrived.

as when Bowman pronounced the sentences upon the several delinquents in the Camp, he did it with such a becoming gravity, grace, and dignity, as commanded the attention and applause of the audience.

Mr. Garrick had long wished to revive *Volpone*, and to act the principal character himself; and the parts were transcribed and delivered to the Actors for that purpose—but the play was superfluous by some means not known.

In the play of "All for Love," Mills played Ventidius to Booth's Antony; and he is said to have acted it with a true spirit of the rough and generous soldier. Indeed, the whole of this dramatic chef d'œuvre of Dryden's was so admirably represented, that it gradually sunk into forgetfulness, till Barry shewed the public in *Marc Antony* all the grace and dignity of the Roman, and all the pathos of the lover.

We have no particular eulogium on Mills's *Leon*; though the play had a good run at the time of its revival at Drury-lane, when Wilks played *Perex*, Mrs. Horton *Margaretta*, and Edifania by Mrs. Oldfield. Davies, however, says, that Booth would have been an admirable *Leon*, for he had enough of comic humour for the assumed folly of the part, and abundance of manly, fine, and noble action to display, when he broke through the cloud of his disguise, and proved himself the vindicator of his own honour, and the worthy husband of the lady he had married—but Booth avoided a contention with the impetuous Wilks, the avowed patron of Mills: he was, beside, too indolent to struggle for those parts which apparently claimed his animated exertion.

Mrs. Oldfield's Edifania, too, is recorded as a part of great merit throughout the whole, and in particular, her manner of pretending to shoot *Perex*. In this scene, when she drew the pistol from her pocket, Wilks drew back as if greatly frightened, and in a tremulous voice uttered, "What, is thy own husband!" Oldfield replied, with an air of countenance and half smile, eye which at all times had a fascinating expression, "Let mine own husband shoot, he is his own man," in a tone of voice exactly in imitation of his, that the Theatre was in a tumult of applause. Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Anderson, without having ever seen Mrs. Oldfield, gave a false idea of this part, and were with exception.

Garrick desired this Comedy in 1757, and it was then wished by Macklin and his friends, that the two principal parts might have been divided between him and the Manager; Macklin *Leon*, and *Perex* Garrick—but *Rehearsal* determined otherwise. Before the representation of the play, the public had some doubts of the propriety of his choice—but his performance instantly dissipated every doubt—his disguise of folly in the first part produced the complete picture of a Wittoo; and when he put on the man of sense and courage, and asserted the honest rights of a husband, the warmth of his feelings and force of his judgment cast a spark of sympathy to the dullest spectator—when he replied to the Duke of Medin, who desired him to use his wife well, "My own humanity will teach me this," his expressive look, tone, and action, can never be forgot—the single line was a most perfect portrait of true greatness, at the same time that it exposed the little contemptible arts of his noble adviser.

Henderson caught a good deal of Garrick's manner in this part, and his own judgment made it a respectable piece of acting—yet, though it had many beauties, it was but the copy of a great original.

FALSTAFF.

Battersea was the first Actor who appeared in this part after the Restoration, which he is said to have supported with all the various requisites necessary to sustain it. On his death, it lay dormant for some time—and probably would have remained much longer on the shelf, if Queen Anne had not, by particular command, ordered Booth to be his representative. But Falstaff had qualities which Booth's grave and dignified manner could not well assume—he therefore put on the habit but *few* night days—and then resigned it. That he did not venture a second attempt might be owing as much to a predilection to the part of *Hotspur* as a consciousness of deficiency in *Falstaff* however. The play being once set on foot, Macklin was not better represented by Booth—but with little room for choice—neither his former gravity nor gaiety could reach the imitative mind of the first *Falstaff*—and so was *Falstaff* being supplied in many instances by the imitations of the Manager, which he supplied the part of *Falstaff*, which he

figure, full voice, round face, and honest laugh, more than made up for his want of intelligence, and at last fixed him in the jolly knight's easy chair.

As a young man and the Orphan.

The old Emperor in the former, and Chamont in the latter, were favourite parts of Mills. The first of these pieces, we have before observed, was cast with the whole strength of the company, and Mills is said to have kept his rank in this distinguished list with appropriate character. He had likewise long possessed the part of Chamont; but as years grew on, he found himself no longer qualified for a part which required a younger man, with much variety of passion, and quick transition from anger to calmness, and from calanets to returning rage.

There are many traits in the character of *Asolo*, in this Tragedy, which are supposed to be drawn for James Duke of Ormond, that old and faithful servant of King Charles II. And when we compare this Nobleman's neglected state with the following character given of him by old benefito, a servant in the piece, it will strongly apply to the original:—

—“When, for what he had borne,
Long and faithful toil, he might have
clam'd

Places in honour and employment high,
A hussing, shining, flattering, cinging
council,

A canker-worm of peace, was rais'd above
him.

This canker-worm was the infamous Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who often kept the King, in spite of himself, from doing justice to his own feelings, as will particularly appear from the following anecdote told by Cante.

“The King, who was extremely affable, and made it his constant business to please every man with his conversation, when he went to the Levee, saw Ormond always ready to pay his court, but, by Buckingham's influence, he never could get to speak to him. This behaviour was copied by all who frequented the Court with a view to gain employment, or to secure the Minister's favour. But those who had nothing to ask, and went there only to make their bows, however, formed a circle about Ormond, and listened with great attention to his discourse.

“It happened one day that the King, struck with the respect paid to his old

loyal servant, was willing to break through his forced silence, and speak to him; but the favourite's presence embarrassed him so much, that Buckingham, in a whisper, said to the King, “I wish your Majesty could resolve me one question—Is the Duke of Ormond out of favour with your Majesty? or is your Majesty out of favour with the Duke of Ormond?” For, of the two, you seem to be in most confusion?”

Venice Preserved.

Pierre, in *Venice Preserved*, was another of Mills's parts, and in which he principally excelled—his figure, voice, deportment, and study of the character, all conspired to give him a considerable degree of reputation. Davies says, “Mills acted Pierre so much to the taste of the public, that the applause bestowed on him exceeded all that was given to his best efforts in every thing else—the Actor, joined their voices to that of the Public, and I confess I never saw him in this part without a degree of approbation.”

When this play was cast about the year 1706, Wilks played *Jaffier*, Mills *Pierre*, and Mrs. Rogers *Belvidera*. This Actress, after standing out a long siege of amorous courtship from Wilks, at last, “to save his life,” says Cibber, yielded up the fortress—and the issue of this intrigue was a daughter, afterwards married to Charles Bullock, by approbation of Wilks. However ardent Wilks's passion for Mrs. Rogers was, it proportionally cooled; and the lady's temper not really submitting to this, produced much bitterness and disagreement. They were, however, obliged often to play the lovers on the stage, and particularly the parts of *Jaffier* and *Belvidera*, in which there are scenes of as much tenderness as in any play upon the stock list. Wilks bore up the character of the lover with much *jeu*; but (if we can rely on a contemporary writer) Mrs. Rogers was so incapable of stifling her resentment in the embraces which she gives *Jaffier*, that she ever and anon left visible and bloody marks of her jealousy. This, however painful to Wilks, was sport to the audience; and to behold this strange perversion of courtship, where love was turned into spite, and jealous rage took place of conjugal embraces, the play, for this reason, was much frequented.

The finest representations of *Jaffier*
and

and *Pierre*, during the course of the last century, were Betterton and Smith—the first of whom, says a contemporary writer, “possessed such tenderness, friendship, and love, conflicting with such rage, tenderness, and remorse, as exhibited the character in the most pathetic and impressive manner. Smith’s person in *Pierre* was grand and commanding, with all the advantages of a fine, manly voice, and great theatrical talents. The audience always felt the force of the character given of him by himself,

“A fine, gay, bold-fac’d villain, as
thou see’st me,”

as well as *Bedamor*’s compliment,

“The Poets who first feigned a god
of war.”

“Sure prophesied of thee.”

The figure and manners of the Actor represented the character of the Poet so truly, that both were in unison, and consequently reflected reputation on each other.

Wilks and Mills succeeded them with considerable reputation—To them *Deane* and *Garrick*. *Garrick*’s *Pierre* (barring his person, which could never correspond with the Poet’s description) was a fine manly performance, and must have greatly eclipsed the *Jaffier* of *Deline*—and for this reason he was fond of the part; but the moment *Barry* appeared in *Jaffier*, he declined *Pierre*. His friends pressed him to know the reason of it. To which he replied, “I will not bully the Monument.” Here *Roscus* acted with his usual stage prudence—*Barry*’s commanding height must not only have diminished the person of *Garrick*, but his exquisite performance of the part, through all the scenes of rage, tenderness, and distress, must have thrown him in the back ground;—and to a man of *Garrick*’s universal great talents this could not be either prudent or agreeable.

To them succeeded *Powell* and *Holland*—the former, undoubtedly, had considerable talents in parts of love and tenderness, like *Jaffier*; and whilst he could make way to the heart, was always sure of applause—but having no judgment equal to his pathetic powers, he failed in particular passages.

Holland’s *Pierre* was respectable; indeed he was so in all the rough manly parts of Tragedy and Comedy

—but his study of *Garrick*, without having a portion of the divine fire of his original, rendered him at times stiff and mechanical. However, both these performers rendered the Tragedy of *Venice Preserved* very popular, and deservedly so.

Henry the IVth.

Upon *Drury-lane* assuming the firm of *Cibber*, *Wilks*, and *Booth*, the last-mentioned performer played *Henry* to *Wilks*’s *Prince of Wales*; and both, as we have before observed, obtained great reputation in their respective parts. To them succeeded the elder *Mills* in the *King*, and his son in the *Prince of Wales*—the first had a considerable deal of merit in this part, from a liberal study of *Booth*, and an easy dignified deportment of his own, but the son was a mere copier of *Wilks*, which, to those who did not see the original, appeared respectable. But mere copyists laying no claim to original talents, have not the benefit of their reputation, and are always considered as little better than rank and file men in the catalogue of Actors.

It is rather singular, that *Henry the IVth* was the last part which *Mills* played—he was taken ill a few days after he acted it, but not so bad, but that his name was announced in the bills for *Macbeth*. He, however, died on the morning of that day (November 1736). The Manager had not time to alter the play, so *Quin* was obliged to supply his place. “I saw him,” says *Davies*, “hurrying to the playhouse between five and six on that evening for that purpose.”

Milward was the successor of *Mills* in *Henry*, and was, in the pathetic parts, allowed his superior. His countenance was finely expressive of grief, and the plaintive tones of his voice were admirably adapted to the languor of a dying person, and to the spirit of an offended, yet affectionate parent.

Though *Garrick*’s figure did not assist him in the personification of this character, the forcible expression of his countenance, and his energy of utterance, made ample amends. To describe the anguish, mixed with terror, which he seemed to feel, when he cast up his eyes to heaven, and pronounced these words,

“How I came by the Crown, O God
forgive me!”

must

must ever be remembered, by those who were present, with a feeling as difficult to describe as it is to forget.

Garriick taught Powell to play this part, and as far as his feelings went he was very impressive—but those who compared him with his great original instantly saw the difference—he never had science enough in his profession to accompany his natural powers. The latter, it is true, did, and will always do, a great deal—but without the former for their guide, perfection is sought for in vain.

In the last lingering stage of life, worn by complicated distempers, Barry undertook to represent the dying scenes of Henry—it was a part of his in his youthful days, in which he obtained celebrity, and his infirmities, particularly in the last scene, now gave an exquisite sensibility to the character. In person, if we consult history, Barry was better adapted to Henry than any of his predecessors, as almost all the Princes of the Plantagenet line were remarkable for height of figure. But this was one of the least requisites of this great Actor—the fatherly reproofs and earnest admonitions, from the consequence imparted by Barry's pleasing manner, as well as noble figure, acquired authority and importance.

His feelings were, perhaps, heightened by the anxiety of his mind in the declining state of his health, which was, at this time, so precarious, that he was not sure but each representation would be his last. But from this setting sun emitted a warm, though glimmering ray, by which spectators might form a judgment what he had been in the meridian of his glory.

The two Henrys of Drury-lane and Covent-garden are at present very respectably filled by Messrs. Wroughton

and Murray—who are both Actors of judgment and feeling, and in parts of this kind will not be readily equalled.

By the bye—*Royalty* seems to be very much degraded by its general representation on the stage; as some of the meanest Actors, in point of abilities, are shod on, like *Lindmira* in the Critic, as Kings and Princes—such as the Kings in *Hamlet*, *Cymbeline*, &c. &c. This seems to arise from there being little bustle or business in those parts, so as to be worthy the talents of a superior Actor—but Managers should consider, that if Kings have not a great deal to say, they have always a great deal to look—there is a demand for manners, deportment, and dignity; which would give the little that is to say a conformable importance to the character—and not only to the character itself, but to all the *dramatis persone* of which he is supposed to be the head in point of rank and situation.

This surely ought to be reformed—and which may be done without losing the value of a first-rate Actor in the part of a mere King. Let some man of good figure, easy manners, and proper enunciation, be chosen. They are not difficult to be found in any Theatre; and when once found, and properly rewarded for this *mediocre talent*, there would not be wanting those who, in future, would aspire to be good Kings, as good lovers, good sons, great heroes, &c.—when stage Royalty would not be rendered as cheap as it is at present; we should no longer see its robes disgraced by the awkward strut and air of a mechanic; but he that was set down for this part would ambition to attain the character given of Louis the XIVth—“That he was the best actor of a king in Europe.”

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF SEIK COUNTRY.

IN AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED FROM NAGURCOTE, APRIL 4TH, 1791.

YOU will long ago have received my diary, with the few incidents which occurred since my departure from Chandernagore, my sojourning in Scindeah's camp, and till my arrival at Delhi. From thence to this place, the little that has occurred may be worth minute detail; the people, as well as the country afford an interesting and

not common spectacle; and experience now shews me, that we have not had either an exact or any true account of them heretofore, at least of those to the northward of Latitude 30; neither in the British provinces nor in Scindeah's camp, where they might be expected to know better, did I ever know a true picture or a fair account given of them.

The

The country around this place, and all that I have seen for some little time back, is beautiful hill and dale; but thinly inhabited, excepting in the neighbourhood of the cities or manufacturing towns through which I had passed, where, indeed, the lands exhibit a state of cultivation which would lead me to think them adepts in the art of tillage. The towns in general, allowing for the Eastern fashion and materials, are beautiful, and display some shew of opulence; and the people not only evince a high degree of civilization and good-breeding by their appearance and deportment, but have given me exalted ideas of their philanthropy and benevolence: they are truly *Samaritans*; and if I could think any race superior to our own of Europe, I should without scruple say those people are them.

You, though a man of reflection, will not probably be able to ascertain the cause of this disposition in a people so remote from the intercourse with what we call polished nations. They possess little of science, and their learning is for the most part ethical, with such parts of knowledge as are necessary to the acquisition and securing of property, in which latter, indeed, they excel; for they are not only deeply versed in all modes of accounts practised in India, with others peculiar to themselves, but they possess a quickness at calculation which I never saw equalled.

In pursuing my journey by Peith and Kender, two towns of consequence on the east bank of the Jumna, I was much delighted with the people and the country. The river, at this season, is like a fine mirror, and so transparent, that in many places, where it is two or three yards, it does not appear to be more than a foot deep, through which the sand, composed of various coloured substances, appears as if close to the surface. In many of the windings of the river, the bank on the steep side seems composed of various gems, light blue for the most part, but with variety of green, purple, red, yellow, and other shades, which, reflecting their tinges on the transparent stream, that scarcely appears to glide beneath, affords a most delightful exercise for the eye and fancy.

From Kender to Jerampore the journey was the reverse of the former. The road lies directly across several

ridges of steep mountains. It is a most disheartening tract to a traveller, after having passed through the former agreeable one. Beside the toil of ascending and descending precipices, the snow is several feet deep in many places, and of a colour which leaves it difficult to guess what substance it lies beneath; it is of a yellow hue, which appeared to me extraordinary, as it was so invariably for the whole route; but my companions, two Cashmerian merchants, who are men of information, and have been frequently on this road, assure me, that it is its natural colour. I have been endeavouring to account for this phenomenon for some time, but without any satisfaction to myself, and can find nothing in the least similar to it, unless the epithet of *purpurea nix*, given for snow which had long fallen, can apply; but as the fresh snows are said to have the same opitinge, I am little satisfied with this Roman definition of the snows of their time, as applied to those.

I passed through Niliaghut, Rajeh, and Tawndoon or Twadone, and was much gratified with the view of the extraordinary salt mounds in those mountainous but pleasant districts. There are several shafts, I am informed, but I only saw one, which sufficiently compensates the labour of the journey. It is sunk on the summit of the mountain; and in various places, is as deep as an hundred fathoms; and yet, what is more extraordinary; neither the sides of the mountains, nor the springs which flow from them, exhibit any saline particles or taste! I cannot account for this, unless it is that the rock in which the salt is inclosed, or generated, is so dense as to preclude any exudation which could affect the circumjacent springs.

The salt dug here is as pure and white as that manufactured for the table, and free from the brackishness and bad flavour common to rock salt. It is cut out in vast cubes, parallelograms, and cylinders, according to the fancy or convenience of the workman, which, after being exposed to the sun and air to dry, are rolled down the hill; they acquiring a hardness so as to need a very heavy hammer to reduce them to a powder fit for use, though coming from the mine they may be pulverized with the hand only.

The salt from these mines is sent several hundred miles for sale, and affords

a traffic which proves highly beneficial to this country, its excellent quality always ensuring it a ready sale. It is the only salt used in all the Lahore country. The Moodies and Pasaries buy it up with avidity; and when any thing is purchased at the *boutiques*, it is the invaluable custom to permit the purchaser to take a handful of this salt, gratis, from a bag left always open for the purpose.

The soil at the base of these hills is chiefly sandy; and I find the people residing there are subject to a complaint singular to that known by the name of the *Guinea Worm*. Numbers are afflicted with it; though I learn there are many who, by taking the precaution of mixing about a *drachm* of a saponaceous earth called *Rhay*, brought from the plains of Gujerat, a town to the westward on the banks of the Chunaah, in the water which they drink, which is drawn from nullahs that run through the sands, that they prevent the disorder. The precaution, you will observe, is not so general as the disease should seem to require.

The worm, which is brown, has its

rise, most generally, from the *Periosteum* of the *Tibia*, sometimes from the cartilages of the *Patella*, and often from the *metacarpal* and *metatarsal* bones. Its thickness is about that of a knitting-needle, and in length it is rarely ten inches. It appears first in a small tumour, which is immediately followed by a green speck, containing the head of the worm in the centre, which confirms its formation. The natives embrocate the place affected with warm oil, and the worm, in a few days, generally the third, breaks the skin, and with the head ejects frequently a great quantity of *pus*. The cure is by a ligature, and winding the worm gently several times round a small piece of wood, till the tail, which is white, by being brought forth from the wound, finishes the operation.

The wounds (or channels of the worms) heal without further difficulty; but if, in winding the worm round the stick, it happens to break, very troublesome abscesses frequently ensue, and the worm for the most part recovers; in which case, the patient has to undergo the like sickness, pain, and process of cure, as on the first affection.

MÉMOIRS

OF

* MRS. ANNE CRAWFORD.

IT is one of the attributes of genius, and no doubt one of its powerful incentives, to be distinguished when living, and remembered when dead:—it is likewise a debt incumbent on the survivors thus to repay (as far as they can) the pleasure or improvement they have received from departed excellence.

The subject of this Memoir is well entitled to this notice; who must be acknowledged, by all who remember her in the meridian of her powers, to be one of the first Actresses of her time; and at a period, too, when she trod upon the heels of a Ciffer and a Pritchard, and the Theatre was superintended by the commanding genius and talents of a Garrick.

This Lady was born at Bath about the year 1734, and was the daughter of a very respectable apothecary in that city, whose income enabled him to live in affluence, and to give his daughter all the accomplishments necessary for a

woman of fashion. She had a mind capable of such improvements; which, added to a figure pleasingly feminine, and great suavity of manners, rendered her, as she grew up, an object of general attachment.

When she was about seventeen years of age, she was particularly noticed by a young Gentleman of very extensive fortune, and the brother of a noble Lord who was then at Bath. From only seeing her in the rooms, and conversing with her *en passant*, he was so struck with her charms, deportment, and good sense, that he begged permission to wait upon her at her house. After a few visits, he announced himself to her father as her lover; and as he was too good a match to be refused, and otherwise had gained the affections of his daughter, there seemed to be no impediment to their happiness.

But whilst things were in this train of maturation, an unexpected letter arrived,

arrived, advising the lover of the death of an uncle of his in London, which required his immediate attendance. He unwillingly was obliged to obey the summons, after having first pledged his affections to her in the most solemn manner for his immediate return—But how fleeting are lovers' promises! The air of London, accession of fortune, and absence soon dissipated his vows; whilst the amiable object of them, after waiting two months in daily expectation of hearing from him, had nothing but sighs and painful recollections to comfort her. She, however, did not entirely abandon the hopes she had of seeing him again, and being once more restored to his former affection—when the one morning received the fatal news of his being married to another Lady, whom he had previously paid his addresses to, and who, from an accidental meeting, recalled him to his first vows, and rivetted him in her chains for ever.

The chagrin she was thrown into on this account visibly impaired her health, and she appeared to every body to be hastening to a consumption, till a friendly physician, an acquaintance of her father's, prescribed her the most efficacious remedy for low spirits—a constant succession of company, and the bustle of public amusements. Of the latter kind, our heroine had a very early preference to the Theatre; and as there was a tolerable company at Bath at that time, she frequented it almost every night, and soon found in this favourite resource, aided by her own good sense, a full recovery of her former health and spirits.

Disappointed love generally produces some seeds of resentment—and at that time the heart is often most liable to another attachment. This appeared to be our heroine's situation. Amongst the performers, there was a person of the name of *Dancer*, whom she thought favourably of as an Actor—and as he had some genteel connections in the town, she had an opportunity of seeing him in private as well as public. He soon discovered her partiality for him, and improved upon it; and as the Lady was supposed to have a good fortune, and at her own disposal (her father being at this time dead), he lost no opportunity of urging his suit, till he prevailed upon her to marry him. This being soon made public, Bath could be no longer the scene of their residence—and they

accordingly set off to enjoy the honeymoon at Plymouth.

It was in this town that Mrs. Dancer made her first appearance upon any stage, in the character of *Isabella*, in the Orphan, where, from her youth, beauty, diffidence, and misfortune, more than from real talents, she was favourably enough received, so as to be entered upon the list of that company with her husband, at a respectable salary.

Her relations, on her marriage, were inconsolable, but did not take either the prudent or just way of alleviating it. Instead of making the best of a bad bargain, they permitted a false pride to operate in seeking every opportunity to prevent her from what they called *degrading* them in the eyes of the world. For this purpose, they first prevailed in dislodging them from Plymouth; and wherever the unfortunate young couple went (that her relations had any influence), they felt themselves precluded from the benefits of their profession.

In this dilemma (after trying York and other country-towns), they turned their thoughts to Ireland, as a clime more favourable for them to enjoy the fruits of their talents, as well as to escape the unrelenting persecutions of her friends. Barry and Woodward had at that time just opened Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, at the head of a very respectable set of performers, and Mr. and Mrs. Dancer were engaged upon very liberal terms.

It is rather extraordinary, that when Mrs. Dancer made her first appearance upon the York Theatre, very little was expected from her abilities—the person and voice seemed the only requisites in her favour; and even the latter (though afterwards particularly melodious) appeared rather *stiff* and *weak*, from her extraordinary diffidence. Macklin saw her during her first season, and said, in his dogmatical way, “That she would never do.”—But we must do justice to this veteran's judgment afterwards, that he pronounced *he* in some particular parts, to be one of the first Actresses he ever saw.

Strange as this may appear, Cibber gives us a more extraordinary account of the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield, who had been some years on the stage before she began to be noticed. At that time, he says, “he ran over the scenes with her inadvertently, concluding *sympathy*—
ance

once he could give her would be to little purpose. Public approbation, however, is the sunshine of genius, which will soon bring it forward to whatever perfection nature originally designed it. The Dublin audience perceiving Mrs. Dancer possessed of internal powers, called them out by every little indulgence, which, in the course of the season, had such an effect, as to give her a very considerable estimation as an Actress.

Mrs. Dancer had not been long on the Dublin stage, when she began rapidly to unfold those powers which afterwards gave her so much celebrity. Barry undertook her tuition; and, with the advantages of always appearing in the same scenes with him, and catching the harmony of his tones, she soon became a capital Actress, and a great favourite with the audience.

But whilst she was rising in reputation as an Actress, she felt uneasiness as a wife. Her husband's temper was no way calculated for domestic happiness—he felt a disappointment in her want of fortune; and was, beside, mean enough to be jealous of her superior stage abilities. This produced a number of altercations—in one of which she left him, and took a jaunt a few miles out of town with a female friend of hers; where having been joined by a celebrated male dancer belonging to the Theatre, gave rise to a number of little scandalous anecdotes, epigrams, &c. The truth of the matter seemed to be, that the Lady who accompanied Mrs. Dancer was sister of Potier, the dancer, who joined them; and as her husband was jealous of every body who took the least notice of his wife, his pursuing them with a case of pistols and a friend (as if there had been a *real elopement*) gave some kind of handle to the various reports in circulation.

The husband, however, soon saw his error, and was reconciled to his wife, to whom he afterwards behaved with more kindness—but this kindness was not to continue long, as he died about two years after, and left his blooming widow in possession of every thing but fortune—he had youth, beauty, wit, and rising theatrical merit; nor were the gallant world insensible of it, as she had many offers of considerable consequence, and in particular one from a noble Earl (now living), who offered her a *carte blanche*—but these were rejected with contempt—Barry had al-

ready secured her heart; she had, like a second Stella (in spite of the disparity of years), imbibed the passion of love under the vehicle of tuition—in short, he soon after married her; and from this period we find her rising in her profession till she had gained its utmost round.

Barry, in the year 1766, finding Crow-street Theatre (from an expensive rivalry with the other house) not answering his expectations, rented it, on very advantageous terms, to Muslop, and set out, accompanied by his wife, to London, where they had an engagement with Foote for the summer, who took the Opera-house in the Haymarket for that purpose. Here they appeared to such advantage as to fill that extended Theatre every night; and though the season was remarkably warm, the return of Barry's talents to the English stage, with so beautiful and accomplished an Actress as his wife, created a theatrical novelty that was very popular and attractive. *Desdemona* was her *carrière* on the Haymarket boards; and, though generally considered as a trifling part, she gave it such a sweet bewitching interest, expressed such humble duty and persevering conjugal affection, that the audience felt it in a new light, and she shared in all the applauses of her matchless *Othello*.

The critical world at that time was in mourning for Mrs. Cibber's great abilities:—Mrs. Barry revived their drooping spirits—they saw an appearance of all the former's tones, all her softness revived—but when she afterwards appeared in *Belvidera*, *Rutland*, *Monimia*, &c. in tragedy; *Rosalind*, *Beatrice*, *Mrs. Sullen*, &c. in comedy; she established her theatrical character beyond the shafts of criticism.

Garrick was in the pit on the first night of her appearance in *Desdemona*, and saw so much as induced him to come again and again—his observation on the whole was this, “That she wanted nothing but a little more acquaintance with the London boards to be one of the first Actresses of her day.” He followed up this opinion by engaging both her and her husband, at very considerable salaries, at Drury-lane Theatre, where they, for many years, fully answered all his expectations.

From Drury-lane they afterwards made an engagement at Covent Garden at a still greater salary, where Barry's powers,

powers, after a very few years, began to decline. Her acknowledged talents, however, supported him for one or two seasons longer. At last, Nature would go no further—he quitted the stage for ever towards the close of 1776, and died the 16th of January 1777, at the age of 57, under a complication of disorders.

Mrs. Barry was now in the 42d year of her age, still retaining much of the charms of her youth, and in the full possession of her abilities when she returned to the stage, and again shone forth as the leading star of that horizon. Garrick wrote a few lines on her first appearance, March the 3d, after her husband's death, which she delivered before her performance of Lady Randolph. The lines are not such as were calculated to add to the Fame of the Author; we shall therefore dismiss them without further notice.

Had Mrs. Barry continued on the stage, and remained a widow, she might, perhaps, be now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*; but in about a year or two after Barry's death, she was induced to marry a young Irish barrister, without fortune or prudence, of the name of Crawford, who, though he made great professions of love and attachment, soon deranged both her fortune and theatrical pursuits. He attempted the stage himself, and made several trials, but was unsuccessful in all. She then purchased him an annuity of 1000l. per year, to make him the more independent of her; but neither love or gratitude could bind a man of his erratic disposition—they at last parted—and his excesses soon after brought him to an untimely grave.

She was now once more her own mistress, living upon the remainder of her fortune with a prudence which, as far as respected her own economy, was always very becoming. When liberal offers were made her by the Manager of Covent Garden, about four years ago, to return to the stage once more, she was the first to feel her own inabilities for this attempt—but her friends held out to her fame and profit—two powerful inducements—and she accepted the offer. But what a fallage off was here!—her looks, it is true, recognized her person a little, and now and then the gleams of former excellence appeared—but, alas! they were momentary, and produced nothing but a melancholy comparison between

what she had been and what she then was. A few trials convinced her it was too late, and she retired from the stage for ever—giving another proof to the prudence of this poetical precept—

“Walk sober off—before a sprightlier age
Comes tittering on, and shows you from the stage.”

On her retirement from the Theatre, Mrs. Crawford went to Bath, the place of her nativity, with an intent to spend the remainder of her days there; but an absence of so many years had left her no relations, no acquaintances, to talk over old times, and repose in the bosom of *co-temporary friendships*; she therefore returned to London, and took lodgings in Queen-street, Westminster, in the neighbourhood of a Lady who had been for many years her *intimate friend*, and who, from the constancy of her temper, the frankness and general integrity of her heart, well deserves that title. In the society of this Lady, and a few others, she continued till her death, which happened on the 29th of November last, 1801. On the 7th of December, she was interred near her second husband, in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

The report of her dying in distressed circumstances, we believe, must be unfounded; as she had 2000l. three per cents. settled on her, independent of her husband, together with a certain annuity chargeable on the Dublin Theatre. Beside this, she, some time before her death, received from her mother's executors the amount of a *shilling a-day*, which she had left her in her will, through resentment on her marriage and turning Actress, which Mrs. Barry, for many years, would not receive, through pride; but which becoming a considerable sum, and forming a permanent annuity, she afterwards very prudently accepted.

It is much to be lamented that there is no good print of this celebrated Actress.

To remedy this defect, in some respect, we shall attempt the following description of her.

—In her person she was just above the middle size, with a fair complexion, well made, and rather inclining to the *embonpoint*. Her hair was of a light auburn, and fell gracefully on her shoulders, particularly in those parts which required this mode of head-dress.

dress. Her features were regular and corresponding, and though her eyes were not naturally strong, or distinctly brilliant, they gave a pleasing interest to her face. In all these, there was a certain modest *gout de cœur* in her manner and address that at once conciliated respect and affection.

Her forte in tragedy was in the gen-

tle and pathetic, such as *Belvidera*, *Mormia*, *Disdemona*, *Lady Randolph*, &c. and in comedy the gay and sprightly, such as *Rosalind*, *Mrs. Sullen*, *Widow Brady*, &c. &c. In these parts we never saw her exceeded; and in the two last characters of tragedy perhaps she had no equal.

VALE!

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XII.

"Attaca wears the lock of a bear."

PERUVIAN TALES.

IN those very entertaining and instructive volumes, called "The Peruvian Tales," is a story of the beautiful Attaca, which, for the excellent moral it contains, and its analogy to the subject of this Essay, I shall briefly relate to my readers.

The fair and unfortunate Attaca was the daughter of a Migueian, named Capallu; her beauty was so transcendent, that it engaged numerous admirers; among whom was the son of a potent enchanter, who was not more successful than his rivals, but who, stung with disappointment, determined to obtain the completion of his wishes by force. Accident favoured his designs; for one day he happened to discover the lovely Attaca asleep, and, by the power of his enchantments, he enwrapped her senses in slumber until he had fulfilled his villainous intentions. Attaca, when she awoke, was sensible of her dishonour; and, catching up her bow and arrows, immediately pursued the ravisher, who had fled to a considerable distance; but in vain, for the injured Attaca, by means of an arrow from her bow, arrested him in his flight, and brought him breathless to the ground. The dying groans of the young criminal reached the ears of his father, the potent and malicious Maui, who made use of the power of his art to revenge the death of his son, and, by means of a magic incantation, transformed the beautiful form of the lovely Attaca into that of a shaggy bear; which transformation was to continue till a man descended from the race of the prophets should become enamoured with her in that shape; which event afterwards arrived, through the circumstance of a young Prince, named Houac,

having been left alone in the woods, and who became indebted to her for his life. The spell was now at an end, but a cruel difficulty remained; for, though the Magician relented at the solicitations of the Prince Houac, he could not, from the nature of the enchantment, restore her to her original form and beauty without leaving some mark upon her of her disgrace; but, that it might be effectually concealed, he left a lock of a bear upon her head, among the beautiful tresses of her own hair. For a time, the lovers remained in a state of uninterrupted felicity, until the wife of the Magician, who hated the virtuous Attaca, contrived to get the secret from her husband, under a promise not to divulge it; but that injunction was useless, for she instantly exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by all who were near her, "Exquisite! Attaca wears the lock of a bear." The unhappy Attaca, unable to bear the calumnies that were spread against her, fled, with her beloved Houac, to a retired spot, far off in the country, where they enjoyed, for a time, the sweetest tranquillity; till one day, being seated under a tree, to their astonishment, they heard the hateful words repeated, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!" They looked about them with surprise, but saw no creature near; till at last they discovered that the sound proceeded from a parrot seated on one of the branches of the tree above them. The injured Attaca again made use of her bow, and shot the feathered babbling through the body. But how great was their amazement when they beheld the branches of the tree immediately covered with innumerable birds, of different kinds, all of whom

whom repeated the same words, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!" The distressed Attaca fainted away at these insolent reproaches, which her enemy, the wife of the Magician, had taught even the birds to propagate, and which now laid her open to the contempt of her companions, who treated her with the most mortifying contempt and railery, which she endured until she fell a victim to the cruelty of her enemies, by an arrow shot from the bow of one of her calumniators.

Poor Attaca! how just a lesson may thy story convey to the world, who sport with the errors of the unfortunate, who publish, like the talking birds, the infirmities of their neighbours, and who let fly the poisoned arrows of reproach till they destroy.

How many in Attaca is there at this hour, who flies from place to place, pursued by the whispers of scandal and ill-deserved reproach. Methinks I see the wife of the Enchanter in the habit of some antiquated prude, and the birds transformed into the babbling visitants of a fashionable rout, crying out together in one tone, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!"

The learned Judge who defined truth to be a libel was well acquainted with the human character, and therefore would not permit the wounded breast to be exposed to the merciless assassin of reputation, who knew too well where to stab.

A good character might properly be called one of the most valuable acquisitions that man could be capable of enjoying, were it not for the precariousness of the tenure, and the difficulty of proving that we have a good title to it.

A good character is not so often obtained by good actions and upright intentions, as from small accidental circumstances which place a man in an advantageous position, frequently above his deserts, and beyond his expectations. Thus, one who pays his debts, for his personal convenience only, is said to be honest; another, who obtains a victory by mere chance, is called a good officer; and many, from ostentatious gifts and promises, are pronounced to be extremely generous; though, when unmasked, fraud would be conspicuous in the character of the first, ignorance in the second, and the meanest parsimony in the last. The world, who is but a poor Magician,

bestows a bad or good character according to the report it receives. It is too indolent to enquire into facts, and frequently too censorious to shew a willingness to become acquainted with them.

The game of life has a number of tricks in it, and one must deal a great many times to understand it thoroughly; it would make strange confusion if we were to know each other's hands.

Tom Touch'em was one of those people who have a bad opinion of the world, because it entertains no very good opinion of him; he was without principle, extravagant, and careless; yet Tom had a good character, as was proved upon an occasion where he gave references to his friends, being candidate for a lucrative situation. All of them spoke of him in the highest terms of panegyric; Tom was honest, industrious, and clever; the fact was, he owed them all money.

It is no very easy matter to know the real character of the man puffed up with good fortune or depressed by bad. Wealth and prosperity give him an air which the French call *l'important*; he passes through every gate, the crowd make way for him with respect, and he has enough to do to return the bows that are made him: it is vanity that causes such a man to act with propriety. Disappointment and ill-fortune, on the other side, impoverish, by degrees, the natural nobleness of the mind, and enfeeble virtue, till the man sinks into contempt; when, finding he can no longer support the character he admires, and actually deserves, he gives up the attempt altogether, and his actions, from that moment, begin to be consistent with the part the world has allotted him; they will no longer allow him respect or esteem, and he begins to be careless of either; they level him with the brutes, and he commences a beast of prey; they have exposed the lock of the bear, and he presents its claws. Happy is the man who, through the vicissitudes of life, has fortitude to abide by those certain fixed principles of truth which outlive prejudice, triumph over the corrupt manners of the times, and ultimately conquer the calumnies of his enemies.

But there are in the world a set of men who are well matched for the contest, who use, in their intercourse with it, a kind of varnish, which brings the portrait

portrait of their characters forward to advantage, and which, by its lustre, conceals the defects. Such are frequently taken for originals, though they are mostly vile copies of honour and honesty.

Another set of men are those who laugh off their vices and errors, and, by a well timed jest, turn aside the censure that might have fallen on their conduct. These are among the most successful, and always men of the world.

Of the last number was Dick Brilliant, who once, having occasion for a sum of money, applied to a person with whom he had but a slight acquaintance to lend it him, but who took the precaution to enquire into his character, and found it to be a bad one. On their next interview, Dick's friend began to make excuses for withholding his supply. "I have heard," said he, "Mr. Brilliant, some very unpleasant things of your character; and I am extremely

sorry"—"Sorry! for what?"—"That I cannot let you have the money."—"Is that all?" cried Dick. "My dear fellow, don't be unhappy; you ought to be very glad of it."

The best way to have a man act respectably, is to make him believe that he is already respectable. This maxim will suit all ranks and professions. To make your servant trusty and faithful, cause him to believe that you already consider him so. To cause your lawyer to act with punctuality and honour, endow him with both those qualifications; and to make your wife constant, persuade her that you have the highest opinion of her love and constancy. Vanity does a great deal to make people good.

After all, I believe the truth is, that there are lights and shades in every character; and if all were exaginated at the bar of rigid justice, few would be found who did not wear the lock of the bear!

G. B.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

CRÉBILLON, 16; 4—1761.

IT WAS a custom among the Jesuits to record the characters and talents of the youth, whose education they superintended. After Crébillon had long established his fame as a writer, he had the curiosity to know in what manner he had been republished; and, to oblige him, the Superior of the College of Dijon, where he had been educated, inspected the catalogue, and found these words under his name, "Puer ingeniosus sed insignis Nebulosus."

This celebrated Tragedian seemed destined in his youth to follow a very different employment. His father placed him with an attorney in Paris; but his genius prevailed; and the attorney had the good sense to perceive, and the generosity not to discourage it. At the first representation of "*Atree et Thémiste*," the worthy man, then at the point of death, desired to be carried to the Theatre. When, after the curtain dropped, and the success of the Tragedy appeared to be complete, Crébillon went to see him in his box; he embraced the young Author, and said, with tears of joy in his eyes, "I die happy; 'twas I made you a Poet; and I now consign you to

the applause and liberality of my country."

When Crébillon composed his Tragedies, it was always walking—at which times he appeared uncommonly agitated. His favourite retreat, on such occasions, was the *Jardin du Roi*. His friend Duvernet, the celebrated Anatomist, had given him a key which opened to the most private recesses of the garden. Crébillon happened to be there one day as usual. Supposing himself alone, he had thrown off his coat, and being then in *the vestis*, walked precipitately about the garden, at the same time declaiming in the most frantic manner. A gardener observed him, and persuaded that the man (whom he did not know) was either mad, or under a violent agony of mind from some great crime he had committed, ran immediately to Duvernet to impart his suspicions. Duvernet instantly went to see what was the matter; but finding it to be only our inspired Poet "*writhing in all the contortions of a Sybil*," he retired without disturbing him, after laughing heartily at the gardener's mistake.

One singularity attended this great Poet.

Poet. He never could be induced to revise or correct any of his plays. His aversion to such a task was insurmountable. Consequently, most of his pieces, and his best scenes, were all the result of first impressions.

He never set down regularly to form the plan of his Tragedies. He seldom even wrote them down on paper, till they were finished in his own mind, and ready for representation. Such was the astonishing tenacity of his memory, that when he offered his "*Catiline*" to the players, he recited the whole play from beginning to end, while the Copyist of the Theatre committed it to writing.

THEODORE GAZA, 1395—1475.

This learned Greek settled in Italy after the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet the 11d. He applied himself so earnestly, and with such success, to the Italian language, that he was able, in a short time, to point out many of its beauties, even to the Italians themselves. Such was the idea he entertained of his own acquirements, and of the literary character in general, that when he presented one of his works to Pope Sixtus the IVth, and received in return a very scanty supply of money, he indignantly threw it into the Tiber, exclaiming, "that learned men should no longer resort to Rome, where taste was so depraved, and learning so meanly rewarded."

PIRON, 1689—1773.

Dijon, the birth-place of Bonhiers, Boffuet, Crébillon, and Buffon, likewise produced this very ingenious Dramatist. His "*Metromane*" is, perhaps, one of the best Comedies that has been acted since the days of Molière.

In private society a most lively narrator, and an excellent epigrammatist; in conversation, spirited and entertaining; his wit pointed and original, without any mixture of ill nature or tendency to satire; no man could have furnished a more ample collection of *bons-mots* and repartees. Among the numerous *anais* with which the French abound, it is much to be wondered at that no Pironiana has been produced.

MEZERAI, 1610—1683.

early applied himself to the history of his country, and published his first volume at the age of thirty. He was liberally patronised by Richelieu, who gave him a pension, and by the French Academy, who chose him for its Secretary. This office he held till he died.

His great History is now seldom read, but his Chronological Abridgment is esteemed. His style is very unequal; in some places displaying the fire and energy of Tacitus, while, in general, it is loose, unconnected, and inelegant.

His character appears to have been eccentric. At his death, all his property, which was considerable, was found hid in different parcels behind his books. In one of these bags of money was found a slip of paper, upon which he had written these words: "This is the last sum of money which I have received from the King; and since then I have not said or written one word in his praise."

MAYNARD, 1582—1646.

a French Poet, whose productions are now little known. Like many other unfortunate men, who fancy that genius and talents exempt them from pursuing the common road to independence, he spent his whole life in caressing and flattering the Great, whose favours, after all his efforts, he never received, and whose protection he never experienced.

He one day presented some stanzas to the Cardinal de Richelieu, who commanded him to recite them. When he came to the last, where he supposed a distressed Author addressing Francis the 1st in the following words,

Mais s'il demande à quel emploi
Tu m'as tenu dedans le monde
Et quel bien j'ai reçu de toi
Que veux-tu que je lui responde ?

the Cardinal, who immediately perceived the Author's drift, answered, with the most cruel indifference, "Rien." The unlucky Poet, mortified at such a repulse, retired to his native province, where he soon after died.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER 1801.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels in Greece and Turkey, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. and with the Authority of the Ottoman Court. By C. S. Sonini, Member of several scientific Societies: of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris, and of the Observers of Men. Illustrated by Engravings, and a Map of those Countries. Translated from the French. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

OUR constant readers, we make no doubt, will participate in the satisfaction we derive from a renewal of our acquaintance with this celebrated Author, whose *Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt* were honoured with general approbation, in our own country, as well as in France, and other countries on the Continent. The former work deservedly gave him the first rank in the catalogue of distinguished literary characters of our time, and the present is a ratification of his title to this pre-eminence.

The *Travels in Egypt* afforded us ample scope for extending our reviews beyond their usual limits; and we had the pleasure of being authentically informed, that they promoted, in a considerable degree, the circulation of that very curious and highly entertaining narrative. See Vol. XXXVII. of our Magazine, for the year 1800, in the months of *February, March, and April*; also, in the same volume, an elegantly engraved portrait and brief memoirs of Sonini.

Though the attention of all Europe was fixed upon the actual state of Egypt at the moment when the French had invaded it with a most formidable force, and every information concerning it was sought for with avidity, which made our Author's description of that country a most interesting and popular subject; yet, at the present fortunate crisis of returning peace, a full and accurate account, by the same masterly pen, of some parts of Asia and of ancient Greece, "the fruit of near two

years of observation, and on which the same pains have been bestowed in digesting them, may reasonably expect to meet with equal success and indulgence." In fact, the present work, as the Translator observes, may justly be considered as a continuation of his *itinerary*. He promised to present to the world, an account of the other countries which he had visited subsequently to his travels in Egypt; he has now performed his engagement, and in such a manner as to induce us to presume, that those who have felt themselves gratified in travelling with him over Egypt, will experience no less satisfaction in accompanying him in his tour through Greece and Turkey.

There is another circumstance which renders the present work more interesting to British subjects than it would otherwise have been, namely, the expulsion of the French from Egypt; for all the commercial advantages the Author points out by emancipating Greece from the yoke of Turkish despotism, as the result of the French remaining masters of Egypt, were to be enjoyed exclusively by France; the profitable trade of the Levant was to be restored to that nation, and *Marselles* to recover that flourishing state, which it lost by the bad policy of the French Government, since the war of 1778; whereas, by the firm alliance which subsists between the Ottoman and the British Government, our merchants will be enabled to turn the information contained in this book to their own advantage, and to open

new

new sources of commerce with the Greek Islands, described as presenting a species of traffic that may be established with much ease and little cost.

Sonini, after lamenting the unfortunate changes that have happened to interrupt the former prosperous state of the commerce of France in the Levant, and have converted it into a series of humiliations, and the total ruin of that trade, pathetically asks, "By what fatality has a nation (the Turks) the old and faithful friend of France, which ceased not to surround her with confidence, with privileges, with prerogatives, appeared suddenly in the ranks of her enemies? Its ports, where the French possessed a preponderance almost exclusive, are shut against them, the *caravane* is annihilated, and the national flag is no longer acknowledged in the seas of which it enjoyed the empire."

The answer is easily given; the invasion of Egypt, and the perfidious attempts to subvert the Ottoman Government, were sufficient causes to dissolve that political connexion between France and the Sublime Porte, "which its long duration seemed to render unchangeable." Nor is it probable, that their former friendship will ever be revived. This, then, is the proper time for improving and extending the British commerce in the seas of the Levant; and the principal places, to which the views of merchant adventurers should be directed, are indicated in the work before us.

The commercial information, however, necessarily forms only a small portion of the general plan of these travels, which comprises an ample description of the climate, soil, productions, manners, customs, and genius, of the different people inhabiting the Islands of the Archipelago, to which he more particularly directed his researches; "and although he did not visit them all, the rather long stay he made in some of them, the intercourse he had with men who inhabited them, or were perfectly acquainted with them, enabled him to collect certain particulars respecting each of them, and to speak of them with precision. But his excursions have not been limited, nor

his observations confined to the Islands of the Archipelago; the large and beautiful Island of *Saudia*, some parts of Turkey in *Asia Minor*, *Macedonia*, and the *Morea*, have been the objects of his peregrinations, and are the subjects of his narrative.

In this general plan is likewise included the natural history of each Island, in which, "the naturalist will meet with curious observations on submarine volcanoes, which produce new islands in the sea of the Levant, as well as on animals, plants, and minerals, hitherto little known, or imperfectly described."

Such is the outline of this copious volume, divided into no less than *forty* Chapters, of which we shall endeavour to give a satisfactory, though compressed review. The Author, for reasons assigned in his introduction, has described the islands, &c. as they occurred on his route, and as if he had followed the order of their position on the chart annexed to the book, "which is one of the handsomest and most complete that has been constructed of that extent of sea and land usually distinguished by the name of the *Levant*." See Plate I. According to this arrangement, the Island of *Cyprus*, the most eastern, and one of the finest in the Mediterranean, first presents itself to our notice.

Of all the ancient names of this island, that which we love to recall to mind, although it forms a strange contrast with its present situation is *Maccaria*, the *Fortunate Island*. "For this name it was indebted to the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, the inexpressible beauty of its plains, and the richness of its productions. Over this theatre, in former times consecrated to happiness, to the arts, and to pleasure, at this day reign barbarians, who have transformed it into an abode of destruction and slavery: superb edifices, elegant temples, now covered and sadden, with their scattered remains, places of which they constituted the ornament and glory; and the Turks consume even the very ruins, which they still mutilate, in order to employ the fragments for common uses. Under a destructive government, agriculture has ceased to enrich with her

* Thus was called the carrying trade, which the French vessels exercised in the seas of the Levant, at the expense of the Turks, which was a source of riches for commerce, and of prosperity for the marine.

treasures

treasures beautiful plains; and the splendour of an island, formerly *fortunate*, has vanished. The riches, which it contains in its bowels are more deeply buried by despotism than by the earth with which they are covered. All boring, and torch alter mines, is strictly prohibited; and copper, formerly so abundant in the island, that the ancients like vile distinguished it by the epithet of *Ærosa*, *Copper Island*, remains useless in the bowels of the mountains that contain it, as well as zinc, tin, iron, and other minerals, which rendered it famous. Mines of gold were also found and worked in ancient times; but they have been for ages abandoned, and tradition can scarcely assign the places where they were situated.

"Should the Island of Cyprus one day pass from this state of oppression to a political situation more mild and favourable to its commerce and industry, we shall then search after all their mineral riches, and the working of them will powerfully contribute to revive the ancient splendour of the country in which they are contained; and changes so desirable are, perhaps, not very remote, or at least, I love to indulge the hope." — The changes hinted at were the conquest of the island by the French, which, in another place, our Author remarks, should have preceded the expedition to Egypt; "for the resources which the possession of Cyprus would have afforded for the conquest of that country, would have extended to its preservation." Here, then, we have to observe, in order to avoid repetition, that our Author's strictures, on the Turkish government are marked with a degree of asperity which cannot be justified: they are applied to all the islands subject to its domination; and the horrors and devastations of remote periods are confounded with the present times. Our hopes, however, of the changes which will ameliorate the condition of these islands, are founded on the prospect of a more enlightened system of policy inducing the reigning Sultan to emancipate them from those commercial prohibitions and political restrictions which have reduced the inhabitants to the deplorable state described by Sonini, when he visited them; and be it remembered, that it is as far back as between the years 1778 and 1786.

The other natural productions of

this Island are blue vitriol, crystal, precious stones, jasper, asbestos, talc, plaster, ochre, cotton, and madder. Cyprus wine is well known, for its superior excellence, and its cotton is the most esteemed as the finest of all the Levant, and bears the highest price; silk, marine salt, and what is called Turkey or Morocco, which is prepared here in a superior manner, are articles of exportation. The goodness of the soil yields abundant harvests of various species of corn, but agriculture is so much neglected, that at this day, the whole Island scarcely produces a sufficient quantity of wheat and barley for the subsistence of the inhabitants, whereas, in former times, considerable quantities were exported, "vegetables of every kind are so abundant that ships may not only lay in a stock, but even carry some to countries less fertile. The state of languor, and the decay of agriculture must likewise be attributed to natural as well as political causes; amongst others, the terrible scourge of thousands of myriads of grasshoppers (more properly locusts), which sometimes come in thick clouds, and dart on the fields, ready to yield to the cultivator the abundant fruits of his labours and toils. Fire is less quick; in a few moments the stalks of the planks are laid down and cut in pieces, the ears devoured, the crops destroyed, and the fields desolated. These ravages are not confined to the corn harvest, the locusts also strip the mulberry tree of its leaves, and thus they consign to death the valuable silk worm which feeds on them; other useful plants become their prey. On their approach all verdure disappears, and they even gnaw the very bark of the trees. The excessive heat, likewise, renders the island subject to destructive droughts. Finally, it is infested with Snakes, and brutal hideous insects, more particularly a frightful Spider, whose aspect alone terrifies, whose venom strikes with death whomsoever it reaches, whose natural history is little known. A full description of this noxious insect is given, and its figure engraved. See from page 61 to 65, and Plate III.

The physical and moral portrait of the modern Greeks, inhabitants of the islands of the Archipelago, is more favourable than the accounts given of them by former writers, particularly M. De Pauze, in his *Recherches Philosophiques*

lofophique fur les Grecs. According to that author, "the Greek nation, returned to childhood, is now no more than a vile burden to the earth, the opprobrium of their progenitors; in short, expressions cannot be found to describe the abasement into which the Greeks of our days are fallen, and that through their own fault." The women too have their share in his exaggerations of ill-humour; "it is impossible (says our author) to be more cruel, nor at the same time more unjust, but it would be extraordinary if such an opposition of sentiment should not be met with between the observer who reports what he has seen, and the man of science, who buried in his closet, pretends to observe better what he does not see."

Sonini's description of the same people, we insert here, not only as a guide to travellers; more especially mariners, who may have occasion to visit these islands, but to the curious, who may be disposed to read and examine the different histories of modern Greece that have been published of late years.

"The man of these charming parts of Greece is of a handsome stature; he carries his head high, his body erect, or rather inclined backward than forward; he is dignified in his carriage, easy in his manners, and nimble in his gait; his eyes are full of vivacity, his countenance is open, and his address agreeable and prepossessing; he is neat and elegant in his clothing; he has a taste for dress, as for every thing that is beautiful; active, industrious, and even enterprising, he is capable of executing great things; he speaks with ease, he expresses himself with warmth; he is acquainted with the language of the passions, and he likewise astonishes by his natural eloquence; he loves the arts, with a daring to cultivate them, under the yoke which hangs heavy on his neck; he is simple in his mode of living, and if he were even inclined to luxury, he could not display it for fear of appearing rich in the eyes of his tyrants, the Turks; skilful and cunning in trade, he does not always conduct himself in it with that frankness which constitutes its principal basis; and if we still find in modern Greece, many of the fine qualities which do honour to the history of ancient Greece, it cannot be denied that superstition, the child of ignorance and slavery, greatly tarnishes their

lustre; and we also discover in their disposition that fickleness, that pliability, that want of sincerity, in short, that artful turn of mind which borders on treachery, and of which the Greeks of antiquity have been accused, *Times Danaos, ac dona ferentes.*"

"But this obliquity of character fortunately does not extend, or at least is very much weakened, among the women of the same countries. The Greek females, are, in general, distinguished by a noble and easy shape, and a majestic carriage. Their features, traced by the hand of beauty, reflect the warm and profound affections of sensibility; the serenity of their countenance is that of dignity, without having its coldness or gravity; they are amiable without pretension, decent without sourness, charming without affectation. If, to such brilliant qualities, we add elevation of ideas, warmth of expression, those flights of simple and ingenuous eloquence which attract and fascinate a truly devoted attachment to persons beloved, exactness and fidelity in their duties, we shall have some notion of these privileged beings, with whom Nature, in her munificence, has embellished the earth, and who are not rare in Greece." We must not close this summary of the character of the modern Greeks, without noticing "their hospitality which they exercise towards strangers in the most generous manner."

The famous island of *Rhodes*, and its city of that name, the capital of the island, formerly inhabited by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, falls next under our author's observation; here he resided a considerable time, and following the same arrangement in this, as in the other countries, his descriptions of places, of the climate, inhabitants, &c. of this island, are highly interesting, and the natural history remarkably curious.

The city of *Rhodes* is at this day the only one in the island; at very ancient periods there were three others, the most considerable was called *Lindus*, and contained a magnificent temple dedicated to *Minerva*. Some vestiges of it still remain, with the name of *Lindo* in a hamlet situated nearly in the middle of the east side of the island, and entirely peopled by Greeks. The second city, which bore the name of *Campyri*, was situated on the west coast,

coast, almost opposite to Lindus; there no longer exist any traces of it but the name of *Camyro*, a Greek village built on the spot. No indication is to be found of the most ancient of these three cities, *Jayffer*; it is known only that it was situated on the north coast of the island. Our author having already witnessed, in the island of Cyprus, the annihilation of cities and towns once famous in history, which exhibit nothing but ruins, the monuments of their past grandeur, takes the opportunity which the solitary city of Rhodes furnishes, to introduce the following moral and philosophical reflections, which merit a place in our miscellany, as they have a tendency to promote peace and good will amongst mankind, and to prevent the renewal of destructive wars.

"When we review in thought this innumerable multitude of cities and great edifices, which have covered in different places the surface of the earth, and which have been successively effaced, we cannot but yield to the painful sensations excited by the rage of mankind. Monuments, which the genius of the arts and the patience of industry erect with so much solidity and slowness, crumble in an instant under the blows of impetuous barbarism, or by the more sudden shocks of the terrible art of war, which delights only in blood and ruins. Man throws down what man builds up; in his mind, time is too slow; he anticipates the ravages of ages, for which he seems to envy them; and in his rage for destruction, he leaves very far behind him, the most ferocious animals, whose milice he surpasses, by being himself the destroyer of his own species. The partial confusion, which violent commotions of the earth sometimes occasion, are not of a very perceptible effect on the map of devastations, if we compare them to the vast extent of ruins, with which the hand of man has thrown the surface of the globe; and if history makes mention of the convulsions of nature, which have anciently thrown down edifices in the island of Rhodes, war and the fury of superstitious ignorance have, without comparison, there destroyed and overthrown more than time and subterraneous shocks."

The Island of *Argentiera*, though it affords neither the comforts nor conveniences of life, is rendered conspicuous in this work, as well as the neighbour-

ing island of *Milo*, being the spots whither our Author repaired after his different excursions in the Archipelago. The number of European vessels which put in there, the residence of a French agent, the greater facility of there obtaining certain information respecting countries where sincerity and truth are not prevailing virtues—every thing induced him to return frequently to one of these two islands, and to make a stay there at several periods; and there it was that he penned the notes and observations which he had collected, and which have served as materials for his account of the other islands of the Archipelago, and of the Greeks in general. The reader will find, that the description of *Argentiera* in particular, and the observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, are very ample and circumstantial: as it is impossible for us to enter into details, we have only to recommend the Chapters 23, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which contain a great variety of curious and amusing discussions and anecdotes, chiefly respecting the women, their marriages, childbirth, management of their children, and other domestic concerns. "They possess, in general, the advantages of shape and face; but they spoil them by the manner in which they dress themselves;" a prolix description of this dress follows, with reference to a drawing made from a doll quite clothed and arranged in the country itself. See Plate VI. In many particulars, however, of what our Author calls *grecque* garments, we trace a similarity between the present fashions of the ladies of Paris and London, which it is astonishing he should have overlooked; indeed, the only singular difference is, that the women of *Argentiera* do not consider it as a beauty to have their legs slender and gracefully moulded; on the contrary, they employ no small degree of art to render them equally thick throughout all their length and to give them the appearance of real pous. They put on several pairs of half stockings of different sizes, one over the other, in order to fill up the small of the leg and make it even with the calf.

One of their marriage ceremonies consists in throwing handfuls of cotton seeds on the heads of the young couple at the instant when the young couple come out of their house; the same

same ceremony is repeated at Church, at the moment of the solemn benediction, which signifies that they are united a life of felicity, composed of many years as there have been souls scattered. In India it is the priest who bestows on the young couple rice seeds, as an emblem of fecundity.

Our author having travelled in the character of a physician, and occasionally practised, for which he seems to have been well qualified, gives an account of the diseases to which the Greeks are subject; and of the remedies they apply to cure them, one of them we think it incumbent on us to relate, as it may be useful to strangers who may hereafter have occasion to visit, or to reside for any considerable time in any of the Greek Islands, which are all exposed to that most terrible of all contagions, the plague; "for no precaution is taken to prevent its communication, or to stop its progress: a person infected with the plague penetrates, with as much liberty as the most healthy man, into every part of the Ottoman Empire." The following preservative is affirmed on good authority to be an infallible means of guarding against the contagion—"to swallow, every morning fasting, a glass of one's own urine, in which the juice of a lemon has been expressed. The efficacy of this simple and easy prophylactic is founded on the evidence and experience of men forced by their profession to live in the midst of in-

fection; and it deserves more confidence than the complicated regimens, and the long inductions of drugs prescribed by physicians." See p. 100.

We are now under a necessity to close this article, for the great number of other islands and places, some of less and others of greater note for their antiquity, than those already noticed; the diversity of subjects which enter into the natural history of each, together with the miscellaneous observations; form, collectively, an elaborate work, of the merits of which no just idea can be conveyed by partial or limited selections; a perusal of the copious Index will be the best guide to the reader in this respect.

The following are the plates, besides those already mentioned, bound up separately, and referred to in different parts of the work. The Firman, licence, or passport of SULTAN ABOUL ACHMET, Emperor of the Turks, predecessor to the reigning Sultan, delivered to Sonini, empowering him to travel through or reside in any part of his dominions with freedom and safety, and entitling him to the protection of the Governors and other Officers of the Sublime Porte, engraved in the original Turkish characters; for a translation and fuller explanation, see p. 19.

Plate IV. A sea-serpent. Frangi, a fish. Calamary, a polype. Plate V. Three fishes: the Melanurus, Skatari, and Cabrilla. M.

The Maid of Lochlin, a Lyrical Drama: with Legendary Odes, and other Poems. By William Richardson, A. M. Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. 1800. Vernor and Hood. 1801.

OF this Miscellany the Drama forms by much the greater part. "The subject, (says Mr. Richardson,) is taken from the poem of Ríngal, attributed to Ossian, nor is it a consideration of any consequence on the present occasion, whether the author believes or not in the full authenticity of all the performances ascribed to the Gáelic Bard. Nor does he think it derogatory to their acknowledged merit or to the honour of Scotland, to suppose them chiefly the work of an ingenious Caledonian, enlightened with the literature of the present age, rather than of a Caledonian, (such as Caledonians were in the second and third century." This opinion, which in a great measure

agrees with that of Johnson, Hume, Gibbon, Mason, &c. it is probable will be generally received by posterity, and it does honour to the candour of the author, who proceeds—"The idea of employing the Northern Mythology was suggested by a perusal of Muller's History of Denmark, and the powerful imitations by Mr. Gray of the Scandinavian Poetry. The same Mythology has since that time been successfully employed in the Runic Odes of Mr. Mathias, and the Dramatic Sketches of Dr. Sayer." This machinery well suits the period of time in which it is introduced, and it is brought forward with effect.

Some sentiments, in parts of the per-

performance, being liable to be applied to present times, the author observes, "As the poem was written before the commencement of those troubles, that, arising in France, have convulsed the world, the sentiments it contains could not, in its original form, have been influenced by recent events. They are such, however, in the opinion of the author, as having their foundation in the nature of things, are at all periods immutably true. The general impression which may probably be conveyed to those who may read the work with attention, is, that the superstition of the multitude, and the infidelity or atheism of their superiors, are in all ages and nations, where unfortunately they happen to concur, the joint causes of enormous guilt and of consequent misery. It is certainly to be regretted that this truth may be supported in the present times, not only by the fictitious illustration of poetry, but by the experience or observation of a violence the most unprincipled, and a barbarity the most atrocious, that have ever disgraced or visited with affliction any of those countries which have any claim to the character of civilization."

The Maid of Locklin will be read with pleasure by those who are admirers of Ossian, from whence the principal of its beauties are derived.

The Poems subjoined are neatly and elegantly written. As a specimen we shall select the following "Elegiac Verses on the Prospect of leaving Britain. Written at Eton College."

I.

To thee my filial bosom beats,
On thee may heaven indulgent smile;
And glad thy innocent retreats,
And blest thee, lovely Abertoy! —
How pleasing to my pensive mind,
The murmur of the hoild cascade!
Thy green woods waving to the wind!
And dreams in every vocal glade!

II.

'The simple church, the school-house green,
The gambels of the school-boy crew,
Meadows, and pools that gleam between,
Rush on my recollective view;
Shales torn, and rocks, by old age sought
To wander in at close of day,

To ruminate the pious thought,
And pray for children far away.

III.

Timely defend ye sot'ring showers!
With plenty blest that humble vale;
And fair arise, ye fragrant flowers!
And healthful blow, thou western gale!
And there meand'ring Awendow,
By no invidious fen defil'd,
Clear may thy youthful current flow!
And love to linger in the wild!

IV.

I see thee mid thy Grampian hills,
I see thy youthful current clear!
While tender recollection fills
My rapt eye with a silent tear.
Far from that inland vale along
Etonia's classic ground I stray,
Where list'ning to melodious song,
Their speed the Naid nymphs delay.

V.

Hail, Windsor, hail! a stranger greets
Thy lofty towers, thy lawns, and groves;
Freedom reveres thy gay retreats;
The Muse thy glavan shelter loves.
And must I leave th' enchanting scene,
To hear the prison'd Baltic roar?
And Thames's willow'd margin green
Relinquish, for a Scythian shore?

VI.

Where Dago, hideous isle, and sleep,
With no refreshing verdure crown'd,
Frowns dark and dismal o'er the deep,
That raves with canine ire around!
Where Neva flows, but flows in vain,
To bless a land of savage slaves;
Nor ever heard the native strain
Of Freedom soothe his swelling waves!

VII.

Where wintry winds, fierce battle wage,
And Nature's lovely form deface:
And lawless power, with fiercer rage,
Dares to degrade the human race! —
Ah! must I leave thee, peerless queen
Of isles, to hear the Baltic roar!
And Thames's willow'd margin green,
Relinquish, for a Scythian shore!

VIII.

Yet still presiding in my breast,
May soothing peace of mind remain!
With smile serene, that heavenly guest
Preserves th' untainted heart from pain,
Alike secure from anxious fear,
And th' angry jealousies of pride,
That cov' dunnity will ne'er
With selfishness or guile abide.

* A picturesque valley in the most southern district of Perthshire, from which issues the river Forth, called in the Gælic language, which is still spoken there, *Avon-ou*, or Black River, in allusion, perhaps, to the colour it receives from an extensive morass, through which it passes in its way to Stirling and the Lothians.

From

IX.

From innocent and gentle hearts
She wards the flying shafts of woe ;
And bliss more exquisite imparts
Than arrogating monarchs know,
Tho' Peers and Princes round them wait ;
Tho' fawning minions prostrate kneel ;
Tho' partial Fame proclaim them great ;
And nations on their nod depend.

X.

O blind to Truth's unerring light,
Who tread the paths of guilty Care ;
Who climb Ambition's giddy height ;
And think that Peace may sojourn there !
She dwells not on the mountain's brow,
Tho' crown'd with many a fulgent tower ;
Sequester'd in the vale below,
She weaves unseen her silvan bower.

XI.

O, Virtue, guided by thy ray,
My wishes by thy power restrain'd,
Still may I hold the onward way,
And so enjoy sweet peace of mind ;
And when my wandering days are fled,
I'll seek again my native stream ;
If kind affection be not dead ;
And Fancy yield no pleasing dream.

XII.

Far oft the world's untoward ways
Have power the glowing heart to chill ;
To quench Imagination's blaze ;
And stop its pow'ry blossom kill.
Deign to pity me, Virtue, deign
To save me from depending care ;
Till, duly disciplin'd, I gain
The palm thy faithful servants wear.

Geraldwood. By the Author of *Villerooy and Sigismar*. In Four Volumes. 18s. Dutton.

THE Earl of Belmont, a dissipated extravagant Peer of a certain age, having seen his Countess laid in her grave, is left with a thoughtless son, Lord Felix, and a most interesting daughter, Lady Jane. These, although under engagements of his own forming with other persons, he takes into Yorkshire, where he marries them to the son and daughter of a rich, vulgar, low bred man, Alderman Twaddle, of Blue Ball Manor, who had most conveniently supplied his Lordship with larger sums of money than he was able to pay, otherwise than by sacrificing the happiness of his children to the ambition of the Twaddles.

The Earl, as if desirous of making duly retribution for his cruelty, marries the young, the gay, the beautiful, unthinking Lady Susan Trellawney, the intended bride of his son.

Some admirably sketched scenes exhibit the Yorkshire family in town and at Court. An union, however, with this family could not promise much ; and we accordingly soon find the young Lord neglecting his awkward country wife, and the ill-fated Lady Jane not only neglected, but treated with cruelty, by her brutal country husband. This treatment of Lady Jane was observed by a Lord Morpeth, who, having deeply engaged the husband in his debt by play, formed, with his concurrence, some designs upon the honour of his wife. To aid these, he contrives opportunities of his seeing his wife, at one of which, when Lord

Morpeth had revealed to her the whole of her husband's baseness, he entered the room, and surprised them together. This was too much for Lady Jane, who was seized with a premature labour, the fruit of which was a daughter, the heroine of the story.

The husband, affecting to disbelieve this child to be his, insisted on her signing a confession of its illegitimacy ; which she steadily refusing, he struck her a violent blow, and told her, that he gave her one hour to consider of his proposal, or expect his vengeance.

This hour she employed in removing herself and her infant from his mansion, and, getting into the first return chaise which the met, was set down at a small public-house on the road, some little distance from town. Here she was kindly received by the mistress of the house, and remained for some time ill and exhausted, until hearing one morning the voice of Lord Morpeth, and, as she thought, of her husband also, to avoid them she enters a lane at the back of the house, where she hears two men conversing about some robbery that they were going to commit. This very much alarms her ; but, hearing one of them sing a song full of tenderness, and thinking herself on the point of expiring, she goes up to him, puts the child into his hands, with an injunction to take care of it, and drops apparently dead at his feet.

The man, thinking her dead in reality, takes the child home to his mother, where she lives for some years, and ob-

tains the name of Geraldwood (the place being so called where he received her), with the addition of the Orphan, from her situation.

This man was a robber by profession, and, labouring too assiduously in his vocation, was obliged to leave his mother; he would not, however, leave his little Geraldwood to her care, but took her with him, until he came to a large park, where he saw two little boys at play. With these he thought he would leave her, and accordingly, speaking to the youngest, asked him to let his little girl stay there until he came back, as she was tired. This was consented to, and as Mark did not mean to return, she went to the house with her playfellows.

These were the sons of the Duke of M. in whose house our heroine was received, and educated with the same care as the Duke's daughter, Lady Georgina, who was extremely fond of Geraldwood. But she was not the only person in the family who was fond of her; the eldest son, the Marquis of L. conceiving an attachment, which being mutual, ended in a private marriage.

Lady Jane, Geraldwood's mother, being found by the mistress of the inn, in the state in which she was left by Mark, conveyed her to the house, where she was recovered. Her mistress at losing her child had nearly killed her; but she was taken to town, where she remained some time, and then retired into the country with her good-natured sister-in-law, Lady Felix.

An estate, which in the event of his daughter's not having any child, was to revert to Lord Belmont, induced him to hope, that the child about whom she was so anxious might never be heard of. To his mortification and disappointment, on a visit which his Lordship made to the Dutchess of M. his distant relation, as he was strolling in the park, he discovered a child lying asleep on the ground, resting her head on a large house dog. Round the neck of this child was an ornament which he knew to have belonged to Lady Jane, and, on making enquiries, was in his own mind satisfied that this was his grand daughter.

He now devised means to remove Geraldwood from her protectors. This he effected by insinuating to the Dutchess, that her youngest son, Lord

John Walsingham, was enamoured of her; and in this insinuation he was strengthened by that Nobleman's having just then stood forward in her defence at a ball, where she was insulted by a Mr. Dash, who was called out by Lord John, and so desperately wounded as to occasion a necessity for his quitting England. The Marquis accompanies him, but not before he has privately obtained the hand of our heroine.

For the possession of this hand a Mr. Delville became the suitor; but as the fair owner had disposed of it to another, Mr. Delville was dismissed by her. This so provokes the Dutchess, that she instantly hurries her away, and places her with a Mrs. Walton, who, becoming jealous of her, treats her with such rudeness, that she leaves her house, and repairs to London, where, for some time, the employa herself in obtaining a subsistence by drawing. This affecting her health, she gets unknowingly into Lord Belmont's house, as the companion of his Countess; whence by his artifice he removes her, and confines her in an ancient deserted seat of his own. Here she discovers Mark, her first protector, in the person of one of her keepers, who contrives to escape, but is shortly after himself forced from her by the Officers of Justice, who apprehend him for a highway robbery. The shock of this deprives her of her senses; on her recovering which, she recognizes, in her humane physician, the benevolent Doctor Mirvan (brother to the Dutchess of M.), who conveys her to his own house; and whose protection she is induced to relinquish, from the idea that it has injured his character, and returns to her former avocation and lodging in London.

Here, visiting the play house with a female companion, she is molested by a drunken Buck, from whose rudeness she is rescued by Mr. Walton, who is conducting her to a coach when they are met by the Marquis of L.; which so confirms the reports that had been indutiously conveyed to him by his mother, that he flies from her in the utmost horror. In this distress she is recognized and conveyed to her lodging by her former admirer, Mr. Delville, who effects a reconciliation between her and her husband.

She is again spirited away by the perseverance

perseverance of her inhuman grandfather, and is rescued by Lord John Walsingham, who conveys her to the house of Lady Felix; where she is restored to her greatly-suffering mother. The detection of the Earl's villany of course takes place, and the history ends with his merited unhappiness, and the deserved felicity of his grand-daughter.

Such is the brief outline of a novel

which abounds with well-drawn characters and salutary lessons; and from the perusal of which those who can rise without acknowledging themselves indebted to the Author for much rational entertainment and useful reflection, must be either very hard to please, or very ungrateful for the pleasure afforded them.

Sketches of some of the Southern Counties of Ireland, collected during a Tour in the Autumn 1797; in a series of letters. By G. Holmes. 2vo. Longman and Rees. 1801. 9s.

From this elegant and interesting performance we learn, that there are scenes in the United Kingdom, seldom visited but by accidental travellers, which have beauties sufficient to rival the most luxuriant prospects of Italy or Switzerland. Of these Killarney and Mucrus may be placed against any of which foreign nations can boast. They require only to be known to claim that admiration to which they are fairly intitled. The present traveller conducts his readers from Cashell to Kilkenny, in a manner adapted to amuse and instruct, and will be followed with satisfaction and delight. The work is decorated with six beautiful views in aqua tinta, besides the frontispiece; but we should have been glad to have seen a map of the route.

THE FREE SCHOOL. A Poem. By the Rev. John Black. 2vo. Printed at Ipswich. Robinsons. 1s.

From some allusions in parts of this Poem, we are led to conjecture, that the Author does not enjoy his dignity of *Rex puerorum* without some annoyance. Of the Free school we do not learn much, though we expected to have found it the principal subject of the Poem. There are, however, some domestic and rural scenes sketched in the true spirit of poetry, and such as cannot but please every reader of taste. Subjoined is an elegy on the death of Edward Jenney, of Bridfield, and Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton.

The Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus in Leo, on the 27th of September 1801, a happy prelude to a propitious Peace; and

other poetical pieces. By the Rev. John Black. 2vo. Printed at Ipswich. Robinsons. 1s.

In this poem the Author paints the horrors of war, and the blessings of peace, in colours equally vivid and poetical. That the peace now nearly concluded may be lasting must be the wish of every one who feels for the interests of humanity, and who may hope with the poet to see

“the blissful reign
“Of PEACE, with joy, and arts, and
pleasy in her train.”

The Church of England vindicated from Misrepresentation: showing her genuine Doctrines, as contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies. With a particular Reference to the Elements of Christian Theology, by the Bishop of Lincoln. By a Priest, &c. of the Church of England. 2vo. Mawman. 1801. 3s.

This Author, dissatisfied with the Bishop of Lincoln's Exposition of the Articles of the Church of England, undertakes to prove, that his Lordship has distorted them from their literal and grammatical meaning; that their genuine sense is diametrically opposite to that in which they are generally subscribed, and that which is apprehended to have been the sentiments of the compilers; of the most eminent reformers and martyrs at the time of the reformation, and of all foreign churches in Christendom. The writer states his objections with decency and moderation, and the subject is certainly of importance; though, probably, we may not wholly assent to his conclusion, that “no man who ever, conscientiously and without determined prejudice, examined the subject, can hesitate a moment in the decision of the controversy.”

STATE ANECDOTE OF THE LATE EMPEROR PAUL AND
M. KOTZEBUE.

THE following curious particulars relative to the extraordinary challenge of the Sovereigns of Europe, inserted in the *Petersburgh Gazette*, by order of the late Emperor Paul I. are in the second part of Kotzebue's remarkable *Tier of his Life*.

Count Von der Pahlen had sent for M. Kotzebue to come to him—"When I came to the Count, (says he), he said to me, laughing, the Emperor will have a Challenge to a Tournament, addressed to all the Sovereigns of Europe, and their Ministers. I must write it, and it is then to be published in the Gazette. Baron Thugut is particularly challenged to break a lance, and General Kutusoff and myself are to be named as seconds to the Emperor (he thought of the seconds had suggested itself to the Emperor about half an hour before; and he immediately wrote it down with a black lead pencil, which lay on the Count's table). This extraordinary production is to be ready in an hour, and the Emperor has ordered that I shall carry it to him in person."

"I undertook to write it, and in an hour's time brought the Challenge. The Count, who was better acquainted with the sentiments of the Monarch than I, thought it not laudable enough; I therefore sat down in his closet, and wrote a second which he liked better. We then went together to the Court. I was now, for the first time, to stand before the man, who, by his severity and benefits, had been to me the cause of so much terror and joy, grief and gratitude. I had not wished for this honour, and feared it could not but prove injurious to me, as I could scarcely suppose that the sight of me could be very agreeable to him.

"We waited a considerable time in the anti-chamber. The Emperor was gone to take a ride, but at length he returned. Count Pahlen went to him with my paper, flattered with him some time, and then came back, with an air of disappointment, saying to me, as he passed me, only these words—"Come to me again at two o'clock—it must be stronger."

"I returned home, convinced, as I thought, that I should not in this way gain the favour of the Monarch; but scarcely had I been half an hour in my chamber, when one of the attendants of the Court came to me, almost breathless, to order me to come instantly to the Emperor. I made all the haste I could.

"When I entered the closet I found only Count Pahlen with him. The Emperor was standing at a writing-desk, and when he saw me, advanced to meet me, and with a slight bow said, in a manner inexpressibly gracious—"M. Von Kotzebue, I must begin by being reconciled to you."

"I was much confused by this unexpected reception. What a magic power is there in the condescension of princes! All rancour immediately vanished from my heart. As the etiquette required, I attempted to kneel and kiss his hand; but he prevented me in the kindest manner, kissed me on the forehead, and proceeded as follows, in very good German:

"You are sufficiently acquainted with the world to be *au fait* to political affairs. I have often (said he jokingly) been foolish enough to punish myself for it, as it is but just I should be punished. I have resolved that this—(holding a paper in his hand) shall be inserted in the *Hamburg Gazette*."

"On this he took me confidentially by the arm, led me to the window, and read to me the Challenge, which was in French, in his own hand writing. When he came to the conclusion, where it is said—"We know not what credit is to be given to this report; though it appears not to be without foundation, since it bears the stamp of what he has been often accused of—(that it is a *faux et faux*)"—he laughed very heartily, and I too laughed obsequiously.

"Why do you laugh?" (said he, twice repeating the word, very quick, and laughing himself all the time).

"To find your Majesty so well informed," (answered I).

"There, there (said he), handing me the paper, go and translate it. Keep the original, but bring me a copy."

"I accordingly went and translated it. The last word *taxé*, somewhat perplexed me. Should I put accused (*besbuldigt*) the expression might appear too harsh, and offend the Emperor. After much thinking, I chose a middle-way, and translated it, 'of what he has often been thought capable.'

'At two in the afternoon I went again to Court. Count Kutusoff announced me to the Emperor. I was immediately admitted, and found him this time quite alone.

'Sit down,' said he to me, very friendly; (but from respect, I did not immediately obey)—'No, no, sit down,' (repeated he with some earnestness.) I then took a seat and placed myself opposite to him at the writing desk.

"He took the French original in his hands.—'Read to me,' (said he). I read slowly, and sometimes glanced my eye over the paper towards him. At the words 'inclosed barriers' he laughed. With respect to the rest, he several times gave a gracious nod of approbation, till I came to the last word.

'Thought capable' (said he). No, that is not the right word; charged (*taxé*) would be better.' I took the liberty to inform him that this word in German had quite another meaning from that it has in French. 'Very well,' (said he), but the other is not the proper expression.

"I now adventured to ask, in a low tone, whether accused (*besbuldigt*) would be a proper word.

'Right, right' (said he), that is the word, repeating it three or four times; and I wrote it by his direction. He thanked me in the most friendly manner for the trouble I had taken, and

dismissed me, much affected and pleased with his kind and condescending behaviour. Whoever has approached his person will agree with me, that he could be extremely engaging, and that it was difficult, nay almost impossible, to withstand him.

"I have not thought it superfluous to relate this transaction with so many minute circumstances, since the challenge made so much noise in the world, when, two days afterwards, to the astonishment of all Petersburg, it appeared in the *Cour Gazette*. The President of the Academy of Sciences, to whom it was sent for insertion, could not believe his eyes. He carried it himself to Count Pahlen, to be certain that no trick was played him. At Moscow, the *Gazette* was stopped, as no person could believe that the article was inserted with the consent of the Monarch. The same was done at Riga. The Emperor himself, on the other hand, could scarcely wait till it was printed, and sent several times for it before it was ready, with the utmost impatience.

"Three days afterwards, he sent me a snuff-box, set with diamonds, worth nearly 2000 rubles. Never was a verbal translation of twenty lines better paid for.

"I shall conclude this account with some French lines, which were handed about at Petersburg a few days after the Emperor's death. I know not the author, but his portrait bears the stamp of truth:—

"On le connoit trop peu, lui ne
connoit personne;
Actif, toujours pressé, bouillant, im-
périeux. [ronne,
Aimable, séduisant, même sans la cou-
Voulait gouverner seul, tout voir, tout
faire mieux, [malheureux."
Il fit beaucoup d'ingrats et mourut

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 27.

AT Covent Garden Theatre, the Tragedy of *The Gamster* was presented, for the purpose of introducing to a London audience a Mr. BROWN (of provincial celebrity) in the character of *Beverly*. This Gentleman has performed with much applause on the Bath and Dublin boards, and he had no reason to be displeased with his reception in the present instance. His con-

ception of the part was correct and discriminating—his detection of *Stakel's* guilt, and consequent apology after his liberality and candour of mind were imposed upon—his struggles of the paternal feelings against a prevailing and too prominent vice—his convulsions of mental and corporeal agony—his despair of pardon for suicide, and the expression of a faint hope of pardon by the mercy of his Creator—were un-

likely

sibly felt and applauded by a very respectable and discerning audience. Mr. Browne seems to have formed himself upon the models of the old school. He never once offends, and prefers the risk of being sometimes thought tame and insipid, to the certainty of disgusting judges of taste by rant, affectation, and extravagance. We have no doubt that he will be found a valuable acquisition to the Theatre.

The public has so often witnessed Mr. Cooke's excellence in characters of subtlety and dissimulation, that every body anticipated in him an excellent *Stukely*. He did not disappoint the expectation—it was a chaste and correct performance. These two characters are finely drawn for giving strength and effect to each other. The more unsuspecting the one, the more disgusting is the deceit of the other; yet the hypocrisy of *Stukely* was so plausible, and so well assumed, that pity for poor *Beverley* was increased by the apparent impossibility of detecting such a consummate knave.

Jarvis and *Mrs. Brerley* were very ably supported by *Mr. Murray* and *Mrs. Litchfield*; and the tamely drawn character of *Charlotte* was made the most of by *Mrs. H. Johnston*, who played it with great feeling and animation.

DEC. 4. Dr. Young's Tragedy of *The Revenge* was revived at Drury-lane Theatre. The part of *Zanga* we have always ranked among the best performances of Mr. Kemble; and we scarcely ever witnessed a more powerful impression than was made on the audience in the present instance. His whole soul seemed absorbed in the one passion of revenge; and the means he used to execute his purposes seemed to rise spontaneously in his mind, and constantly to be the result of mental impulse. In the last scene, when, to satiate his appetite, he informed *Alonso* that his dying wife and murdered friend were both innocent of the crime laid to their charge, his savage triumph was truly impassioned, and excited in every breast at once horror for his crimes, and a degree of admiration for his mistaken magnanimity.

Mrs. Powell in *Isabella*, and *Mr. Barrymore* in *Alonso*, received also much and deserved applause. About the middle of the fourth act there was

a great tumult in the gallery, which for some time very much disturbed the house. Mr. Kemble at last stopped in the middle of a speech, and said, very coolly,

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"We cannot express how much we feel obliged to you for the honour of your attendance; but at this rate the object of your visit must be completely frustrated. We must therefore entreat you to condescend to favour us with a little more of your attention."

This address was extremely well received, and had the effect to restore tranquillity.

9. At Covent Garden, a new Opera, written by Mr. Prince House, and called "*CHAINS OF THE HEART*;" or, *The Slave by Choice*," was presented for the first time; the principal Characters as follow:

MOORS.

Alla Bensalla, King of Centa	} Mr. BRAHAM.
Azam, Grand Slave Master	
Zulema, the fa- vourite of Azam	} Mr. MUNDEN.
	Sig. STORACE.

EUROPEANS.

Villafior, a noble Portuguese	} Mr. CORY.
Prince Henry of Portugal	
Menezes, Count of Alveira	} Mr. WILKINSON.
Don Manuel, his Son	
Ricardo, Son to Villafior, under the name of Os- min	} Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Cotillon, formerly a Dancing Mas- ter, and now a Soldier	
O'Phelim, Cook to a Regiment	} Mr. FAWCETT.
Juan, a Boy of Seven Years old	
Gulnare	} Miss MURRAY.
Silvia	
	Miss WATERS.

The Plot of this Opera is founded on the expedition of the Portuguese against Centa in the fifteenth century, in which Prince Henry, afterwards the famous encourager of navigation, and patron of its promoters, first distinguished himself. The Moors of Africa had some years before made an irruption into the borders of Spain and Portugal,

Portugal; and carried off many prisoners to Ceuta.

Villador, a Portuguese nobleman, with his son Riccardo, and Galnare, a female orphan of Portugal, were taken by the Moors. Villador had long been confined in prison at Ceuta, and his son, under the title of Osman, as well as Galnare, remained with him to soften his captivity. At length, to give Villador an opportunity of returning to his own country, in order to join the standard of his Sovereign, Galnare resolves to sell herself, and to pay the price of her liberty as a ransom for Villador. Galnare hearing of the generosity of Benfilla, King of Ceuta, is in hopes she shall be able to interest the feelings of that monarch, and dispose him to restore her and her lover Riccardo to freedom. Wild is this scheme, the noble character of Benfilla renders it almost hopeless.

At this time Prince Henry of Portugal flies to Ceuta, and one of his chief objects is to rescue from slavery the noble Villador. In the end Prince Henry succeeds in conquering the King of Ceuta, but not before the latter, having struggled with his passion for Galnare, had given orders for her to be conveyed, with Villador and Osman, into captivity to Portugal. The generous character of the King of Ceuta operates strongly on the Portuguese chief, that he releases the Monarch in possession of his Prisoner. This is a general sketch of the serious part of the Opera.

The Comic part relates to Azim, Gail slave Master, Conillon, a companion of dancing master and soldier, O Phenon, an Irish cook to a regiment, and Zilema, the favourite slave of Azim. Zilema contrives a possibility for Conillon, and then efforts to escape a dreary waste of Azim, and the perplexities into which the latter is hurried, constitute the humour of the Piece.

This Opera is evidently a hasty production, to introduce in new characters Mr. Braham and Signora Sturice, whose respective talents were a few years since found so attractive at Drury-lane Theatre.

Braham is certainly one of the first tenor singers of the day, not excepting the Performers of the Italian Opera. His voice is full, clear, and extensive. His ear is perfectly correct; and his

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manner of running divisions upon semitones is astonishing, even though Mrs. Billington's excellence is so well known, and so deservedly admired. He is also improved in his action and general manner.

Sturice's merits are so fresh in the public mind, that it is only a censure to observe, that she is equal to what the most sanguine admirers of her musical taste and comic humour could desire. All her airs were delightfully executed; but in a duet with Braham, which is a mild comedy, she was particularly successful.

In the structure and dialogue of the Piece, however, there is less novelty, interest, and point, than might have been expected from the known talents of the Author in fiction, to describe it briefly, we must resort to a hackneyed term, and call it a *Vehicle for Music*. The latter, by Mizzenhagh and Reeve, abounds in rapid flights of notes, well calculated, indeed, to display the amazing powers of execution possessed by the principal singers, but certainly, to the general ear, it rather excites surprise, than imparts pleasure. English ears will always prefer the simpler melodies of Stiel, Lanley, &c. &c. to the capricious intricacies of modern skill and refinement derived from the Italian school.

The liberality and taste of the Manager are very conspicuous in the Scenery, Production, Dresses, and Decorations, which are picturesque and magnificent in the extreme. The expence of getting it up is stated at 2,500*l*.

The Performers exerted their best abilities, and the Piece was given out for reputation with a slight opposition.

It has been since somewhat improved, and several times repeated.

14. Shakespeare's *Henry the Fifth* was revived at Drury-lane, the part of the King by Mr. Kemble, and was received with great applause.

— LINES.

Written by Mr. DIMOND, Jun.

And spoken by Mr. CHARTERIS, at the Bath Theatre, on the night the welcome news of Peace arrived.

ON Thespian boards, where Art and Sympathy reign (Rise);
A mimic Passion long has taught the
L11 Bag

But now, let Truth, with Fiction, share
the sway, [Lay—
And natural, heart-born Feeling, breathe
'Tis Patriot Triumph bids Deception
cease— [Peace!

It throbs to welcome the return of
Ah! may the truant Maid, reclaim'd once
more,

Now, sit for ever, on our sea-girt shore,
Gild Earth and Ocean with her sunny
smile, [Lile,

And plant her Olive fadeless on our
Whole genial branches shadowing the
scene, [green.

May hide the *Laurel's* more pernicious
Unbathed Ups! whose each leaf con-
tains, [plains,

A beauty us here to waste its native
By glossy tint, and shapeless grace de-
ceived, [believe'd!

Mankind, its garlands, *Crown of Pride*,
But ah! too soon they found its subtle
shew [see,

Conceal'd the curse of Earth's exigu-
ity Its bitter Root was toll'd from the
Tomb,

And human tears bedew'd its fatal Bloom!
Hail! Prying *Peace!* with balmy drop-
ping veil, [burst,

Outbid the tears, yet saw, on Nature's
Bad Man's guilt Man, no more inhume
burn, [burn,

No sword to sound, in deadly daring
No more, the hue-blood of th' embattled
brave, [wave,

Change the green Earth, and soil the mud
The Widow'd ones lament the Orphan's
cry, [reply;

No more to Victory's shout, make cold
But ruthless War, with all our dirt
bond [land,

Of crimes and woes, be banish'd from the
To Purer friends, and purer fires be
kindled

A dream to ever, the amended World!
Then shut the shut eyes of our after
race [fade,

Vice, Nature, smiling with her youth,
As into the new world the Creator's plan,
When Eden's towers were tenanted by
man [prime

Her flames shall vanish, and delighted
Lead back the precious, golden hours of
prime [glories,

The frightened dove again shall haunt our
And nurse her murmuring family of
Loves; [and shield,

The solemn twin, releas'd from sword
Shall till, securely, his paternal field;

Commerce shall watch her fleets in safety
glide, [ride;

And Wealth float fearless on the common
In reverend state, Philosophy shall tower,
And frame a record of each transient
hour;

The Muses too, with festal lyre and song,
Shall rove, in Minstrel gait, the vales
along; [stran

And star-eyed Science, lead her scholar-
To swell the choir, and Joy possess the
Plain! [Heav'n-born Maid!

Such works are thine, O! Peace, sweet
By mortal virtue be the boon repaid!

First, be thy roseate rule, on every breast,
By every voice, its genial force attest;
And grateful Britons round thy altar
sing—

Praise to their God on high—and glory
to their King!

READING PLAY.

EPILOGUE TO THE SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.

ACTED BY DR. VALENTINE'S SCHOLARS
AT READING, FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Written by WILLIAM BOLLAND, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. EYRE.

It to suppress Miss Anne's struggling
sigh [swe,

To wipe the tear from pale Ash Grove's
To beguile orphans to extend relief,

And raise the widow from the bed of
grief; [hand to thine

If 'mid life's storm, with guidance
The sheltering mantle round the child of
woe; [youth,

To guard with fostering care his early
And guide his footsteps thro' the paths
of truth; [trust

If deeds like these with secret force im-
A thing a prize to the curious
heart, [sport but,

How must your generous breast with truth
When you thus deign to visit this retreat,

This spot, on weeping Britain's mortal
days, [praise.

Scene of your gift, and witness to your
To-night in Charity's neglected name,

We dare once more your kind assistance
claim;

Again to plead her injured cause appear,
Again erect her sacred altar here.

* The preceding lines allude to the different Charities, which have been the object
of this Classical Eclogue.

Long

Long had mankind, 'by dang'rous
error led, [dead ;
Entomb'd alike the breathless and the
So n as the vital current ceas'd to flow,
The eye to sparkle, and the cheek to
glow,
Despairing Art retir'd, nor strive to
save [grave.
The pallid victim from th' untimely
Unconscious she, that ere the spirit flies,
Life's energy awhile suspended lies,
And oft, amid the gloom of Nature's
night, [light.
Lurks the faint spark of unextinguish'd
Hail, gen'rous few, who form'd the
noble plan [man,
From tch Misfortune's toils to rescue
" Back to its mansion call the fleeting
breath," [of Death.
And wrench the sceptre from the hand
Poil'd by your skill, th' attonch'd insect
flays, [flays.
And morns his quiver sp'it'd of half its
No more the floods his dread command
obey, [prev.
Robb'd by your art of their accustom'd
Tho' from the bloated form each sense is
 fled,
You raise the victim from the azy bed ;
Teach the dimm'd eye its lute to re-
lume, [fine.
And bid the fluttering pulse its task re-
In caves, where deep beneath the hol-
low'd soil, [soil,
Imprison'd thousands urge their eager s

When the pent vapour bursts from vaults
profound,
And spreads its suffocating damps around ;
Tho', for a while, stern Fate's remem-
ber's doom
Condemns the miser to an early tomb ;
Bright Science darts her renovating ray,
And wakes to life and joy the slumbering
clay. [the pole,
When storms arise and thunders shake
When high in air the circling billows
roll,
Alone, yet fearless of the tempest's roar,
Meek Pity strays along the sea-beat
shore ; [mark
She stops, with listening ear, intent to
The distant signal of the found'ring bark.
Sudden the thickets — a prompt and hardy
train, [man,
Launch this strong life-boat on the angry
Stretch to each sinking wretch a guardian
hand. [to land.
And hear the shipwreck'd wanderers tale
Complete, illustrious Band ! your work
divine ! [sign !
Expand its views, and spread the vast de-
Approving millions shall applaud your
deeds ; [pleads !
'Tis Virtue calls, and Britain's Monarch
And since benignant Heav'n bids discord
cease,
Uniting Nations in the bands of Peace,
May mild Philanthropy extend her sway,
" Wide as the world, and general as the
day !"

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COT-
TAGS OF MONREPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 368.)

EPISTLE II.

*James P. describes his Reception at the
Cottage.*

LAST evening I reach'd of my journey
the end, [friend.
And happy was I to embrace my old
A friend much esteem'd from the days of
our youth, [truth.
That season of innocence, pastime, and
He smiled when he saw me, but still I
could see, [to be ;
It was not the smile that it wonted
L112

I thought that his countenance looked
rather sad, [had.
With little remains of the bloom it once
However I said nothing, determined to
know, [of his woe.
Before I should leave him, the cause
There came in for supper, of Punch a
large bowl, [cold fowl.
Some eggs and br ill'd bacon, and half a
I was sorry to find he did nothing but
pick, [chick.
And scarcely could finish the wing of
His mind appeared absent whenever he
spoke, [wake ;
He relished no news, and he laughed at no
And the smile which, half forced, o'er
his countenance stole, [his soul
Betrayed all the sickness that reigned in
At length, after supper, I got him half
a bottle, [my dear friend I
And ventured to pump him with, [speaks,
S-1,

Say, where is that *Peace* which you lately
possess'd? [your breast]

There seems a *fi* something that troubles
Are you lock'd in love with some hard-
hearted wretch, [to quench]

Who scorns the soft flame in your bosom
Is it she who, half year, put your soul in
a pother? [for other]

You're always attach'd to some *goddess*
Come! take either *lij*, and with frankness
reveal, [all you feel]

All you think, all you do, all you wish,
'Tis friendship demands that you tell me
the truth, [of our youth]

A friendship that brighten'd the dawn
He turned up his eyes, with a look
most sublime, [rhyme]

And thus he exclaimed, in heroic
"Thou know'st, my friend! from *Nature's*
charms confined, [piled]

I shed unnumbered tears, and wily
Thro' the long period of *eleven years*,
I duly pined, and shed unnumbered tears!

And much my spirit, by its woes op-
press'd,

Panted alone for solitude and rest!

Think, then, my friends, what hopes il-
lumin'd my soul, [idle]

When first to *Nature's* charms I new
Carelets of all but *Peace* and *her*, I fled,
Far from mankind, to hide my pensive
head. [around]

Hush'd was my soul! and, as I gaz'd
Here (I exclaim'd) will sweet content be
found! [guilt]

By day, my ever kind and faithful
By night, shall lead me to the bed of
Rest. [sage]

Then, like all idiots of the rhyming
I wrote some verses to command the place
At Dura's busy vale I cock'd my nose,
And stid this hut *The cottage of Re-*
pose! [heart]

With smiling eyes, and much exulting
I vowed thro' life to act the Hermit's
part, [toys]

Far from the world and all its childish
Its pride unfeeling, and its clamorous
foes, [to sit]

Here, blest beneath my hawthorn hedge
Far from the loud importunance of wit,
I then talk'd of nature, prudence, simple
foes,

And all the heart-felt joys of solitude;
Talk'd of *Convent*, *Philosophy*, and
Quiet,

*W*hile all the passions in my soul run riot!
Yes! soon, too soon! each flattering
vision fled, [my head]

And *Life*, and *Taste* once more disturb'd
How poorly did I act the Hermit's part!
*W*hen in my head, and *W*omen in my heart!

I strove, but strove all in vain! to lose,
The sweet idea of *Leopold's* views,

Where my loved *Shenstone*, with a
magic hand, [land]

Called an *Elysium* forth to grace the
Or, pondering on the art-embellish'd
Stowe, [so low]

I curld the fate that plac'd my lot
And oft mine eye *Palladio's* works would
trace, [place]

Ah fatal contrast to this mud-built
And oft, whilst gazing on the white-
wash'd walls, [its halls]

Would think of *Florence*, and her match-
Where she, the maid of more than mortal
frame,

Consigns the chisel to eternal fame;
Where *Taste*, from all the world a pil-
grim, kneels, [she feels]

Yet wants a tongue to utter what
O lovely works (I said) *Italia's* prides.
From lost *Parthenope* to *Arno's* side!

O matchless store! which, since its second
birth,

Shines with redoubled lustre on the earth!
With thoughts like these I pass'd my
lovely hours, [hours]

'Neath fluted trees, and unprotected
Sized with *enure*, I breathed ten thou-
sand sighs, [eyes]

And rolled around my melancholy
Ruled at poor *Fancy* for a chattering
jade, [maid]

And swore no more to court the *Aonian*
Revel'd the spot my muse had praised
before,

And fled disguised from my Cottage door!
No more at *Dura's* side I cock'd my
nose,

But curld the fatal *Cottage of Repose*!
No more (I cried) vile hut! that title
bear! [Despair]

Henceforth be called *The Curcun of*
Twice have I fled, but at the call of
spring, [birds sing]

Twice have returned—to hear the marit-
FRIEND.

What! still in heroics, my friend! still
the same? [a flame]

What! always thy head, or thy heart in
And yet, my good fellow, I don't see
much cause, [hanging jaws]

For all your pale looks, and your down-
Why trouble your brains about *Florence*
and *Stowe*? [below]

Content is the greatest of blessings
And trust me were *Venus* and *Leopold's*
your own, [and green]

You'd still find some reason to grumble
And know, by thus vainly lamenting your
lot,

You lose many comforts attached to a cot.
Your

Your tune is much altered, I find, since
you penn'd, [friend
The letter in June last, addressed to your
Then *Pearl* and *Good-bye* prevailed in
your cot, [with its lot
And your heart seem'd at ease, and content
HERMIT.

Alas! when I purchased this cottage so
dear,

The devil a bit had I ever been here,
Except on a very fine day in the Spring.
When the birds strove around who sweet-
est should sing. [were so green,

The flowers were so blooming, the meads
I thought of all vales, 'twas the fairest
I'd seen, [poultry,

What hours of delight did my fancy
Inspired by the sun-shine and music of
May! [grove,

I fancy'd the Muses would fling from the
Attended by Fame, and the Goddess of
Love, [import,

Who, seated around me at eve, would
New stores to my mind, and new joys to
my heart. [bow'r,

I fancy'd no gale but the zephyr had
To visit, at noon-tide, my eglantine
bow'r; [would shine,

That sun, still unclouded, around me
And smile on no cottage so long as on
mine.

FRIEND.

What! listen to soft-tongued, and fair
seatus?—*Fancy*? [a Tanny.

'Twere better, by half, you had swallowed
HERMIT.

Tho' *Fancy* deceived me at first, 'twas
not long [my song,

Ere stubborn old truth made me alter
Stay, stay till the morning, my friend, and
I'll shew thee, [undo me;

The horrible things that have leagu'd to
'Tis now rather late, and you want some
repose; [woes;

To-morrow I'll tell you the worst of my
You'll then learn to pity my sorrowful
case, [able place,

And curs'd, like thy friend, this detest-
I bade him good night, and, with no
little trouble, [double;

Ascended the stairs with my body bent
And, ere I could lay myself down on the
bed, [my head.

Against the low cipling ten times thump'd
No matter, cried I, 'tis the cottage of wit,
And those who can't stand in't—why
e'en let 'em sit.

'Tis time to conclude—the clock has
struck one, [was done]

And I think it high time that my letter

To-morrow, my friend, I'll continue my
tale, [vale.

And finish the story of John of the
Cross, near Canterbury,

Wednesday Morning,
Half past one o'clock.

(To be continued.)

ERRATA. In Line 12, Page 367,
Column 2d, for "dead," read "dead."

AN ODE TO CHRISTMAS-DAY.

BY D. STIDOLPH.

MOST mighty Lord! who, ere the
worlds were fram'd, [fram'd,

Or ere the pillars of this earth were
Didst lay that great design, and triumph
too,

Of man's redemption from our final foe;
In thine eternal councils all the care
Of that stupendous business did appear;

And though the day of its Epiphany
Within thy mind ages concealed lay,
Yet thou wert pleas'd some glimpse of it
to shew,

In types and prophecies, to men below;
That, that blest hour, which seem'd to
move so slow [glow;

Thro' former ages, in the east should
And should, though in perspective seen
most clear, [appear;

In thy good time through all the world
And that (Oh! blest be thou!) these
hanging eyes [should rise,

Should see the day when Jacob's Star
Long bade thou, blessed Lord, embalm'd
my fate, [await;

And till my years thy high behests
And when this frame is fraught with
Death's alarms,

Receive my parting spirit in thy arms;
Dismiss'd, then I well indeed have seen
Thy much-desir'd salvation, that hath
been [hope;

So long, so dearly wish'd, the joy, the
Of all my life the end, the aim, the
scope; [to see,

Let this sight close my eyes; 'tis loth
Bless'd Emmanuel, any light but Thee.

SONNETS ON A PROSPECT OF
PEACE.

WRITTEN AT ST. HELEN'S IN THE
SUMMER OF 1797.

BY DR. TROTTER.

SONNET I.

HUSH'D is the swollen tempest's angry
roar, [with rain]

And pass'd the drooping cloud surecharg'd

The free wave rolls gently to the shore,
And clear blue skies disclose their lug-
gards.
Lo! from yon opening ether, all serene,
And with thine smiles the wore in days
of yore. [plain,
Peace, cherub-like, descends to bless the
And War and Terra's voice are heard
no more. [fears,
Glad Nature, lately grim with death and
And all her pathways strew'd with
flowers there,
Awakes, emerging from a flood of tears,
And bids new raptures hail the rising
morn. [ears,
Her hand's a rod, her brow fresh tollage
Thus soothes the storm, and that the de-
fect cheers.

SONNET, II.

COME then, sweet Peace! celestial off-
spring come! [pleas
O! give to Britain's Isle her lov'd re-
And leave to keen remorse the traitor's
doom. [woes,
And satiation glutting on a nation's
For thee each meek-eyed virtue springs
and grows. [blooms;
Thine is the culture, and for thee they
Like flowers that only blush while summer
glows. [tr's gloom.
And thou the blast, and sink at once
Behold the second hour impatient stay!
Love leads the dance, and Munc
strikes the lyre;
Love, that shall every other care repay,
And Munc, that shall every joy inspire.
Come then, thou heavenly stranger! come
away, [play.
And late and long thy olive branch dis-
cussant lay, Oct. 4, 1801.

SONNET TO HOME, AFTER A
SHORT ABSENCE.

WELCOME, sweet Home! a home of true
delight,
Where freedom reigns, and joy for ever
lives.
Where life deals on with calm unheeded
flight,
Where magic influence every care be-
gates.
'Tis here I meet (ah where, alas! but
here).
Friendship's warm heart that speaks
with truth unfeigned.
Genius, attention, confidence sincere,
And love's chaste rapture, pure and
unrestrained.

And shall ambition ever lure me hence,
Or other pleasures charm my easy
heart,
While dear domestic peace and innocence,
And virtuous love, their hallow'd walls
impart? [has lent,
Ah! no—he mine the blessings Heaven
I ask no more to live and die content.
G. C.

CHELSEA WIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-
PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
AS a lover of elegant *badinage*, I am sure
you will thank me for enabling you to
lay the following spirited and playful
compositions before your readers. Who
wrote them I am not yet authorized to
inform you; but, Sir, works of steer-
ing merit, you know, require not
NAMES to recommend them. Indeed,
I am not quite certain, Mr. Editor,
that a great part of the *volante lancier*,
so apparent in the second production,
would not *corporate* in the attempt at
fiction. At any rate, Sir, I can assure
you and your numerous readers, that
both pieces have occasioned no little
tittering and giggling over our tea-
tables; and, in my humble opinion, at
least, it were a pity such *original* in-
sults, which "*decies in petita place-
bunt*," should be deemed to

"Blush unseen,
"And waite their sweetnets on the desert
air."

Yours,
Chelsea. W. A. G.

I.

TO CERTAIN FAIR LADIES OF
CHELSEA.

"Querenda pecunia primum,
"Virtus post nummos"
Hor. Ep. lib. I. Ep. 1.
"Now every man, or rich or poor,
"A fortune asks, and asks no more"
Gay, Fab. XII.

TO the words of a friend, CHELSEA
damelets, attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to these lines, which in pity
'Tis honest advice:—Ladies, be not
too nice, [higher price
For young men are now at a much
Than they have been.

Be

Be wise, and restrain all your scornful
disdain! [light you again;
If gallants you slight, ~~with~~ they'll
Then you'll surely run ~~and~~ weep;
heavy and sad, [be had
For these are not so many young men to
As there have been.

Perchance you suppose fine furbelow'd
cloaths [rose,
Will serve for a portion; but, under the
If the truth may be spoke, this is all a
mere joke, [smoke,
Fond love, without money, will vanish like
Let me tell ye.

The plain country clown, although just
came to town, [gown:—
Despises sweet Miss in her butterfly
No, no, it won't do; there must be a few
Bright glittering guineas, a thousand or
two,
Or he'll leave you.

Gallants are grown wise, a portion they
prize; [eyes!
A fig for the charms of your conquering
"Money, money," they cry, "modern
husbands must buy; [high;
"So hold up your purses, and, ladies, bid
"Or live single!"

The bachelors they will beg and will
pay, [lay.
And then to buy off with provoking de-
ceive fortune there must; so, down with
your suit, [a crust
Or, my dears, you'll be happy to jump at
When you get it.

This is all very fine, Mr. Editor; very
gay, very bold, and very provoking; but,
my dear Sir, be not over liberalious for the
pretty objects of this Gentleman's rail-
lery. Little PATTY GREEN (a fashi-
onous title, as I am told, Sir) has given
him a most tremendous *Roseland* for his
Oliver. But I beg pardon for detaining
you from the text.

• Bravo! "No bones broke, tho' sorely pepper'd." *Midas*.—P. G.

+ Bravo! "*Point d'argent, point de Suisse*." Ladies.—W. A. G.

‡ Bravo! A new idea! We have heard much of "the centre of gravity," and of
"the centre of attraction;" but who ever heard before of "the centre of pelt?"—
W. A. G.

§ A lovely change of metre. But—*aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*; et *non ego
pauca offender maculis*; as old Horace says.

|| True! True! Oh! most true! Their hearts are icy, therefore cold; and not
only cold but *insensibly* cold. "Nunc nunc et vixit."—W. A. G.

¶ Alas; Alas! Are there no hopes? Yes, for *unum et natale semper facilia*.
—W. A. G.

II. ANSWER

TO CERTAIN FINE GENTLEMEN OF CHELSA.

"Miser est, qui nummularum amator."—

TO the words of a friend, CHELSA
gallants, attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to these lines, which in friendship
'Tis wholesome advice, which I'll prove
in a trice, [your price,
And shew that you're much over rated
I assure you.

Now the warfare is o'er, some millions or
more, [as before;
Will return, fighting back, and as poor
And some dashing beaux, who have spoilt
their fine clothes, [repose;
In the sunshine of beauty no more shall
Become threadbare.

The mean sordid elf, so devoted to self,
Who is lost to all charms but the centre of
pelt;
I am led to surmise, at last will be wise.

Where, no dust in his pocket, but all in
his eyes,
He's neglected.

The plain country clown will ne'er raise
a frown; [BROWN the brown;
'Tis for him to drive plough, and to cure
But, when clowns better taught don't
behave as they ought,

They should read these queer lines, with
queer sentiments brought,
Nay, should tell them.

For such Cymons as these we will ne'er
heave a sigh; [the eye;
Who mark not the points that diamonds
Whate'er they be, but, intensely cold,
Are dead to all love, save the lustre of
gold;

There's no danger.

Then, pappies, attend, 'twill your reason
amend; [of a friend;
Lift your eyes and your ears at the voice
'Till the suitor we find that's true saying
and kind, [satisfied,
Blind alike to the faults of both body
Chelisa. We'll not marry q.

SONNET TO RUSTICIUS DELLIIUS,
AT HIS COTTAGE OF MON REPOY

WITH wear-worn feet, a pilgrim, wee-
begonq [a day,
Life's upward road, I journeyed many
And hymning many a sad, yet soothing
lav, [of song.
Beguill'd my wandering with the charms
Lorely my heart, and rugged was my
way ;
Yet often pluck'd I, as I pass along,
The wild and simple flow'rs of poetry ;
And, as becom'd the wayward fancy's
child, . . . [pleas'd mine eye.
Entwirl'd each random weed that
Accept the wreath. O Dellius ! it is wild,
And rudely garlanded ; yet scorn not
thou [weaves,
The humble offering, where the sad rue
'Mid gayest flow'rs, its intermingled
leaves, [thy brow.
And I have twin'd the myrtle for
AGRICOLA SNELLIUS.

Nov. 10.

MELANCHOLY.

BY J. H. L. HUNT.

THERE is a charm no joys bestow,
Nor rank nor wealth impart ;
'Tis when the tear is stealing slow,
And softly sighs the heart.
Oft have I watch'd the evening sky,
When rose the silver bow ;
My bosom heav'd, I knew not why,
And tears began to flow !
O then I thought that Mirth was folly,
Thine was the charm, sweet Melancholy.
Ye hearts of stone, who think no bliss
Can gladden in a tear ;
Who think the love that sighs a kiss
Incidid and severe ;
Ah ! ne'er was turn'd on you, ye cold,
The dew'd and tender eye !
The warmest love that e'er was told
Was breath'd upon a sigh !
Mirth is deceit, and laughter folly !
Bliss waits the light of Melancholy !

LINKS TO PEACE,

BY MR. THOMAS ARNEY.

PARENT of bliss ! whose tranquil eye
Perceives Britannia's ills ;
O lift to our nation's cry,
And bless us with a smile !

The quarters of the globe rejoice,
(Enough of dire distress !)
The world's vast people raise their
voice

And feel thy pow'r to bless !
O, PEACE ! Progenitor of Good,
Fair emblem of the skies ;
Thou stopp'st the flow of human blood,
And dry'st affliction's eyes !

By kindred taught mankind to love
And ev'ry ill assuage ;
We heed not lessons from above,
And anger ends in rage !

Ev'n Savages thy pow'r adore
And venerate thy shrine,
Thee, fierce in War, the Cause deplores,
And hail the bliss that's thine !

O, PEACE ! in BRITAIN ever dwell
And ev'ry mind employ ;
So MILLIONS shall thy blessings tell,
And MILLIONS live in joy !

PSALM XLII, V. 14 AND 15, PARA-
PHRASED.

Why art thou so heavy, O my soul, and
why art thou so disquieted within me ?
O put thy trust in God : for he is the
help of thy countenance.

SUNK is the sunshine of the breast,
The cheerful day, the peaceful rest ;
Chill'd is my heart and dim mine eye,
I pant, I tremble, faint and die.
Ah why so heavy, O my soul,
What bodding fears thy powers con-
tinue !

Through gloomy fields I seem to tread,
Where night her pitchy veil has
spread ; [proudly tall
Where wood crown'd mountains
Now tott'ring hang, now threat a fall,
Where scowling ghouls stalk mutt'ring
low,

And seem to whisper death and woe.

Sink not my soul : thy God is near,
Though all be fearful, dark and dear.
His hand thy steps with still direct,
His arm thy side with still protect,
Where dangers press, or labours call,
With him thy guide thou conquer
all. [fence,

Fear not : the King of Hosts is thy de-
fence.
Faint not : thy guardian is Omni-
potence.

HESPER.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 334.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

THE PEERS present proceeded to St. James's with the following Address to his Majesty:—

" *Most Gracious Sovereign,*
 " We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most sincere thanks for your gracious condescension in directing the Preliminary Articles of Peace, which have been ratified by your Majesty and the French Republic, to be laid before this House.

" We can assure your Majesty, that we have bestowed on them that serious consideration which the important object they embrace so justly demand; and we beg leave to express to your Majesty, with the most heartfelt gratitude, the satisfaction we derive from this important arrangement, which, while it manifests your Majesty's justice and moderation, and the regard and attention to good faith which have governed your Majesty's conduct towards your Allies, will, we are persuaded, be productive of important national advantages, and promote the substantial interests of this country."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

" *My Lords,*
 " I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address.

" The satisfaction you express at the foundation which has been laid by the Preliminary Articles, for the Restoration of Peace, is highly acceptable to me; and you may rest assured that I shall, on my part, use my utmost endeavours to bring this important transaction to a conclusion, in such manner as may most effectually tend to promote and secure the public interests, and the welfare of my people."

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Lord Viscount Wicklow, one of the Irish Representatives Peers, was sworn, and took his seat.

An attested copy of the proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts, relative to the case of Hoare's divorce, being duly laid before the House, a Bill was forthwith brought in to divorce George Hoare from Elizabeth his now wife, and read a first time.

On Lord Pelham's entering the House, the order of the day for summoning their Lordships was read.

Lord Pelham observed, he should have to apologise to the House for moving to postpone the order which was for taking into consideration the Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia to a future day; he would propose Friday next, as against that time the Ratifications of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark on the occasion were expected to arrive.

The order of the day was then, on the motion of his Lordship, formally discharged, and renewed for Friday.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

Lord Hobart, pursuant to former notice, after commending most highly the gallant conduct, exertions, and successes of our Army in Egypt, moved the thanks of the House to Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. and to the Officers and Soldiers under his command.

Lord Nelson most cordially and ardently seconded the motion. By the signal exertions of the Army and Navy in Egypt, the French scheme of establishing an Empire in the East was rendered entirely abortive. So sanguine had they been, however, in their view, that they had established there a military school, in which three hundred French boys were to be educated with

three

three hundred native boys, in order to cement the union more closely with the people whom they hoped to subjugate to their perpetual dominion.

Lord Pelham joined in applauding the skill and bravery of our Fleet and Army in Egypt.

The Duke of Clarence praised their conduct with equal warmth.

The Address was carried *nem. dis.*

The thanks were also voted to the Staff Officers and Soldiers.

Lord Hobart then (in place of Earl St. Vincent, who was unhappily prevented from attending through indisposition), moved the Thanks of the House, and with equal applause, to Admiral Lord Keith, for his active exertions, ready and effective co-operations with the Army of Egypt.

Lord Nelson observed, that the successful and indefatigable efforts of the Navy to prevent any succours arriving from France, aided by the skill and gallantry of the Army, had completed the salvation of Egypt.

This motion, like the other, was carried unanimously.

The Thanks of the House were then voted to Rear-Admiral Blanket, Sir John Borlase Warren, and the rest of the Officers employed in the Levant, as also the Non-Commissioned Officers, Seamen, and Marines.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Three Naturalization Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Ordered, that no reports be received relative to private Petitions after the 19th of March.

Mr. Hely Addington, from the Commons, brought up the Land Tax Bill, as far as relates to Places and Pensions, the Salt Duty, and the Bill for permitting the Sale of new Bread, and some other Bills; which were read a first time.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills, the Fisheries' Salt Duty and Stale Bread Bills, were severally read a second time.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

The Bills for continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry—For granting a Duty on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff—For permitting the use of Salt duty free in preserving of Fish—and for indemnifying Bakers and other Persons who have sold or exposed to sale any Bread which shall not have been baked Twenty Four Hours, were read a third time, and received the Royal Assent by Commission.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

The Amended Lottery Bill, Molasses Distillery Bill, and two Bills of Naturalization, were received from the Commons. The two former were read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

A new writ was moved for to elect a new Member for the City of Cashel, in the room of Richard Bigwell, Esq. he having entered into holy orders.

The Speaker said, that this appeared to him to be a case which required consideration. The first clause of the Act which passed last Session of Parliament, enacted, "That no person having been ordained to the office of Priest or Deacon should be capable of being elected to serve in Parliament."—Now the case in question certainly did not come within the meaning of that part of the Act, because Mr. Bagwell, at the period of his election, certainly was not in holy orders; but there was a *proviso* at the end of the Act in question, which, in his opinion, would embrace this case. Perhaps, however, as this

was a subject of importance, it would be better to postpone the further consideration of it till Monday, and Gentlemen in the mean time might have an opportunity of considering the Act.

Mr. Bragge said, although he had no doubt of its being within the meaning of the Act, yet he had no objection to defer the business. But it might be proper for the House to consider, whether they would take the assertion of another Member as evidence, as they did in the case of the death of a Member.

The Speaker said, the House would take such evidence as it did in similar cases.

The further discussion was, on a motion of Mr. Bragge, deferred until Monday.

A new writ was ordered for Portsmouth,

mouth, in the room of Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

The Speaker reported, that his Majesty had been pleased to return the following most gracious Answer to the Address:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The sentiments which you have expressed on this occasion are highly satisfactory to me, and cannot fail to be attended with the most important effects."

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates were reported by Mr. Bragge, and agreed to. The Secretary at War presented the Army Estimate for three months, which, after some trifling conversation respecting their being printed, were ordered to be laid on the Table.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Mr. Bragge moved, that no private Petitions be received after the 19th of March.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to consider of a Motion on the 30th of October last, respecting the interference of Peers and other Persons therein named in the Election of Members of that House.—The Resolution was read, and the Report was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday, and to be printed.

Mr. Vanittart brought up a Bill for continuing, for a time, the Act of the last Session, as far as relates to Distilleries of a certain sort, and to the Importation of Starch, &c. which was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

An account of the disbursements of the London Dock Company was laid on the Table.

The Bill for continuing the Act of last Session, to allow Salt to be imported, duty free, for the Fisheries, the Starch, and Spirit Bills, were severally read a second time.

Colonel Gascoigne asked, whether it was intended to permit the Act which prohibits the Distillation of Spirits from Wheat to expire on the 1st of January?

Mr. Vanittart observed, that the Hon. Gentleman must be well aware that the Act would expire of course on the 1st of January next. Government had given every consideration to the Subject; and though nothing had been

absolutely determined on, he believed it would not be found necessary to continue the prohibition longer. After an abundant harvest, if the distilleries were to be permitted to open at all, they might as well be permitted to commence their operations on the 1st of January as at any other period.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted, viz.

110,604l. for the Ordinary Establishment of the Navy, for three lunar months, from the 1st of January 1802.

232,635l. for the Extraordinaries of the Navy for the same time.

360,000l. for the Transport Service, and for Prisoners of War in Health, during the same time.

25,000l. for Sick Prisoners of War for the same time.

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to-morrow.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the late Acts, imposing additional Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, Perry, and the Duty of Fourpence in the Pound on Penions, &c. to the 15th of March 1803.

Sir W. Pulteney rose to put off his Motion relative to India Papers. He understood, that the parties were disposed to settle the matter in dispute without the interference of Parliament. On this account only he should for a time delay his motion.

Lord Sheffield moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the Grain, Meal, and Rice, exported from Great Britain, from the 1st January 1801 to the 10th of October last, distinguishing the different counties and ports from which the exportations had been made.

Also, an account of the Grain, Meal, and Rice, imported into Great Britain during the same time, distinguishing as above.

And an account of the Grain, Meal, Rice, and Malt, exported and imported into Ireland, from the 15th of March 1790, as far as the same can be made up.

These Motions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move Addresses of Thanks similar to those agreed to in the House of Lords. (See page 449.)—Speaking of the successes in Egypt, he observed, M m m 2

that the British Army had crowned itself with glory, and had added a renown to this country which would be recorded on the page of history to the remotest period of time. The sword was now happily sheathed, and he hoped to God it would be sheathed for ever; but if, contrary to his expectation, it should again be drawn from the scabbard, the recollection of the great and brilliant exploits that had been achieved in Egypt, would give additional energy and vigour to those forces who should again have to fight our battles.

Mr. Jones said, he most heartily concurred in the late Address, as well as in all the late acts of *consultation* (as he must call them) on the part of the present Ministers; and he hoped that, in addition to the other beneficial measures they had lately adopted, they would atone for that most odious tax, the *Salt Tax*.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

After a variety of business in course, and conversations on different subjects, Lord Hawkebury moved the order of the day for the House to take into consideration the Convention signed between his Majesty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Russia; and the same being read,

Lord Francis Osborne moved the Address to his Majesty, and

Mr. Ryder seconded the Motion.

Mr. Grey offered a variety of observations, and was followed by

Lord Temple, who was hostile to the conduct of Ministers in regard to the Treaty.

Lord Hawkebury replied.

Dr. Lawrence was dissatisfied with the Treaty.

Mr. Sturges and Mr. Newbolt were both in favour of it.

Mr. Eiskine likewise expressed his approbation of the Treaty, as did Sir William Scott, brother of the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Tierney. The latter Gentleman said, that he was one of those who had regarded the situation and resources of this country in a gloomy point of view. He now saw a gleam of hope appearing above the dark horizon. While the present Ministers acted therefore with wisdom and prudence, they should be sure of his firm, cordial, and decided support.

The question being then called for, it was carried without a division, and the Address ordered to be prepared.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. N. Vansittart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read and agreed to.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion.—Granted.

The Fishery Salt Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Tierney called the attention of the House to an Act of last Session, whereby bakers were prohibited from selling bread that had not been baked twenty-four hours. In consequence of the productiveness of the late harvest, that Act was, he said, now rendered unnecessary. It was true, the Act had but a fortnight to run, but penalties had been incurred under it to a considerable amount, the levying of which would be a great hardship upon many very industrious persons, and certainly was not called for by circumstances at the present moment. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of last Session for prohibiting the sale of bread that had not been baked twenty-four hours, and for indemnifying bakers and other persons from all penalties incurred by them in consequence of selling or exposing to sale such bread.

The Secretary at War thought the indemnity should only take place from the time of bringing in the Bill.

Mr. Tierney said, that would be a proper subject for consideration when the Bill was in a Committee.—Leave given.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. Tierney brought in a Bill for regulating the Sale Bread Act; read a first and second time.

Mr. Vansittart called the attention of the House to the Lottery Acts. The benefits arising from the prizes are specified in two different parts of the Act; but in one part it had been omitted to enumerate the prizes to which the first and last drawn tickets would be entitled. Thus these two parts were inconsistent with each other. He therefore moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the said Act.—Ordered.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Addington stated, that the House having determined to continue, for three months longer, the naval and military establishment of last year, or, rather

ther to provide for the possible continuance of that establishment, it became necessary to ascertain the Ways and Means by which this intention was to be fulfilled. The House would recollect the amount of the estimates already voted; for the Army above two millions, for the Navy three millions and a half, which with the advance establishment, viz. 400,000*l.* for Great Britain, and 75,000*l.* for Ireland, would make a total of 7,000,000*l.* The Ways and Means by which he proposed to meet this expenditure were the produce of the land and malt tax, and a new issue of Exchequer Bills, to make up the deficiency, as the sum required would altogether amount to 2,500,000*l.* He then went into a very long financial detail, and explained the bargain which had been concluded with the Committee of the Holders of outstanding Exchequer Bills, which he proposed to fund. Having described the contract, he concluded by moving the usual resolution.

Mr. Dent stated several objections to the bargain. He thought it very unreasonable that the Bank should be paid for the bills it holds in specie. The Bank should fund their bills in the same manner as other holders. This was the most prominent of the Hon. Gentleman's objections, on which he dwelt at considerable length.

Mr. Addington, in reply, defended the Bank very warmly.

Mr. Tierney spoke highly in favour of the plan submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Dent made some further remarks; and Mr. Addington spoke in explanation. — The Resolution was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Sir F. Burdett postponed until Thursday his motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late Administration. He wished that, as a matter of compliment, he could waive it altogether, but his duty to the country would not allow him.

Mr. Vanittart brought up a Bill for correcting a mistake in the Lottery Act. — Read a first time.

Mr. Brough brought up the Reports of the Bills continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, and additional Duties upon Peppercorns, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, and Snuff. The Reports were read and agreed to.

Mr. Brough also brought up the Re-

port of the Committee of Ways and Means. — The Report was read and agreed to, and Bills ordered.

Upon motion of Mr. Tierney, the House went into a Committee on the Bill repealing the Act prohibiting Bakers from selling Bread until Twenty-Four Hours after it was baked. The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report received.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Report of the Committee on the Interference of Peers in Elections. — The Report was agreed to, brought up, and the further consideration appointed to take place upon this day se'night.

Sir W. Pulteney informed the House, that to-morrow se'night he should bring forward his motion on East India Affairs, unless some adjustment took place between this and that time.

Mr. Addington said, that progress towards an adjustment had been made, which he hoped would anticipate the motion of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir W. Pulteney said, until that was the case, he meant an adjustment taking place, he thought it his duty to bring forward his motion.

Mr. Tierney wished to know, whether the Hon. Baronet meant a general inquiry into the affairs of the East India Company, or only respecting a particular object?

No answer was returned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Sir Francis Burdett postponed his motion, intended for to-morrow, until that day se'night, on account of the extreme inconvenience which an attendance to-morrow would be to some of his friends.

The House in a Committee, Mr. Corry in the Chair, it was resolved, that a sum not exceeding 69,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the maintenance of the suffering Clergy and Laity of France, and American Loyalists; and also 35,000*l.* for Secret Service, and 3,000*l.* for the Maintenance of Convicts at home; all of which were agreed to, after a few words from Mr. Robson, who inquiring how long those sums were voted for, was answered by Mr. Vanittart, till the 5th of March next.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

Mr. Newbold moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Magistrates to relieve, in certain cases, Overseers from the penalties attaching upon them by the Act of William and Mary, for granting

granting relief to persons not strictly entitled as Parish Poor.

Sir W. Elford hoped the Bill would be so modified as to remove the objection which he foretold was likely to arise to it. He should not oppose it in its first reading, but in the Committee he should propose that the alteration which the Hon. Gentleman seemed disposed to render permanent, should be only temporary. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Lottery Amended Bill was committed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Corry brought up the Report of the Lottery Amended Bill. The Amendments, in form of Resolutions, were read and agreed to.

Mr. Banks moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House a copy of the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte in the month of January 1799, which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry also brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Addington said, that upon the second Resolution, that of 35,000*l.* for Secret Service Money, he meant to propose an amendment. This sum was founded upon the statements of last year, but he did not think that, in the present situation of the country, such a sum as 140,000*l.* was necessary for this branch of the public service. He thought that as 50,000*l.* would be perfectly adequate for every purpose, that a vote for 12,500*l.* being only for three months from January next, should, as part of that 50,000*l.* be granted. The amendment was adopted, and the resolutions in the Report agreed to.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Mr. Sturges brought up a Bill for relieving Overseers from Penalties to which they are liable, in giving parochial Aid to Persons who do not wear Badges. Read a first time. On the motion for the second reading,

Sir William Elford mentioned, that he had made some remarks on the Bill when it had been first proposed. The more he considered the subject, the more he was convinced of the impolicy of the power intended to be given to Magistrates. He had no doubt that Justices of the Peace exercising the right that might be given them by this Bill, with fairness and impartiality;

but he did not wish to see so odious a task imposed upon them as that of determining who should and who should not wear badges. There were two classes of paupers, but they were not properly distinguished. He had no objection to a proper distinction, and the Bill might be amended so as to produce that effect. Paupers entirely supported by a parish, ought, in his opinion, to wear a badge, whereas those who only applied for a temporary relief ought to be excused. If the Bill could be so framed as to make this distinction it should have his support; but in general he deprecated any alteration of a system of laws so ancient and so wisely established as the Poor Laws, without the most mature and deliberate caution.

Mr. Sturges said, that the distinction pointed out by the Hon. Baronet appeared to him altogether impracticable. He never heard of any persons asking for permanent aid: all who applied for parochial relief, solicited, at first, only temporary assistance. Besides, the Hon. Baronet ought to consider the circumstances in which the country had been placed. Many people had lately been compelled to apply for parochial relief, because the earnings of their industry had been unable to support them. To compel such persons to wear badges was rendering their unfortunate situation still more distressing. In the part of the country he had the honour to represent, the badge had been almost entirely laid aside. He trusted that the House would permit the second reading of the Bill, and when it came before the Committee, he had no doubt but every objection that could be urged against it would be removed.

Mr. M. A. Taylor and Mr. Sibthorpe spoke each in favour of the Bill, which was then ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

The House next went into a Committee of Supply, in which several sums paid to different persons out of the Civil List, and not made good by Parliament, were voted.

Mr. Addington then said, that these Resolutions were for the purpose of making good the several sums paid out of the Civil List. He then took a general view of its state, the classes into which its expenses are distributed, and shewed that the greatest and most rigid economy had been used in its management and application. He believed,

that

that his Majesty's colonial property would be sufficient to remove every difficulty; that he expected soon to have the honour of making a communication from his Majesty to the House upon the subject of these difficulties; he should then move for a Committee to consider of the state of the Civil List. He should say no more until he received the Royal command; but he was sensible that the House would consider it as a duty imposed by the Constitution to support the splendor and dignity of the Throne, and which the honour and interest of the country also demanded. The report of the Committee to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Vanstittart signified his intention to propose a reduction of the duty on spirits made from molasses and sugar, in order to bring that article nearly on a level with spirits made from corn. He meant the duty to be 13d. per gallon of wash or wort. He then moved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration to-morrow the duties payable on wort and wash made in extracting spirits from molasses and sugar for home consumption.—Ordered.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

Lord Hawkesbury reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address of the House, for a copy of the Treaty with the Sublime Porte, and that his Majesty had been pleased to order the same to be laid before the House.—This paper was very soon after brought up and laid on the Table.

Mr. Corry moved, "That the various estimates ordered on the 3d of November, for three months, be, so far as they relate to Ireland, prepared and presented to the House, as they used to be prepared and presented to the House of Commons of Ireland."—Agreed to.

Mr. Vanstittart brought up a report from the Committee of Expiring Laws. The resolution proposed the renewal of several Acts passed last Session, for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the importation of corn and provisions, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

A Bill was ordered to be brought in agreeably to the Resolution in the Report.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was received and agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee, to consider the Act of the 19th of the King, permitting the importa-

tion of naval stores until August 1801. A Resolution for repealing the said Act was agreed to. The Report was received, and leave given to bring in a Bill in terms of the Resolution.

The House went into a Committee to consider of the duties payable on spirits made from sugar and molasses.

Mr. Vanstittart wished to call the attention of the House to the best means of regulating the duties on spirits made from corn, and from sugar and molasses. The duty on the former was 13d. per gallon on wort or wash. When the price of corn was considered, he believed it would be found that a duty of 13l. on the wash made from molasses would produce the desired effect. The state of the country with regard to its produce of grain was not to be overlooked on the present occasion. The late barley harvest had been very abundant; yet as there had been a failure for the two preceding years, it would, perhaps, be imprudent to encourage too great a consumption of the last crop. In this view the measure he had to propose would be highly beneficial, as it would tend to substitute another article for grain in the distillation of spirits. He must, however, observe, that the quantity of barley used in distillation was much less than had been generally imagined—on no subject had greater errors prevailed than on this. From the investigations that had taken place, it appeared, that not more than 300,000 quarters of barley had ever been consumed in one year by the distilleries. The average crop of barley was generally about 5,000,000 of quarters. The consumption, therefore, was not equal to one twentieth of the produce of the country. He concluded by moving a resolution, that it was expedient to reduce the duty on wash or wort made from molasses or sugar to 13d. per gallon after the 1st of January 1801.

Mr. Dent noticed the bad consequences that had arisen from the opinion that the distilleries were to open. Corn had already risen in the North, and a farther rise might be expected. He admitted, the opinions which prevailed respecting the consumption of barley were founded on prejudice, but that prejudice had very serious effects. Ministers had the means of obtaining every information, and he did not doubt that they would do every thing to prevent the country from suffering either

from mistaken prejudices, or the monopolising practices of interested persons, who availed themselves of those prejudices.

Mr. Addington observed, that mistaken ideas and prejudices influenced greatly the price of provisions; but it was for the Legislature to consider how far it was prudent for them to legislate on these prejudices. Some attention was always due to the prejudices of the people, on whatever errors they might be founded. The prejudices on the distillery had been very erroneous. His Hon. Friend had shewn, that the quantity of barley used in distillation did not exceed a twentieth part of the produce of the country. There was also every reason to expect large importations of corn; the country therefore would not have to rely upon its own produce only. He had observed, that upon some occasions an opinion seemed to prevail, that wheat was used in distillation: this was not the fact, there were very severe penalties against it, and he believed no spirits were ever made from it.

The Resolution was then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

The Secretary at War rose, in consequence of the notice he had given yesterday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to do away certain doubts upon the ensuing ballot for the militia. He stated, that it would be recollected, that the total number of militia for England and Wales was 76,596. Of this number about 29,000 had entered into the regulars; and in this number he included those of the supplementary militia, which had been called out in 1799. The different counties, however, were bound to make up the deficiencies occasioned by those who had entered into the regulars, unless certificates of their enlistment were produced. By the Act passed in 1799, the country would be obliged to furnish as many men as those who had gone into the line; and as this would certainly be attended with considerable difficulty, he should propose, only as a temporary measure, that the counties should furnish two-fifths of the number: and to this he hoped there would be no objection. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate, for a time to be limited, the number of Militiamen for

the several Counties, Ridings, and Places, in England and Wales.

Sir William Eiford wished that the Hon. Secretary would state some scale more precise than that which he had mentioned; and

Lord Temple requested information to what period the Hon. Gentleman meant to extend what he called only a temporary measure.

The Secretary at War explained, that he meant only two-fifths of the quota originally furnished; and in answer to the question of the Noble Lord, that the extent of the period of the services of the militia must be regulated entirely by circumstances, probably six months, probably more, probably less.—Leave was given.

Mr. Newbold moved the second reading of the Bill for relieving Overseers from penalties to which they are liable in giving parochial relief to paupers who do not wear badges.

Sir W. Eiford repeated his former objections to the Bill.

Mr. Newbold defended the Bill, upon the ground of protection being necessary to Overseers, who otherwise could not discharge their duty, were they to be subjected to the penalties imposed by the Act of William and Mary.

Mr. Berkley wished that the Poor Laws in general were before a Committee. In many instances the Poor were very arrogant, and the Overseers very indolent. A short debate arose upon the question, and the Bill was read a second time.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Sir W. Pulteney prefaced his motion, relative to the trade between this country and the East Indies, with entering into a comprehensive historical retrospect of the original rise and establishment of the East India Company. The cause of that institution was twofold. In the first place, it was the object of Government to get an ample loan, in compensation for the exclusive monopoly granted to the Company. Secondly, that exclusive charter was granted for this reason, because the trade with India, from the great distance of the latter country, could not possibly be carried on by individuals, but required a consolidated capital. In the reign of Queen Anne, a larger sum of money was raised by the creation of another Company. These two Companies

country, by enabling foreigners to undersell us in the European market. In the year 1793, the sale of East India goods at L'Orient amounted to no less a sum than 1,300,000*l.* sterling. This was the produce of the trade with France alone. But it should be remembered, that Denmark, America, and Lisbon, had likewise embarked in this concern. It was not his wish to exclude foreigners from the East Indies; but not to sacrifice the interests of our country to theirs—not to cramp and fetter the British trader in compliance to foreign dealers. Perhaps some Gentlemen might feel inclined to attach considerable weight to the declared and unanimous suffrage of the Court of Directors, in opposition to the encouragement of the free trade. But as a counterpoise, a more than equivalent to their authority, he had the opinion of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Henry Dundas), who had devoted particular attention to this important subject, and who was decidedly in favour of the free trade. He had the authority of all the Governors who had managed the Company's affairs in India, and who surely must be allowed to possess the means of judging of the subject. Further, in order to shew on what ground the Directors stood, it might be proper to offer a few remarks on the mode of their election. The original qualification for a Director was 500*l.* This had subsequently been raised to 1000*l.* Another change was effected by limiting the election, which was originally annual, to every four years. This he considered as the grand and generating cause of most of the evils which had ensued. The Directors were now no longer the representatives of the Proprietors, but a self-appointed, self-elected body. Six went out annually by rotation, and came again as regularly into office, when their period of rotation returned. Only one instance did he know of a Director being chosen, whose name was not on the House List. By this means the Constitution of the Company was totally changed and subverted. The direction of the Company was a complete aristocracy. And the experience of ages emboldened him to affirm, that of all possible Governments, not excepting even the horrors of a wild democracy, aristocracy was the most tyrannical and dangerous. It was, indeed, no wonder

that the Directors should succeed in establishing this system of aristocratical domination, when it was considered what immense patronage they enjoyed. The whole list of appointments abroad; the purchase of goods for the foreign market; the choice of merchants; the appointment of ships; all these opportunities of influence centred among themselves. This was, in truth, the real cause and motive of the objection started by the Directors to a more beneficial improvement of the trade. They were unwilling to weaken their own power and influence by admitting a competitorship. This appeared to be the case by their own confession. The Hon. Baronet then entered into a comprehensive analysis of a publication by one of the Directors, on the momentous subject, the chief and leading points of which he argued with great perspicuity; and after again pressing on the consideration of the House the vast magnitude of the discussion, and the necessity there was of granting facilities to our country, in preference to foreigners, concluded his speech with moving for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the papers laid before the House last Session, relative to the proceedings of the East India Company with respect to the trade with India; and to report the same to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by admitting the great importance of the present question. It was, in fact, he observed, of so much importance, that it should not have been brought into agitation, unless under circumstances of extreme necessity. He should not, however, enter into the circumstances of the case previous to the arrangement of 1793, between the Public and the East India Company. The Act of that date had wisely provided, that a certain quantity of tonnage should be allowed to the private trade, as conducing equally to the encouragement of British manufactures, and to the consumption of our East India produce. If the Directors had not given to private trade all the facilities required by that Act, and of course expected by its traders, he should not have looked upon the present motion as a new measure, but rather as a supplement to that Act. There was, however, no immediate use before the House, on which it was called upon to assent, particularly to the Governor and

and the Directors, the Marquis Wellesley, and the late President of the Board of Control, had all agreed that something was necessary to be done in this case. They had wisely viewed the contending parties as looking to extreme points, and they had properly adopted a medium between these two extremes. It would be of infinite mischief, in his opinion, if the private trade were to be encouraged beyond a certain extent. It would be still more mischievous if a rivalry were to be established between the English and the India shipping, and if the latter were, on all occasions, to be sent home full freighted with the private trade. A most material difference, Mr. Addington said, had taken place since this question was first brought forward. It was first produced in time of war; it was now happily to be discussed in a time of peace. The complexion of the case was therefore so far different that no disadvantage could arise from delay. There were now nearly three years left for the experiment agreed upon between the Marquis of Wellesley and the Board of Control, by which every possible advantage was to be given to private trade, remaining, as in his opinion it should be, under the direction of the East India Company. It was the aim of his predecessors, and, without any prejudice as to their intentions, it must ever be his wish, that London should be not only the emporium of India trade, but the sole and exclusive mart of India produce. He should not enter into any comparison between Lascars and British seamen, as the latter would ever maintain their ascendancy, and the former were to be considered as merely supplementary. Neither was it his wish to enter into the question of colonization, though there was doubtless some danger from what had happened in another quarter. The cases of America and India were, in his opinion, widely different. The capitalists of the latter had no other wish than to settle in their mother country. There was therefore, merely a ground of caution with which it was not necessary, in his judgment, at the present season, to occupy the House. He was of opinion, that the Act of 1793, with the recent arrangements, was fully sufficient for every purpose. There was no pressing exigency for the interference of the House. He, therefore, though recognizing of the motion in many points, must meet it in

an indirect way, which he did by moving the previous question.

Mr. Johnston (the nephew of Sir W. Pulteney) followed up and maintained the arguments of his Hon. Relative. He alluded to the arrangements which had been made for the term of three years. [Mr. Addington said across the table, "for two seasons, amounting nearly to three years."] Mr. Johnston continued. The plans, he said, which had been made abroad and at home by no means met with his approbation. The receipts from India by private channels did not consist wholly of the remittances of individuals. There was to be included the loans of the Company, of which two millions out of ten only were taken by the natives. The balance in favour of India, he contended, was now nearly five millions sterling. Surely some proper mode should be devised for the remittance of these large sums. If India built ships were not admitted into the port of London, they would find their way to Antwerp and L'Orient, to the immense benefit of foreigners, and their trade would be carried on even more advantageously than under British colours. He desired to know what was to be done to prevent this mischief after these two years of experiment had expired?

Mr. Addington begged leave to answer, that what was to be done at the end of two years must rest with the discretion of the Government and of the East India Directors, who must, of course, feel it necessary to come to some permanent arrangement. With respect to the indulgences granted by the latter, he must say, that they appeared to him to be very ample indeed. They had agreed to extend the import tonnage from three to four thousand tons, provided that this was done under their immediate direction. This had for its obvious tendency both the public and private advantage. It was stated in the paper which he held in his hand, that these ships thus employed should not be destined for any political purpose, unless they were laden with piece goods or with saltpetre—that the Company was inclined to make up their cargoes with rough goods at the usual rate of three per cent.—and that these ships might be sent for this purpose of exportation.

Mr. Johnston said, that this explanation, if previously given, would have

cut short much of the debate. The single question now was, whether the East India Company should have the sole superintendence for the purpose of trammelling and hampering the private trade. He said, that if this were the case, the India-built ships must be forced to trade under neutral or foreign flags. He was most decidedly for the Motion of Enquiry.

Mr. Wallace took a very wide view of the case. He thought there was no ground for the proposed inquiry. It was for the Company to regulate both their public and private trade; and this they had a right to do, not on political, but on commercial grounds. The question, as it now stood, was between public faith and political expediency. The plan which was now to be adopted for two years, would rebound, in his opinion, to the credit and advantage of the Company. Those who opposed it seemed to him to have some ulterior advantages in view, which, perhaps, would be better decided upon when they were brought fairly before the public. The exclusive monopoly of the Company he could not consider in any present point of view, but as highly advantageous to the country at large.

Sir Francis Baring said, that the question appeared to him to be, whether India or Great Britain was to be the Mother Country? The contest was formerly, whether the Merchants of England and Ireland were not to be entitled to a free and full share of this commerce. The warfare was now of a different sort. A set of men, who had made their fortunes under the auspices of the East India Company, now came forward to say, that if the trade was not in some degree opened to them, they would remove their capitals elsewhere. He made no doubt but that it might in some places be carried on more cheap; but this, in his judgment, was a reason the more for keeping the monopoly as strict as possible. He was of opinion, that the Marquis of Wellesley had exceeded his powers from the moment that he left an it to the advocates for private trade. He was much against the trade carried on by single ships, which frequently forestalled the fair commerce of the Company, and occasioned the home produce to be re-exported, which would otherwise have been laid out in profitable investments. He had no objection whatever

to private trade, if properly carried on under the protection and superintendence of the Company. But if these claims were acceded to, it would be similar to the conflict of the two companies under the reign of Queen Anne, which was found to be ruinous to both. Under all the circumstances, he did not look on this as the proper moment for such an enquiry.

Mr. Metcalf very ably followed on the same side. He remarked, that there had been, during the late war, no less a tonnage than 50,000 tons, all destined for foreign settlements, on some of which it was known that we at that very moment meditated a descent. The parties who made this application were, in his opinion, never to be satisfied. They would in all appearance be discontented with any thing short of the measure of opening the trade altogether. It was surely fair in policy and in prudence to give to the Company the full and exclusive benefit of its charter. If this were to be violated, and if from any motive of policy, we ever found it might appear, the Company were to be deprived of their territorial rights, then, in his opinion, the sun of India was set for ever! On the measure now before the House, and its consequences, he should only observe, that the Hon. Baronet who brought it forward was so alarmed at the slight probability of its success, that he actually sold out 20,000l. East India stock on the very day before he brought forward his motion.

Mr. W. Dundas did not see anything in the present motion hostile to the real interests of the Company. He did not think it wrong that free merchants should be allowed to trade, when that trade did not actually interfere with that of the Company. If the capital of the latter was limited, there was no reason whatever why an extension of it should not be allowed, where it was offered with good will. It by no means followed, from the exclusive charter of the Company, that the public was to suffer either from their want of means or from their supineness.

Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, contended warmly for the exclusive rights granted to the Company by the charter of 1793. The present attack originated with men educated and raised under the Company. They wished for more, and therefore were refractory. They suggested every evil

to the Company, merely because they hoped that these evils would turn to their benefit. If a concession was made in this instance, there would be no end to their claims. They said that their aim was merely to exclude foreigners. This would sanction every claim that might be made on the part of Liverpool, Ireland, &c. It was the duty of Parliament to make a decided stand behind the charter of the Company. If a concession was to be made to 500 Gentlemen, why not to 500 or 5000? The claimants in this case appeared to him to have but a slender title to the attention of the House. They came forward with a claim in the one hand, and a menace in the other. If, said they, 'you do not grant what we demand, we can have five per centum better at Ostend, and ten per centum better at Antwerp.' They were subjects of this country, but they had a distinct interest as capitalists.

Mr. Tierney then proceeded to shew the fallacy of the argument that we could have ships built in India on cheaper terms than at home. But admitting this, for the sake of argument, to be the case, were we, for the sake of 150,000. lvs to the Company, to disband our army, of shipwrights, and to leave our marine at the mercy of the

enemy? He trusted that no such policy could take place, and that the faithful servants of the country would not be discarded on such narrow and impolitic grounds.

Lord Glenbervie spoke at some length on the legal merits of the case. He observed that, with a proper register, India built ships were now admitted as British vessels. He was, however, more an advocate for admitting the importation of teak wood as a convenience in the scarcity of oak, than for transplanting our ship-building to India. He saw no ground, nor could he reckon much on the prudence of questioning the sincerity of our late adversary; he therefore must give his vote for the present question.

Mr. R. Thornton spoke with the other Directors against the motion for a Committee of Enquiry.

Sir James Pulteney spoke at some length in favour of the original proposition.

Sir W. Pulteney was heard in reply.

Mr. Addington said a few words.

The Speaker then put the previous question, which was carried without a division. Sir W. Pulteney's motion was lost of course.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

PRIVATE ANSWER OF THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER OF MUNSTER TO THE NOTE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Hamm Sept. 15, 1801.

THE undersigned Cathedral Chapter of Munster has had the honour to receive the Note of his Excellency the Prussian Minister Von Dohm, dated the 15th of September. It is with deep regret we see by this Note, that the proceedings we have taken towards an episcopal election for the Bishopric of Munster have not had the approbation of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Yet, however unpleasant this misfortune may be for us, we cannot avoid openly declaring, with the greatest respect for his Majesty, that we in this proceeding have only followed our duty, and, without hurting our conscience, could not act otherwise. It was not possible for us to follow the well intended advice of his Royal Ma-

jesty, as the contrary conviction dictated to us the Election; and as, in so doing, we followed the Constitution, we did not suppose we injured any one. Our whole conduct bears the stamp of the completed legality, and is founded in the German Constitution; for the maintenance of which his Royal Majesty, as one of the most powerful Members of the Empire, has so often declared himself in the most patriotic manner in favour of the weaker States. Should his Majesty's displeasure be the consequence of our not complying with his advice, notwithstanding the foregoing observations, nothing but the recollection and conviction that we had acted so only from the purest motives, could console us, and give us power to support unmerited sufferings. We feel our weakness, and acknowledge the force of the powerful neighbourhood of the Bishopric of Munster. Yet we do not permit ourselves to indulge the least fear, nor even

even anxiety, from having considered ourselves not bound to follow the advice of his Majesty in this case; on the contrary, we trust to his well-known love of justice, and the gracious character of his Majesty; even to think it probable, that the Cathedral Chapter should have to suffer his Royal displeasure for having done their duty in giving to the inhabitants of the Bishopric of Munster a new Prince Bishop, who might answer their wishes and expectations. We should be so much the less uneasy in this respect, if his Excellency, the Minister Von Dohm, with whose personal favourable disposition we have been fully made acquainted in the affair of the line of demarkation, would have the kindness to represent to his Majesty the King, in that impressive manner for which he is so much distinguished, the situation of the Bishopric, and our duties for the maintenance of the Constitution of the country, with which the office of a Prince, who is intrusted with the administering of the circle, is connected. Your Excellency was the organ through which the Royal advice, not to elect, came to us; we therefore request and intreat your Excellency, as a friend of mankind, in consequence of our personal esteem for you, to display our conduct in its true light, in the place where we might run the risk of being misunderstood, and improperly urged. We are not capable of giving any answer, which must not have occurred to the learned Author and great German Publicist, who by express command drew up the before-mentioned Note. We therefore here pass over the deeply afflicting declaration, that his Prussian Majesty, will not acknowledge and respect the election which has taken place of a Prince Bishop of Munster, as legal and permanent, although the election was conducted according to the Constitution of the Empire and the direction of the Canons, and nothing was opposed to it but a declaration given only as a well-intended advice. The chief party in the Peace of Luneville, his Majesty, the Emperor, graciously sent a Commissioner to the Election. We are thus fully assured, that our conduct was graciously considered by the head of the Empire as legal and constitutional; and considering the friendly understanding and confidential communication contained in the Note of the 19th of August, between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, we proceeded, without any apprehension of giving offence, to the performance of our duty.—At the same time that we com-

municate this to the Minister of his Prussian Majesty, we repeat to him the assurance of our respectable and profound esteem.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, PUBLISHED ON THE DAY OF HIS CORONATION, THE 15TH (27) SEPT. 1801.

Having taken upon ourselves, by our accession to the throne of our ancestors, all the obligations belonging to our important situation; and having recognized in our heart, that from this solemn moment the happiness of the people which is entrusted to us should be the only object of our cares and wishes, we have directed all our attention to that object; and for its basis, we have determined, from the beginning of our reign, to confirm all the orders in their rights and privileges. We have therefore re-established for ever the patent of the Nobility, the force of which had been weakened in several points by circumstances;—we have confirmed the Municipal Organization; and we have restored to the Citizens their privileges entire;—we have laid open to Commerce and Trade, all the sources of riches, and have given a free channel to their progress;—we have granted to the Peasants the right of cutting timber in the forest, for their necessities, by the prohibition of which they were so severely oppressed. Having repressed all the horrors of the Secret Tribunal, we have taken out of its dungeons all its victims;—in annihilating the eternal prosecutions of suits against those employed under Government, and persons of every description, who have been guilty of crimes through mistake, accident, or by vicious examples, we have mitigated their fate without invalidating the energy of the law; in the firm persuasion that this manifestation of our clemency will tend to reform, and reduce to the paths of truth, those who had deviated from them;—in lowering the recovery of debts to a specific sum, and in alleviating as much as possible punishments of all kinds, we have entirely freed the Clergy from them.

In thus fulfilling our duties before God, we do not think that we have by these measures already reached the grand end for which we are destined.

The welfare of empires is consolidated by time, and attains perfection by continual efforts for the common good. In all

all these regulations, our sole desire is to show the extent of our solicitude for the happiness of this people, and how grateful it is to our feelings, to convince the children of the country of our attachment to them, and our attention to their interests. The Almighty has blessed our desires and endeavours. In every good action we have felt the aid of his all-powerful arm, to signalize his providence in all workings upon us, and to strengthen the secret ties which bind us to the people whom the Almighty has confided to our care. This day, under the influence of his grace, we have completed the sacred action of the unction and coronation. In returning thanks to his all-powerful Providence, we cannot offer upon his altar more grateful incense than by following the inclination of our heart, to preserve the engagements which we have solemnly made in his presence, to render this day sacred, and to impress it upon the hearts of the people by new favours.

TRANSLATION FROM THE LATIN OF THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE THIRTEEN FRENCH BISHOPS RESIDENT IN LONDON, TO THE POPE, IN ANSWER TO HIS BRIEF OF THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1801, DATED OCTOBER, 1801.

We will not conceal from your Holiness the heavy anxiety which pressed upon our minds when first we received the Letter of your Holiness, dated on the 15th of August, 1801, in the second year of your Pontificate, which is indeed so great, that as we at all times thought nothing more incumbent on us, and had nothing more at heart, than zealously to promote, as far as in our power, your paternal councils, yet they should find us now not only uncertain and fluctuating, but, in a duty of this nature, compel us to be even reluctant to obey.

Such is the force of these letters, that if that be done which they enjoin, all the Episcopal Sees in France will be left vacant at one and the same point of time. But by what means this sudden abdication of all the Churches of that most extensive Empire is to produce, throughout France, the salutary effect of unity, and of preserving or restoring the Catholic Religion, your Holiness has not informed us, nor, to defeat the truth, do we as yet sufficiently foresee. Truly, the very experience of all the calamities with which our country has been afflicted

for many years, sufficiently shews that it is not without reason we dread, that, by this voluntary and universal abdication of all the Churches, more grievous inconveniences would result to the Catholic cause; for which, to equalize your Holiness with the means of prevention, belongs only to a convocation of all the Bishops of the Gallican Church.

Nor indeed do we mean to say this, as if it would seem grievous or a hardship upon us to resign our rank in these melancholy and troublesome times, but rather that it would, as much as possible, conduce to the private happiness of each of us, to have our infirmity relieved from its great a burthen, if we may still think any thing of happiness or consolation with minds broken by the weight of so many misfortunes. But the line of our duty seems to us fully to require that we should never suffer that tie which has bound us, and the Churches immediately committed by the providence of the most great and good God, to our care, to be broken.

We earnestly beseech your Holiness, that, in some writing speedily to be drawn up, we may be permitted to disclose and enter somewhat more at large into the arguments upon which we thought right to act in this manner, and the grounds of our resolution. In the mean time, greatly considering in the affection of your Holiness towards us, we hope it will so happen that nothing further will be determined in this business before you shall, in your consummate equity and prudence, weigh the reasons upon which your children shall plead their cause before their most pious father.

Prostrate at the knees of your Holiness, most ardently we invoke the Apostolic Benediction of your Holiness; the most devoted and dutiful sons,

NARBONNE,	NAYON,
ANGOULEME,	PERIGUEUX,
ARRAS,	ST POL DE LEON,
AVARANCHES,	VANVES,
LOMBEZ,	USEZ,
MONTFALIER,	ROBES,
NANTER,	MOULINS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BATAVIAN DIRECTORY ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BATAVIANS,

The plan of a Constitution, which our duty, and the knowledge & nature of your

true interests, obliged us to lay before you, has been accepted; out of the 476,479, whose names were given us to us as entitled to vote, only 52,219 have voted for its rejection. By far the greater part of the Nation have therefore given an unequivocal proof of their coinciding with us in sentiments relative to the principles and form of the future Constitution. There can, therefore, no longer be any doubt of your wish and choice, since nothing prevents you from expressing them. Every thing in the Constitution which was a restraint upon you we have removed. Tranquillity will now reign personally amongst you, since you have deliberated and confirmed your choice; and though we have used every exertion to prevent your being misled by the ignorant and prejudiced, we have not had recourse to force, or intimidation, to compel the acceptance of a Constitution which you might consider as detrimental to your interests. At length a new order of things is, with your consent, established, and in which you have all, without distinction of rank or opinion, been able to co-operate; and if ever a plan of such importance was carried into effect under fortunate auspices, it is this. While you were employed in establishing a wise and moderate Constitution, conformable to your natural character and manners, and conducive to your happiness, security, and welfare, the foundations have been laid abroad of a Peace which embraces all the countries and seas of Europe, and the more distant parts of the world, which enables tutored humanity again to breathe, and affords you a distant prospect of reaping the fruits of your fidelity and perseverance, the reward of all your numberless sacrifices. Batavians, be happy in the Constitution you have accepted, and confirm it by your virtues and unity.

We shall immediately, according to the 10th Article of this Constitution, nominate seven Citizens, who, with five others, chosen by them, shall form the Council of State of the Batavian Republic, that the new Constitution may be carried into effect as speedily as possible, agreeably to your wishes.

The Directory commands that this Proclamation shall be made public, and affixed in all the usual places.

Given at the Hague, the 16th of October 1801, in the 7th year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed) VAN HARSOITS.

C. DOLLEVALLAC, Sec.

CONCLUSION OF THE DIET OF Ratis- bon.

The Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire to his Serene Highness Charles Alexander, Prince of Taur and Taxis, &c. Principal Commissary of his Imperial Majesty at the Diet.

The three Collegues of the Empire having taken into deliberation the Decree of Imperial Commission of the 26th of June of this year, have thought that the arrangements of the different objects which yet remained to be regulated for the completion of the Peace in the General Assembly of the Empire, would be unavoidably exposed to great and numerous difficulties on account of the usual manner of treating affairs in it. In consequence it has been decreed—

1. That the right of co-operation on the part of States of the Empire in the work of Peace shall be exercised by means of an extraordinary deputation.

2. That in order to avoid in this so difficult affair all delay, as well as a new complication, the said deputation shall be restricted to eight members, observing the equality of rights relative to religion.

3. That to this effect, there shall be elected in the College of Electors, Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburg; and in that of the Princes, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Hesse Cassel.

4. That there shall be received nevertheless in an express manner to the Prelates and Courts of the Empire, as well as to the College of Imperial Cities, the right which they have of participating in the deputation of the Empire.

5. That there shall be conferred on the part of the Empire, upon the Deputies elected, full and limited powers to examine, treat, and regulate, in concert with the French Government, the objects which, by the 5th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Luneville, have been reserved for a particular arrangement.

6. That there shall, however, be given to this deputation express directions, in order that at the fixing of the indemnities by liquidations, they may have continually before their eyes, and observe exactly, as a direct rule for their operations, the restrictive clause by which the deputation of the Empire, at the Congress of Ratisbon, gave in their Note of the 4th April 1795, their adherence to these indemnities, and that, conformably to this clause, they proceed in this affair with the measures, precautions, and reserves, which

which the maintenance of the German Constitution in all its relations required, together with the re-establishment and affirming of the well-being of the Electors, the immediate Nobility, and other Members of the Empire, which rests upon this Constitution.

7. Finally, that the said deputation shall present, for his Imperial Majesty's and the Emperor's ratification, the result of their operations, and the resolution they shall have taken in consequence.

The present resolution shall be addressed to his Imperial Majesty (as is done by the present), to receive the sanction of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, in the room of the *conclusum* which he had demanded, and as a modified proposition, for the important motives above mentioned, for the exercise of the right of co-operation of the States of the Empire in the completion of Peace. There shall be given at the same time to his Imperial Majesty most humble thanks for the paternal solicitude, of which he has given on this occasion fresh proofs, for the maintenance of the Germanic Constitution and the rights of the Empire.

The *conclusum* shall be sent to Vienna to-morrow by an extraordinary courier.

Oct. 3, 1801.

DECREE OF IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

RATISBON, Nov. 29.—On the part of his Imperial Majesty, the principal Imperial Commissary makes known to the Ambassadors and Envoys of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, as follows:—

"Scarcely had the Treaty of Peace concluded at Luneville by his Imperial Majesty with the French Republic been communicated to the Diet by an Imperial Decree of the 21st of February, in order that it might be speedily ratified in a *Conclusum*, when his Imperial Majesty invited that Assembly by a second Imperial Decree, of the 1st of March, to his before him, as soon as possible, a Resolution upon the mode by which the States of the Empire were to co-operate in the particular arrangement which still remained to be made, so much had his Imperial Majesty at heart, in his paternal solicitude, that the affair of the Peace of the Empire should be entirely terminated with all possible speed; but the mode of the co-operation of the States of the Empire in that work, which his Majesty afterwards decreed to, and in consequence of which the affair is now pending, as he created in the present form, the present

form of the Diet, then experienced such powerful and multiplied obstacles, that even the Diet, after afterwards, to adopt another mode for the exercise of the right of co-operation of the States of the Empire, and to submit to the Imperial sanction that new mode, instead of the complete resolution which his Majesty had demanded by the Decree of the 16th June last.

"This decision has been, as is known, carried into execution by means of the *Conclusum* of the Diet of the 2d of last month, the principal tenor of which imports that the co-operation of the States of the Empire in the objects which still remained to be regulated by a particular arrangement to terminate the work of Peace, should take place by means of an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; and that, with the formal reservation of the right of concurrence belonging to the Princes and Counts of the Empire, as well as to the Imperial Cities, this Deputation should be confined to eight Members of the College of Electors and College of Princes, having regard to the equality of Religion; that there should be given to the Deputies chosen, unlimited powers to conclude with the French Government, *subtus Ratificatione Caesaris et Imperii*, the arrangement that remains to be made, enjoining them, however, formally to observe scrupulously the restrictive clauses that have already been respectively recognized with the basis of indemnities agreed upon in the Negotiations of Rastatt, by the two parties.—His Majesty is convinced, with the Diet (as has been seen by the already mentioned Decree of Imperial Commission of the 16th June), that the mode of co-operation of the Empire, by means of an extraordinary Deputation, is more proper to accelerate the affair that remains to be terminated, than the concurrence of the Empire, in the usual form of the deliberations of the Diet. Guided by the paternal intention of insuring the future tranquility of Germany, he approves, in consequence, the *Conclusum* transmitted to him, with the intervention of the prerogatives and attributes, in their whole extent, that belong to him, as well as to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, to a deputation of that nature, conformably to the laws, primitive institutions, analogy, and right of nations. In what concerns the necessary interior dispositions, relative to the extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, which has been mentioned, his Majesty will communicate the resolutions on that subject."

ON THE SILK MANUFACTORY IN SPITAL-FIELDS, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ. J. P.

HAVING, in the course of these last six months, occasionally turned my thoughts to the manufacture of the district in which I have been appointed to act, and well knowing the influence of employment upon the manners and morals of the people, and consequently upon local police: the vast number of applications for parochial relief which came to this office in Worship-street from various classes of silk-manufacturers, who were in the most extreme state of indigence, first suggested in my mind the idea, that it would, in this season of calamity, be highly proper to recommend them to the patronage of the British Ladies; as I conceived it to be in their power either to encourage or to depress, and indeed totally annihilate, an art, the practice of which was as creditable to the ingenuity of our ancestors, as the promotion of it was to their policy.

What the success of this little tract * has been, further than that it has been much read, it is impossible for me even to guess: at the same time I am assured, that the attracting the attention of the public to a manufacture of infinite consequence to the individuals concerned, and therefore of considerable national importance, is a work of too much magnitude to be effected by a single effort.

The antiquity of the art of manufacturing silks, and the advantages that must result to the trade from their again becoming the fashion, have already been, both generally and locally, stated; these points have already been placed both in a commercial and political light; and although an event hath lately happened, which has sheathed the destructive sword, and which it is devoutly to be hoped, and indeed, from the abilities of the Administration of this country, and from the attention which they have heretofore, both in their public and individual capacities, paid to the commercial and manufacturing interests, rationally to be expected, will have the strongest effect

upon those interests; and while it contributes generally to their extension, will be particularly anxious that no branch of the great system shall suffer from that avidity for gain which exists in the minds of the higher order of mercantile and manufacturing society, or from that restlessness of disposition, and that dissatisfaction, which the false representations of artful incendiaries may cause to prey upon the tempers of the lower.

As the present is a great, an awful era in the moral, it is no less important in the mercantile world. The effect of a peace, under the circumstances of the times, can, as yet, hardly be conjectured; its value to this kingdom can certainly not yet be appreciated. Without diverging into the wide, the beaten field of politics, or generally speculating upon the probable consequences of public tranquillity, which I hold to be as futile as indecorous, I may briefly state, that, from observation, I conceive the treaty to be an event which, from the first moment of its promulgation to the present, has, by the people of this manufacturing district, been desecrated upon with enthusiasm, and considered by them as calculated to disclose the fairest prospect of future prosperity.

To insure that prosperity, to relieve the country from the almost intolerable, and at present increasing burden of an enormous poor's rate, to prevent the introduction of foreign manufactures inimical to the interest of our own, and the substituting them in the place of the fabrics of this district, must, in the first instance, be the wish of every one who has turned his attention to the subject, because the attainment of this object must naturally and necessarily prevent another evil, namely, the emigration of our manufacturers, which has ever been considered as a matter of such importance, that it has been guarded against as much as legislative wisdom could guard against it, by the statutes quoted in the note †.

These

* Published in the European Magazine for October last.

† 3 Geo. 2. c. 27. "If any subject, being such artificer or manufacturer, shall go into any country out of his Majesty's dominions, to exercise or teach any of the said manufactures

These salutary restrictions were laid upon those artizans who had left, or who attempted to leave, the kingdom, and upon those persons also that attempted to seduce them into foreign service, 'twice when there was, perhaps, far less necessity for their enactment than at present: in times when the political system of Europe was in a state of far greater stability; when there was much less reason to indulge a jealousy with respect to the commercial aggrandizement of our Gallic rival; yet even in those times, nay in periods far antecedent, when the Navigation Act (12 Car. 2. c. 18), which has been considered as the great charter of commerce, passed, there were plants of domestic regulation promulgated, which our ancestors, who were better acquainted with practical than speculative philosophy, thought absolutely necessary, not only to foster the feeble existence of traffic, but to give animation to our manufactures, upon which that

existence, in a great measure, depends; and, combined with the operation of that statute, to guard them from the twofold depredation, to which they were liable, viz. the seduction of workmen, &c. into other countries, and the smuggling the manufactures of those countries into our own.

It has, almost from the Conquest, been a complaint, that the inhabitants of this kingdom have ever given a preference to the productions of other climes. This ridiculous prejudice had, in the seventeenth century, extended so far, that a company of slight silk manufacturers were, in 1694, considerable sufferers by this unfounded idea, the futility of which they undertook to evince, by having a parcel of alamoses, of *their own fabrication*, sold, by the permission of Government, as *condemned silks*, of the manufacture of France, together with a parcel which were *really* of that country; and it will appear, by referring to the note *, that the English silks

manufactories to foreigners; or if any subject shall be in any such foreign country, and shall not return in six months after warning given him by the Ambassador, Minister, or Consul, or person authorized by him, or by the Secretary of State, and thenceforth continually inhabit within this realm, he shall be incapable of any legacy, or of being executor or administrator, or taking any lands by descent, devise, or purchase, and shall forfeit his lands and goods, and be deemed an alien, and out of the King's protection."—S. 3.

And by the 23 Geo. 2. c. 13. "If any person shall contract with, or endeavour to seduce, any artificer in the manufactories of Great Britain to go into any foreign service not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, he shall, for every such person, forfeit *four hundred pounds*, and be imprisoned in the common gaol twelve months, and until the fine is paid; and for the second, or any subsequent offence, he shall forfeit one thousand pounds, and be imprisoned two years, and until payment."—S. 2, 3.

By the 23 Geo. 2. c. 13. "If any person shall put on board any vessel, not bound directly to some of the British dominions, any tools or utensils, or part thereof, proper for the woollen or silk manufactories, he shall forfeit for the same two hundred pounds."—S. 3.

There are many other statutes to the same effect, and in several of them a penalty of two hundred pounds upon captains of ships, and others, who shall assist in this clandestine traffic, or knowingly convey any tools, implements, models, &c. of any art or manufacture out of the kingdom.

By the 14 Geo. 3. c. 71. "If these tools, implements, &c. are on board a ship belonging to his Majesty, the Captain forfeits two hundred pounds and his commission."

By the same statute, persons collecting tools, &c. for the purpose of sending them abroad, are liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds, &c. Artizans attempting to leave the kingdom may be held to bail till the Assizes or Sessions, when to be dealt with according to law.

* An Account of a Sale of FRENCH Silks by Inch of Candle, the 17 of Febr'y 1695-6.

"On Monday, the 17 of Febr'y, 1695-6, will be sold by the Candle, at the Custom-house, London, the several parcels of French Silks following, which have been seized and condemned according to law, and are to be seen at the King's Warehouse in the Custom-house, the 14th and 15th inst. from two to four in the afternoon.

silks sold for considerably more than the French.

It will here be recollected, that the Article of the Treaty of Westminster, also quoted in the note†, which Treaty was concluded the 3d November 1653, had, by the subsequent war, been suspended, indeed annihilated; that French silks were absolutely prohibited; that the French Monarch was smarting from the calamitous effects which his schemes to attain almost universal domination had introduced into his country; that he was, when too late, sensible of the error which he had committed in the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and saw, with concern, that this circumstance had acted as a stimulus to the manufactories of the surrounding nations, and had, particularly in this kingdom, excited a spirit of domestic encouragement, and its concomitant, commercial enterprise, which, while they enabled the people to bear the burdens which the exigencies of the times compelled Administration to lay upon them, improved the state of society. He also saw, that those very burdens gave a new edge to their ingenuity and industry, and tended to the consolidation of a system which he had vainly attempted to overthrow.

He observed, that the commerce of

France, interrupted by those long wars which were ended by the Westphalian and Pyrenean Treaties, had had but a temporary revival by the taking off the prohibitory restrictions with respect to foreigners lading their vessels in the Gallic ports. Whatever spur this had given to trade, had, by his visionary schemes, been counteracted. He therefore turned his eyes, in the first instance, to the revival of manufactures, probably hoping, if they were restored, they would naturally prove the attractors of commerce.

With this intent, the city of Lyons, the centre of the silk trade, and of the whole district, which had, from emigration suffered in a still greater proportion than any other part of the kingdom, received particular encouragement. Every method was used to lure back its manufactr. rs, and to procure others; and the produce of this province, either fairly or *illicitly*, found its way into most countries, particularly into this, where, notwithstanding the superiority of our own fabrics, those of France acquired an estimation, as I have shewn, extremely prejudicial to our domestic traffic.

It may here be proper to observe, that for some time previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century,

“ Lot 1st, gr. five pieces narrow Alamodes, at 3s. 2d. per ell, to advance 1d. each bidding.”

Then follow five more lots of the same.

“ Lot 7th, gr. five pieces broad Alamodes, at 6s. 1d. per ell, to advance 1d. each bidding.”

Then follow four more lots of the same.

These eleven lots, containing fifty-one pieces of Alamodes of English fabric, are followed in the catalogue by six lots of Alamodes that were of French manufacture; and it appears that the bidders, while they were ignorant of the matter, preferred the English so much to the French silks, that they actually gave *ninapence* per yard more for the former than the latter. It appears, that all the pieces, foreign and domestic, that were opposed to each other, were of equal weight, width, and quality.

• At this time, as appears by a report of a Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Royal Lustring (or Lutsring) Company was referred, and who also were empowered to consider a great number of papers, writings, and letters relating to the Silk Smuggling Trade, that a considerable combination existed against the silk trade of this kingdom, and that a great number of persons, many of whom were afterwards impeached, were concerned in the introduction of foreign silks, and conveying wool from hence, to the detriment and disadvantage of the manufactures of this kingdom.

About this time (1693-4), Mr. Henry Renou deposited in the Charkey-house, Spital fields, a quantity of French alamodes, which had the stamp of Lyons upon them. Several pieces of the same manufacture were seized at a French Apothecary's, Spital-fields; and more at the Three Pigeons, in the same place.

† Article Vth, Treaty 1653.—“ The subjects of England may freely bring to France, and sell therein, all sorts of silk and woollen stuffs of their own fabrication. The French shall be allowed to trade in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their wines, and all sorts of wares of their own growth.”

the taste of the age ran, as it does at present (if the public now consider the matter at all), entirely in favour of plain silks; but some very excellent artists settling at Lyons, introduced figured, flowered silks and brocades, which, finding their way into this kingdom, induced the imitative propensity of our fair countrywomen to adopt them, and consequently obliged the pattern drawers and weavers here to strive that they could produce specimens of art and excellence, at least equal to those of their rivals. Yet, even in this competition, there was a desire to depreciate the domestic silk manufactory, and to import clandestinely the fabrics of Gallic looms; and it is extremely singular, that this nefarious traffic should have been countenanced by the French Monarch; yet it is nevertheless certain. There is in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons to which I have alluded, a passport from Lewis the XIVth, which bears date 7th July 1695 (produced by Mr. Henry Baker, Solicitor to the Treasury), for John Brady, an English smuggler, master of a vessel called the Providence, burden thirty tons, to come over in *ballast* to the ports of Dieppe and Calais, there to load *only silks* manufactured in that kingdom. He had also liberty thereby to go to the ports of Holland, there to load *French silks* only. This being inclosed in a letter signed G. and B. and directed to N. Baduan, Banker, Paris, was intercepted, and, with another from the French Admiral, forms two of the articles upon

which, as I observed, several persons were impeached*.

I have thought it necessary, in the course of this speculation, to quote from several statutes, in order to suggest to the artisans, &c. employed in the silk manufactures, the risk they run by listening to the inticement of foreign, perhaps of *domestic*, seducers, and to point out to these, if any such there are, the penalties to which, by the said statutes, they are liable. The idea of publishing this caution was introduced by some recent transactions which have occurred in this district; but which, as the design of the person, who was upon the point of leaving the country, was frustrated, need not be more particularly mentioned. I was further induced to advert pretty largely to the operations of a former period, from apprehension that what has occurred may happen again; well knowing, that in the present state of the silk manufacture, it could not long exist, if it had, connected with the domestic discouragements under which it labours, to combat with the illicit practices of foreign rivals; as it will be clearly seen, that the unfair competition to which I have alluded would, if it were revived, not only militate against the dearest interests of this populous district, but have a much more extensive operation; as, while a wrought commodity is clandestinely introduced into this kingdom, a *raw* material may be as clandestinely taken from it, and that, by the operation of both, the labours of thousands of looms in the woollen and

* Captain Joseph Sanders (in his evidence before this Committee) proved, that he commonly lent his vessels for the same purpose in *ballast*; but acknowledged, that he once lent over ten bags of wool, and that while he was at Calais he saw above one hundred bags of wool landed. Anthony Jewell proved, that the *Owling* trade, and the running French silks, had been carried to a considerable extent; as did Mr. John Thorpe, who took in combed wool from Romney Marsh for France. Peter Lauze said, he had lived at Lyons thirty years, and dealt all that time in lustrings; there were about 2,500 master weavers, and about 4000 looms there, for almsodes only; the lustrings were made only at Lyons; the weavers of which do all they possibly can to hinder the setting up manufactures in other places, particularly in England, that they commonly sell silks at under rates, to break those that make them elsewhere.

It may here be proper to remark, that all the numerous statutes respecting the clandestinely exporting, or attempting to export, wool, &c. &c. (which, when practised in the night, is termed *Owling*) were repealed, and consolidated by the 25 Geo. 3. c. 38.—This statute, which contains a great number of clauses and provisions, enacts, that whosoever clandestinely exports, or attempts to export, any wool, either in the fleece or slightly manufactured, so that it may be reduced to weight again, shall forfeit for every pound, three shillings, or fifty pounds for the whole, at the election of the prosecutor, and shall also suffer solitary imprisonment for the space of three months.

silk branches may be suspended, and myriads of persons reduced to beggary and distress.

It has been said, and indeed proved, that the speediest and most certain way to increase the commerce of a State, is to cause navigation to flourish. In vain (says J. De Wit) are the wisest laws made for encouraging manufactures, if there are not merchants always ready to export the surplus of your goods and commodities. That navigation has, under the influence of this Government, been carried to the greatest extent, and that its concomitant, commerce, has flourished in an equal proportion, is, and must be, a matter of joy and exultation to every one who feels for the state of society, and has the most essential interests of the country at heart. It is certain, that the English are now to the universal detriment, what the Romans once were to the Mediterranean Sea, and that a peace cannot blow from any point of the compass, without waiting a fleet to be sent to the shores. May we for ever retain this natural superiority! And in order to insure its stability, it will be necessary to give energy and strength to our manufactures, to foster those that are yet in their infancy, and encourage those that are declining. Of the latter, the fabrication of silks, as an object of national importance, will, I should hope, claim the earliest attention of government.

Without entering into any political disquisitions, further than this subject, as connected with general economy, warrants, it is absolutely necessary to observe, that the peace, which I conceive to be a happy and advantageous circumstance for this country, will, in all probability, shew to France, in a stronger point of view than she at present sees them, not only the dilapidations that have taken place in point of revenue, but the derangement which the war has occasioned in her commerce and manufactures. The first object of her rulers must be, to repair the depredations that have been made, and it certainly will be our care that they are not repaired at our expense.

Manufactures and commerce, we know, are not created with a breath; they do not start into existence from the touch of the magic wand of a legislator! They have their infancy, maturity, and decline; they grow with the growth, and strengthen with the

strength, of a nation. Yet, perhaps, the nation to which I allude is possessed of energies which may shorten the way to the goal of opulence; and even if we start fair with them in some competitions, the silk manufacture for instance, may, without considerable exertions, eventually distance us.

To the silk manufacture, avoiding all other speculations as abstract from my present purpose, I shall, in the ensuing columns, confine myself; and, as I have already endeavoured to impress its importance, again solicit that it may receive that protection and encouragement which it merits. There is a reason, that it is the intention of the ruling powers of France to revive it in its metropolis, Lyons, and to stimulate its extension by every possible means. It is further said, that the raw silks of Dauphiné, &c. will be drawn to that centre, that a monopoly will be created, and that every attraction will be displayed to artisans to lure them thither from every quarter. If, with these advantages, full scope is given to the fancy of a people, certainly not deficient in ingenuity, what may we not expect from their exertions? Pieces of workmanship may be produced, which may even exceed those exquisite patterns which we have frequently heard of, and sometimes seen.

When one considers the fluctuations that have occurred in the taste of the public, even within the time of living memory; or when a speculative mind, taking a more extensive view, reflects upon the arts that have flourished and receded, drooped and been again revived, as one century has succeeded another; how not only arts and manufactures have travelled from country to country, city to city, port to port, until, from their African cradle, they have circumscribed a part of Asia and America, and the whole of Europe, but that the emporium of commerce has been transferred from one kingdom to another in the same ratio, it affords little matter of surprise, though a considerable source of regret, that in a nation like this, where the first great basis of commercial encouragement and commercial speculation, an enormous capital, is laid; where the ingenuity of the people can only be equalled by their industry; that any arts or manufactures should have been suffered to languish, that a frivolous, an absurd monstrosity to counteract the effect of

the seasons, and in the flimsy vestments of June expose themselves to the snows of December, should, in a lovely part of the community, operate against the exertions of that ingenuity and industry, should obliterate the ideas of the artist, paralyse the hand of the mechanic, and cause a profession to decline, and, indeed, in the most important branch of it, to be nearly annihilated, the productions of which were formerly considered as not only fraught with commercial advantage, but contributing to national honour.

Yet this has certainly been the fate of the manufactures of brocades, flowered and figured silks, which are, at present, in this district, nearly obliterated, even from the minds of the workmen. Was the fashion of wearing these elegant articles to revive, as I hope and trust it will, though it is within my knowledge, that artists might still be found capable of designing the most exquisitely beautiful patterns, I very much doubt if weavers could be procured who, without considerable application, and indeed almost learning the trade again, would be capable of executing them. The comparative few that still exist are employed in the plain and slighter branches of the manufacture, and in that species of light work which, in the cotton and woollen trades, is emphatically denominated *small ware*.

Since I have turned my thoughts to this subject, a paper has been put into my hands, which was the work of a

Gentleman who was, when living, well known in this district, and the accuracy of which may be depended upon. This calculation was made about fifteen or sixteen years since, and it is inserted merely to shew, that although, from the causes which I have stated, the number of dependants upon the loom may have considerably diminished in this district, the population which has been lately taken proves that they are still sufficiently numerous to render the encouragement of the silk manufactory an object of immense national importance.

By this calculation, connected with the opinion of a very competent judge, or rather judges, for it is the opinion of several of our manufacturers, it will be seen that at the time when it was made, much dependence was placed on the revival of the flowered branch, which idea, as I hinted, seems to prevail at present, and to be founded in good sense, and a proper attention to the interests of the whole system. Of the importance of this branch, our ingenious rivals, the French, have, even in the midst of the times of contention and discord to which their unhappy country has been subject, been fully aware; for although the art of fancy-weaving, like all the other arts and manufactures of the kingdom, has, during the long period alluded to, suffered a considerable depression; they have still, by the operation of fashion, which with them is sometimes stronger than

* Calculation of the number of hands immediately employed in the loom; with the dependants thereon in the different branches; from the nearest computation that can be made.

	Weavers	50,000
	Throwsters	1,000
	Winders	25,000
	Warpers	5,000
Dependants.	Pickers and Quill Winders	25,000
	Harness-makers, Enterers, and Thread-givers	300
	Reed-makers	50
	Dyers	1,000
	Dressers	100
Absentees.	In his Majesty's Service	8,000
	Total	110,350

This calculation exhibits the present state of the silk manufactures, which only the introduction of the flowered branch can again restore to their former flourishing state, and dispense the usual share of comfort to the distressed multitude.

* With respect to this paper it will be observed, that the calculation made, only comprehended the persons employed in the silk manufactures in the parishes of Christ Church, Spital-fields, St. Andrew, Bethnal green, Mile End, &c.; in short, all that are comprised in the district in and adjacent to the metropolis.

even law, contrived to keep many of its ramifications and essential fibres alive. Although dresses of flowered silks have not, perhaps, been lately worn at Paris, nor even in the provincial cities of France, they have turned the ingenuity of their pattern-drawers to designs for furniture, in which the most beautiful and costly articles are now manufactured in silks. Silk carpets have been introduced; and it is more than probable, that it may be in contemplation to revive the châlîot, gobelins, and other manufactories for silk tapestry, in imitation of needle-work, in all their princely splendour.

We have every thing to fear from the rivalry of our Gallic neighbours, as we have not only from reports from the experience of former periods, every reason to believe, that exertions to restore manufactures and commerce will be made stronger than any that have yet been recorded in history. The situation of France is, at present, a very singular one; she owes her existence to extraordinary circumstances, and it is only by extraordinary circumstances that that existence can be preserved. Mistress of such an immense territory, and such an extent of coast, in commerce, as in war, what may she not attempt? In commerce, as in war, what may she not achieve? In commerce, as in war, we are her most formidable rivals; and in the former, as in the latter, we have hitherto had the advantage. The present is a new era; and in the period of peace, it will be her's, as we have done in war, to guard those parts in which only we are vulnerable, namely, our trade and manufactures. There are local or national circumstances, which, in many instances, secure the latter, and which, at present, give to many of the numerous articles fabricated in this kingdom a decided superiority. The woollen, cotton, and several other branches, have in the existing competition, but little to dread against us; but this is by no means the case with the silk; in this, it is probable, from a number of coincident events, some foreign, some domestic, that the present upon the trade may be rather increased than diminished. For although it may be said, that owing to the war,

which has drained that country of a great number of its artisans in common with its other inhabitants, and caused a proportional suspension of looms at Lyons, &c. our danger of rivalry is decreased, as there is little chance of one in ten of those artisans returning, and those that do will find themselves much awkward at handling a shuttle than a musket; and although this may in some degree be true; yet it is, even in this point of view, one of the evils which we have to dread, and the fatal consequences of which common prudence should dictate to us the necessity to avert. For certain it is, that, as soon as the effect of the general tranquillity begins to operate, as soon as the French begin to respire from their Herculean exertions during the war, they must, and will, turn their attention to the recovery of their commerce, and the full restoration, nay extension, of their manufactories. Arduous in every pursuit, there is little doubt but that some of their exertions will be crowned with success. If they find their manufacturing hands too few, there is little doubt but means will be used to allure those from other countries whose ingenuity renders them objects of temptation. That this will be practised with respect to those employed in the silk trade, I have, from observation, reason to believe. To facilitate this measure, which is a kind of commercial countermining, ideal prospects of pecuniary advantage, and exaggerated descriptions of the plenty, and consequent cheapness, of every necessary of life, on the other side of the Channel, will be displayed. They will have pictures of a most beautiful and luxuriant country, a new Eldorado, exhibited before them. High wages, and constant employment, will be the magic words of their recruiting officers. They will from these, as from the interested journals (of which there are too many in this country), receive florid promises of every species of encouragement; promises which the experience of all who have hitherto emigrated, if that experience could be conveyed to them that have such a measure in contemplation, would convince them will never, even in one solitary instance, be realised.

That ideas such as these have already

I have a most beautiful specimen of this manufactory in a dress, which shows the perfection they had brought the flower branch of weaving, both with respect

made some impression upon the minds of the manufacturers of this kingdom is pretty obvious. That local circumstances have contributed to tinge them with a glaring, though false colour, is certain. That many of those men view objects at a distance, as through the medium of a fog, which blunts every asperity, and softens the general contour, is equally true. To rectify this optical imperfection in our artizans is the duty of every one who acts in a public capacity. It is equally the duty of their employers to afford them every encouragement consistent with the preservation of their manufacture, which, as a commercial article, depends, in a great degree, upon its comparative cheapness.

There is no doubt but that Government, jealous of the pre-eminence which our manufactures have obtained, and considering every professional interest as involved in, and identified with the great, the general interests of society, will, as indeed it hath already, continue to protect the artizans employed in the silk trade, and that every branch of it will, from the public, receive that encouragement that may leave the said artizans without excuse or defence, should any of them ever be charged with having listened to those that have, *or may*, attempt to seduce them into another country.

That the silk manufactures of this kingdom in general, and of this district in particular, should, from the public, receive every possible encouragement, is a measure which not only policy, but humanity, dictates, in order to prevent that disappointment, and the fatal consequences which those that emigrate are sure to experience. For it is to be observed, that no man ever left his country but, however flattering the prospect which a foreign land at first exhibited to his heated imagination, he found, in the season of cool reflection, great reason to be disgusted with his situation; and when it was out of his power to return, when access to his native country was barred against him, longed eagerly to revisit those scenes, and re-enjoy that system of domestic

happiness, which he had so inconsiderately quitted.

The emigrants to America have furnished strong and melancholy instances of the truth of these observations; and if, in a country where the people, the language, and the religion, are the same, they have met with undefinable hardships; have encountered difficulties innumerable; have been accounted strangers, aliens, enemies, and absolutely treated like slaves; how much more reason is there, to dread a transition to one, where all those circumstances are totally different, where the people have long been taught to regard the natives of this kingdom with a jealous eye, and to treat those over whom they have power as their hereditary enemies.

On this momentous subject of the state of the home silk manufacture, I have, as was observed at the beginning of this speculation, already addressed the Ladies; and as I have no doubt but that their patriotism will induce them to rival the Gallic fair in its encouragement, so I am inclined to hope, that that sickle but fascinating goddess Fashion will never lead them to adopt either the taste or the fabrics of our insinuating neighbour.

If, as in conclusion, I must restate, the manufacture of silks receives from the public that encouragement which its elegance and usefulness deserves, there is no doubt but that the energetic protection of a government alive to every circumstance advantageous to the arts, to industry, and commerce, will give to the labours of the loom a stimulus that will effectually revive them, and, by directing the ingenuity of our artizans to this important branch of trade, enable the merchants to extend their at present contracted traffic, so as to furnish full employment for the immense population of this languishing district, and those workmen in the same line in the country; and that, therefore, while they thus at home find occasion for the exertion of that taste and industry inherent to our compatriots, they may also, by animating their commercial system, rival their competitors in every market of the globe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. and Fendry-ant, off Alexandria, Aug. 27.

SIR,
My letter of the 5th instant acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that the embarkation of General Belliard's corps was carrying in to execution with all possible dispatch; but, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immense quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ships of war, as well as the transports, however, were directed to proceed by divisions. The Brankel, with the first division, sailed on the 4th; the Indefatigable, Dolphin, and Ulysses, with the second, on the 6th; and the Exoeriment and Pallas, with the last, on the 10th, carrying with them between thirteen and fourteen thousand individuals of all descriptions.

The army from Cairo moved on forthwith to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of spending some days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, relished on transporting by the Marcotia, to the westward of Alexandria, a corps of about 3000 men, under the orders of Major General Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to invest the town closely on that side, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or supplies by land. On the 14th, I proceeded with Lieut. Col. Anstruther, the Quarter Master General, to examine the enemy's position on the side of the lake, and the strength of the flotilla that they had assembled there; and having ascertained that their armed force could be easily subdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the measure into immediate effect. To secure the landing from interruption, Captain Seventon, of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a station in front of the gun-boats and armed boats which the enemy had assembled on the lake, and drawn up in a line,

under the batteries of protection thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be seized or destroyed. On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ships of war and transports in this Bay were assembled in the Marcotia, with as many germs as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpose of receiving the troops, who were embarked in the night, and landed without opposition the next morning, under the superintendence of Captain Elphinstone, considerably further to the westward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching more nearly to the town. The enemy, seeing no prospect of having their armed boats, set fire to them, and blew them all up in the course of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands; whilst the landing was carrying into effect, Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, of the Tigre, was directed with some sloops of war and armed boats to make a demonstration of attack upon the town.

On the night of the 17th, Major General Coote was enabled to establish batteries against Marabout, a small fortified island that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the western side, and distant from the town about seven or eight miles, which, for many reasons, it was important to possess. Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, having the command of the Squadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ships to co-operate with the troops, and the garrison, consisting of near 200 men, unequal to farther resistance, surrendered as prisoners of war on the evening of the 18th; Mr. Hull, midshipman, and one seaman, of the Ajax, were killed on this service, and two seamen of the Northumberland wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Rear-Admiral ordered the Cynthia, Port Mahon, Victorieuse, and Ben Citoyenne, with three Turkish corvettes, to proceed into the harbour under the direction of the Hon. Captain Crichton of the Ajax, (a channel having been previously surveyed with great industry and precision by Lieutenant Withers of the Kent); and on the morning of the 22d, Major General Coote's detachment moved forward

ward four or five miles on the narrow isthmus leading to the town, formed by the Marotia or inundation on the south side, and the harbour on the north; Capt. Stevenson, with the gun vessels on the lake covering the right flank, and Capt. Cochrane, with the sloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The position which the Major-General took up, and that occupied by our little squadron, which has been since reinforced by the Diana, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear-Admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him. Soon after our ships entered the harbour, the enemy sunk several vessels, between our advanced ships and their vessels in the port, to obstruct our further progress to the eastward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig Tree Point close up to the town.

General Merou finding himself closely pressed on the eastward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried some of the enemy's important redoubts, and established strong batteries against their intrenched lines, and on the western side by Major General Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in several of their outposts, and advanced close up to a very important position which the enemy seemed conscious of being unable to defend; sent out, on the evening of the 26th, proposals for an armistice of three days to arrange terms of capitulation, which I have no doubt will soon terminate in the surrender of the town.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

K. I. F. H.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Ross, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to Lord Nelson, Esq. dated on board the Arrogant, at Sea, March 31, 1801.

SIR,

You will herewith receive, for their Lordships' information, an account of vessels captured, &c. by his Majesty's ships in the Indian Seas, between the 23d August 1800, and 21st March 1801.

I am, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

[Here follows a list of fifty-nine enemy's ships and vessels captured or destroyed, with re-captures made by his Majesty's squadron in the Indian Seas, under the command of Peter Rainier,

Esq. Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief, between the 23d of August 1800 and 31st of March 1801.]

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Letters from Hanover, say the French Journals, confirm the statement, that Prince Adolphus of England is to be appointed Governor General of that Electorate, that he is to reside at Hanover, and to be at the head of the civil and military departments of the country.

The Elector of Bavaria, in continuance of his plans of reform, has suppressed the Chapter of St. Anne. Each of the ladies on this establishment are to be allowed an annuity of 100 florins.

The two French frigates which were at Ancona, left that port in the beginning of last month for Toulon. The Pope's Legate immediately took possession of the place, and appointed Francisco Camerata Governor. His Holiness was to take solemn and formal possession of the whole of the Papal territory on the 22d ult. but on account of the distresses of the times, he dispensed with the expensive pageantry usual on such occasions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Os.* 10. — The Capitan Pacha is shortly expected here with his fleet from Alexandria. Lord Elgin has been honoured with the Order of the Crescent. His Lordship was also presented with a horse, magnificently caparisoned, and a ring superbly set with diamonds. The Sultan's Mother presented his Lordship with a very rich aigrette, set with diamonds.

Os. 15. — An English frigate sent by the Capitan Pacha is arrived here from Alexandria, with the first new tribute from Egypt, consisting of 200 purses of gold and silver money coined at Cairo. Lord Elgin has had the unpresented honour of dining with the Grand Signor, who presented him with a sword richly decorated with diamonds.

The very dreadful storm experienced on our coasts in the early days of the present month, was also severely felt on the Swedish, Danish, and German coasts. The accounts from Copenhagen state, that a Danish frigate and several other ships were either driven ashore or much damaged. The miseries of the inhabitants of Stockholm were

were aggravated by a fire which destroyed above thirty houses: it broke out in a house in the suburbs. Twenty-six wooden houses, and six of stone, have been burnt to the ground. The King came from Drottningholm as soon as he heard of the accident, and remained near the fire, giving orders, till three in the morning.

Count Scheremetjev, the richest subject in Russia, his revenue being about a million of roubles yearly, gave his Imperial Majesty an entertainment at one of his estates near Moscow, which cost 200,000 roubles. The evening of the day the entertainment took place, upwards of ten thousand persons sat down to supper with the Count.

It is remarked, that since the inundation of Italy, the Po has been covered with a prodigious number of adders, snakes, and vipers.

The Elector Palatine has issued an edict for the repression of luxury among the clats of domestics. They are prohibited from wearing gold and silver lace, which are much used in Bavaria, in decorations for head-dresses, handkerchiefs, and other articles of apparel.

Mr. Hunter, in his journey from

Agra to Onjein, discovered, on the banks of the river Soonria, the tomb of the celebrated Mogul musician Tantein. The monument is overshadowed by a tree of great dimensions, and the natives entertain a notion, which the constant manifestation of its fallacy cannot conquer, that the chewing the leaves will give uncommon powers and melody to the voice.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—We learn from Temeswar, that the Governor-General has given public notice, that Palswan Oglou coins false ducats at Widdin, bearing the head of Joseph II. and also crowns and twelve kreutzer pieces. —The Emperor received the French Ambassador, attended by all his Court in full gala; a ceremony which was not observed at the presentation of the Russian Ambassador....of this he complained. An answer was returned, that the connection between Austria and Russia was too sincere and well-established to require a presentation in any other than a friendly and familiar manner. Besides, the French nation was fond of parade, and as the Chief Consul had received Count Cobentzel with marked distinction, the Imperial Court had judged it proper to observe an equal degree of pomp.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A model of a boat on a new construction has been submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their inspection; it is so constructed as to go against wind and tide, and requires but one man to conduct it.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that a domestic of Don Rodrigues (a Member of Admiration) was murdered in the open day in sight of his master's house. The murderer has very properly been hanged, to the no little astonishment of the inhabitants, who have not witnessed such an act of justice for many years past; and the Government has declared its intention of enforcing a proper obedience to the laws in future. They have also begun to light the city, and cleanse it from the excess of filth by which it has hitherto been disgraced; and to establish an efficient patrol, for the protection of persons and property throughout the night.

We learn from Ireland that Colonel Blackwell, one of the Officers taken with Napper Tandy, has been discharged on giving bail, as have J. Golding and M. Larkin, in custody since May last on a Secretary of State's warrant: Miles Dringenin, and a person of the name of Conlan, have also been liberated.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, for translating the Most Rev. Charles Viscount Somerset, Archbishop of Cashel, to the Archbishopric of Dublin and Bishopric of Glendalagh, in the room of Dr. Fowler, deceased; and also for promoting the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Charles Lord Bishop of Kilmore, to the Archbishopric of Cashel.

A Patent has passed the Great Seal, giving precedence to Sir John Mitford, after the Attorney and Solicitor General,

ral, should be again disposed to return to the Bar.

Dec. 16. His Majesty held a levee, which was numerously attended.—M. Otto, as French Minister Plenipotentiary, had his first audience to deliver his credentials: his equipage was superb.—Mr. now Sir Richard Ford, had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on his appointment as Chief Magistrate of the Westminster Police; he at the same time received the honour of knighthood.

A strong solution of salt and water is found by repeated experiments to cure *Went*, and take away swellings in the neck, &c.: the part affected should be frequently well bathed.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from Dec. 9, 1800, to Dec. 15, 1801, is—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 10 3.—Buried 1136.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 4266.—Buried 4143.

Christened in the 13 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry 3373.—Buried 3977.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the

city and liberties of Westminster 4102.

—Buried 5119.

TOTAL.		
Christened	Males 9400	In all 17,814.
	Females 8414	
Buried	Males 9001	In all 19,374.
	Females 9713	

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	5395
Between two and five	2063
Five and ten	843
Ten and twenty	639
Twenty and thirty	1461
Thirty and forty	1924
Forty and fifty	2126
Fifty and sixty	1817
Sixty and seventy	1483
Seventy and eighty	1047
Eighty and ninety	487
Ninety and a hundred	64
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	5
A hundred and two	1

Decreased in the burials this year 3694.

There have been executed in Middlesex and Surry 23; of which number 11 only have been reported to be buried (12 such) within the Bills of Mortality.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN JORTIN, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Sarah Benpacker, of Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

John Prettejohn, jun. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss A. Buckley, of Bath.

Colonel Archer, of the 11th regiment of foot guards, to Miss Morgan, of Bath.

Captain Murdy, of the King's own dragoons, to Miss Rodney, youngest daughter of the late Lord Rodney.

Lord Francis Spencer, second son to

the Duke of Marlborough, to Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter to the Duke of Grafton.

Sir Thomas Champneys, of Amport, in the county of Hants, to Miss Minchin, of Sherborn, in the same county.

Sir Charles Burrell Blount to Miss Eliza Bart.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood to Lady Caroline Stewart, second daughter to the Earl of Londonderry.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 101

AT Polshet, Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. Benjamin Blavney, D. D. canon of Christ Church, regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford, and rector of Polshet. He was first of Worcester College, M. A. 1753, fellow of Hertford College, B. D. 1758, and D. D. 1787. He was author of (1) A Disser-

tation, by Way of Enquiry into the true Imp it and Application of the Vision related. Dan. ix. 20. to the end, usually called Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks, with occasional Remarks on Michael's Letters to Sir John Puckle on the same subject. 4to. 1775. (2) A sermon and Exhortations, at New France-station, &c. Notes, 4to. 1784. (3) I &c

Sign given to Ahaz, a Visitation Sermon preached at Devizes, July 26, 1786. 4to. 186. (4) Christ the greater (Saviour) of the Temple, a Sermon preached at Oxford, Nov. 9, 1798. 4to. (5) Zachariah, a new Translation, with Notes 4to. 1797.

OCT. 11 Mr. John Donaldson, miniature painter, author of an Essay on the Elements of Beauty, and a volume of Poems.

NOV. 14 At Burntwood, Essex, in his 81st year, Edward Benson, esq. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

18 John Henry Smith Barry, esq. of Belmont, aged 55.

21. John Francklin, esq. of Newman Street.

At Exeter, Lady Anne Thornborough, wife of Edward Thornborough, rear-admiral of the blue.

22 At Dulton, near Appleby, the Rev. William Kilner, aged 78, rector of Dulton and Milburn, Yorkshire.

The Rev James Grant, minister of Laggan in Badenock.

23. Mr. Thomas Gage, bookseller, Norwich.

Lately, at Holt; aged 75, Dr. Chambers, physician, late of Durham.

24. Mr. John Read, chairman of the commissioners of the land-tax for London.

At Cull's Helingham, Essex, in his 77th year, the Rev. Buck Bridges, rector of Biddhoe in the county of Essex.

The Rev. Francis Chatwin, minister of Brunton and Thoraby, in Yorkshire.

25 At Hamstead, Mr George Seldon, late of Weymouth, Dorset.

26. David Rids, esq. of Kindersay, captain in the late 73d regiment.

Lately, at Shillingly Park, the seat of the Earl of Winterton, Bernard Blake, esq. of Witterham, in Kent, aged 72.

Lately, Mr James Nash, of St. Faith's, Norwich, aged 86 years.

27. At Chelsea, the Right Hon. Joseph Leeson, earl of Milford, in his 73 year. At Staunton, Wilts, Mrs Barbara Wyndham, sister of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.

28. Windsor, Ensign Benjamin Woolhouse, of the Stafford regiment.

29. Mrs Anne Crawford, formerly of Drury-lane and Covent Garden Theatres. (See p. 470.)

30. At Marston, near Sittingborn, Kent, the Rev John Hargrave Stander, rector of Marston.

Mr. Thomas Smallwood, cabinet-maker, Birmingham.

DEC. 1. William Fletcher, esq. of Welbeck-street.

At Berwick-house, near Fonthill, Mr. Nicholas Williams, agent to William Beckford, esq.

Francis De Linat, of Valenciennes, but late of Cheshunt.

2. At Blackheath, Mr. William Hamilton, of Lime street.

Mr. Jacob Yellowley, of Chiswell-street.

William Hamilton, esq. R. A.

At Bristol, Thomas Purnell Purnell, esq. of Kingmill, justice of peace for Gloucestershire, and late lieutenant colonel of the north battalion of that militia.

At Newport Pagnell, Walter Bratby, esq.

4. In Fitzroy-square, Peter Douglas, esq. many years in the East India Company's service.

5. George Redhead, esq. of the island of Antigua, aged 64.

Sir John Parral, member for Queen's County, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit. He was formerly chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

Mr Peoly, attorney at law, in Cusinstor's-street.

6. At Shore, near Rochester, aged 63, Mr. Edward Willet, late of the Falcon Tavern, Gravesend.

At Highbury place, Mr. William Grey.

In Gloucester-square, Anne Catharine Maedonnel, countess of Antrim.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, vice-provost of Eton, and rector of Worplesdon, Surrey.

Lately, in his 69th year, Mr. Alexander Hay, apothecary, at Bath.

Lately, at Keltin, near Stamford, aged 70 Lady Elizabeth Nash, sister to the late Earl of Granthorough.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Ranier, wife of D. Ranier, esq.

At Jersey, Thomas Pipon, esq. lieutenant-bailly and chief magistrate of that island.

The Rev. Dr. John Glennie, minister at Mary Culter, in his 82d year.

8. Mrs. Francis Luny, of Mark-lane, widow of Captain Thomas Luny, many years commander in the Jamaica trade.

Mr. Joseph Sandell, of Wych-street, silk-dyer.

9. At Heddington House, Hants, John Limbrey, esq. in the 102d year of his age.

In Crutched-frairs, Mr. H. O'Connor. Mr. Humphry Burton, of Hammer-smith.

21. At

17. At Marston, near Colne, in Lancashire, the Rev. R. Wroe Walton.

18. Alexander Willock, esq. of Bedford-square.

At Haverfordwest, the Rev. Meredith Townsend, near forty years pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Stoke Newington.

Mr. Thomas Aris Pearson, at Moor Green, near Birmingham.

Lately, at Hull, in his 36th year, Thomas Horner, esq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

19. Mr. Richard Wimburn, Jermyn-street, surgeon and apothecary.

The Right Hon. William Edwardes, Lord Kennington, in his 90th year.

Lately, at George's Hill, the Rev. James Philip Mulkale, of the diocese of Dublin.

Lately, Jonathan Battisill, the composer. He was buried the 15th in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was one of the last professors of the English school of music. He was not only what is called a good *Grammarians* in his art, but he added to that un-learned knowledge great taste and a fine imagination.

His convivial disposition rendered him reluctant to perform even what was necessary to enable him to acquire the means of gratifying that disposition, so that all the time he could devote to his profession, instead of following the impulse of his genius, he employed it in teaching, and in his duties of Parochial Organist.

In the earlier part of his life, however, he distinguished his talents, chiefly in Lyric compositions for Vauxhall, and other Public Places. Of this kind his "*Kate of Aberdeen*" obtained great fame, and will be celebrated as long as pure melody is admired in this Country.

He was a very intelligent man, and possessed a strong sense of humour. Being courted, as well for his social qualities, as for his musical talents, he was generally in a state of embarrassment.

A domestic misfortune, it is said, chiefly disposed him to look on the world with careless eyes, and to be content if he could provide for the day which was passing over his head.

Webster, the celebrated Singer, took away the first wife of Battisill. The latter was very much attached to her, and the loss of a beloved wife by the treachery of a friend, was a blow that he could not resist. From that time he

became negligent of the graver concerns of life, resigned himself wholly to social enjoyments, and buried a genius, that might have secured him fame and fortune, in conviviality, if not dissipation.

15. At Canonsbury, Islington, Mr. John Wilson, dry-salter, in Leadenhall-street.

Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Thomas S. Whalley, of Langford Cottage, Somersetshire.

16. John Green, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity House, in Hull, aged 69.

At Calton, Wilts, the Rev. Thomas Heath, A. M. rector of that parish, and vicar of Hillmarston in the same county.

17. At Stockport, Cheshire, Mr. George Brown, clock manufacturer.

18. In Upper Grosvenor-street, George Graham, esq. of Kinross-house, Kinross, in his 72d year.

At Southampton, Bennet Langston, esq. of Langton, near Spilsbury, in Lincolnshire, the friend of Dr. Johnson, aged 65 years.

19. Mr. Matthew Armstrong, Upper Thames-street, hop-merchant.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Mr. Baxter, of the collegiate church of St. Catharine near the Tower.

20. Mr. George Wood, merchant, of Sheffield. He served the office of master cutter in 1793.

In Marky-street, General Bathurst, of Clarendon Park, Wilts.

21. Mr. Edmund Vincent of Woking, Surrey.

Madame d'Ablang de Grissenburgh, daughter of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Damer, and relict of the late John Daniel Baron D'Ablang de Grissenburgh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, in July last, Lieut. Colonel Peter Garden, of the 2d battalion of the 1st royal regiment of foot.

At Hamburgh, David Mitchell, esq.

At Brussels, Sir John Buckworth, bart.

At Calcutta, in April, Thomas Halkett, esq. son of the late Sir John Halkett, bart.

At Malta, Captain Hare, of the *Madras*, of 30 guns.

ERRATUM in p. 318. for "in the Fleet, John Bulceel, esq." read, "at Fleet-house, near Modbury, Devonshire, John Bulceel, esq."



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1901.

Bank Stock	Import Cotton	per Cotton	New York	Long Ann	Short Ann	Oma	Imp. Cotton	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	Navy	Navy	Irish SperC	English Lott. Tick	Irish Lott.
25	66 1/2	6 1/2	84 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	67 1/2	6 1/2	85 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	68 1/2	6 1/2	86 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	69 1/2	6 1/2	87 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	70 1/2	6 1/2	88 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	71 1/2	6 1/2	89 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	72 1/2	6 1/2	90 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	73 1/2	6 1/2	91 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	74 1/2	6 1/2	92 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	75 1/2	6 1/2	93 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	76 1/2	6 1/2	94 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	77 1/2	6 1/2	95 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	78 1/2	6 1/2	96 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	79 1/2	6 1/2	97 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	80 1/2	6 1/2	98 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	81 1/2	6 1/2	99 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	82 1/2	6 1/2	100 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	83 1/2	6 1/2	101 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	84 1/2	6 1/2	102 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	85 1/2	6 1/2	103 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	86 1/2	6 1/2	104 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	87 1/2	6 1/2	105 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	88 1/2	6 1/2	106 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	89 1/2	6 1/2	107 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	90 1/2	6 1/2	108 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	91 1/2	6 1/2	109 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	92 1/2	6 1/2	110 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	93 1/2	6 1/2	111 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53	94 1/2	6 1/2	112 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54	95 1/2	6 1/2	113 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	96 1/2	6 1/2	114 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Contains the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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B A N K R U P T S,
FROM
June 23, to December 25, 1801.

A.

ALLPORT, Thomas, Laurence Poultry-hill, merchant, July 11.
 Adcock, Edward, Birmingham, grocer, July 18.
 Asheton, Thomas Nelson, Liverpool, merchant and underwriter, Aug. 25.
 Alicorn, Richard, Hampton, Middlesex, blacksmith, Sept. 15.
 Auber, Peter, Pall-mall, Lambeth, flour factor, Sept. 29.
 Ashdowne, Robert, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, mercer, Sept. 29.
 Allwood, Samuel, Blossom-street, Spital-fields, cooper, Oct. 17.
 Andrews, John, King-street, Bloomsbury, bridle-cutler, Oct. 17.
 Anken, James, Castle-Street, Leicester-fields, printer, Oct. 24.
 Atfield, John, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter, Oct. 31.
 Atterton, Robert, Litchfield, Chetler, tanner, Nov. 7.
 Andrew, George, Holborn, Hampshire, tanner, Nov. 7.
 Allen, Theobald, Bath, tithmonster, Nov. 14.
 Andry, Jacob, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, Dec. 4.
 Arthur, George, Shipley Mill, Northumberland, miller, Dec. 8.
 Avery, John, Queen-square, organ-builder, Dec. 12.
 Arnold, Thomas, Wolverhampton, baker, Dec. 22.

B.

Bird, William Betts, Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen-draper, June 27.
 Bazley, William, Bristol, linen-draper, July 11.
 Babb, Thomas, Stockport, Chetler, grocer, July 14.
 Bretton, William, March, in the Isle of Ely, millwright and carpenter, July 18.
 Butler, Samuel, Sible Hedingham, Essex, plumber and glazier, July 18.
 Burchall, Luke, Southampton, draper, July 18.
 Bugla, Samuel, Coventry, grocer, July 21.
 Bowdige, Thomas, Lime-street, London, factor, July 25.
 Brain, John, Bristol, dealer, Aug. 1.
 Brassby, Thomas, Wigan, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Aug. 8.
 Bussard, Robert, Great Bank, Hamstead Middleton, Lancashire, miller, Aug. 15.
 Baldwin, William, Wigan, Lancashire, scrivener, Aug. 18.
 Betwick, James, Hendon, baker, Aug. 25.
 Bah, William, Derry, druggist, Aug. 25.
 Baisan, John, Washwood Heath, Aston, Warwick, factor, Sept. 1.
 Bamford, Samuel Paul, Cooke, John, and Child, James Francis, Tiverton, Somersetshire, worsted manufacturers, Sept. 8.
 Brevitt, William, Welbush, Staffordshire, butcher, Sept. 12.

Bridgman,

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Br. Arman, Edward, Higham Ferris, Northamptonshire, baker, Sept. 12.
 Baker, Thomas, and Shealand, John, Ekeur, Devonshire, woollen-draper, Sept. 15.
 Bull, James Edward Bowyer, of the City-road, baker, Sept. 19.
 Beaumont, William, Healdy Butte, South Croftland, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Sept. 19.
 Bain, Matthew, Thornton Mill, Thornton, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Sept. 22.
 Baiton, Joseph, Birmingham, jeweller, Sept. 26.
 Bate, Edward, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant, Sept. 29.
 Bride, Edward, Duke-street, Artillery ground, dyer, Oct. 3.
 Betky, George, Liverpool, vinegar-maker, Oct. 6.
 Beal, George, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger, Oct. 10.
 Bodon, James, Hockley, Warwickshire, soap-maker, Oct. 11.
 Bensley, Charles, and Dale, Joseph, Norwich, warehouseman, Oct. 15.
 Byrd, Sarah, Manchester, linen draper, Oct. 15.
 Brown, Robert, Adam's-court, Broad-street, London, merchant, Oct. 20.
 Bowker, George, and Chapman, James, Manchester, corn chandlers, Oct. 20.
 Brax's, John, to Haines, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 31.
 Bailey, George, Mile End, ship-owner, Nov. 7.
 Buchanan, John, Worwick, pork butcher, Nov. 10.
 Bract, John, the younger, Wapping-street, ship-maker, Nov. 10.
 Barnes, John, Bolton, cotton manufacturer, and Gardner, John, Over Giffster, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 14.
 B Shop, Richard, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Ireland, John, Culbertson, Wiltshire corn-dealers, Nov. 14.
 Blar, John, London-street, Ratcliffe-cross, mariner, Nov. 14.
 Broughall, Samuel, Yeaton, Salop, miller, Nov. 21.
 Brown, William, and J. Vexen, John, Jermyn-street, St. James's, shoemaker, Nov. 28.
 Bousk, Michael, New-square, London, soap-maker, Dec. 1.
 Barker, Jonathan, Upper Thames-street, grocer, Dec. 4.
 Berrison, Richard, Allerton, Derbyshire, butcher, Dec. 4.
 Blackwell, Lydia, Kensington, haberdashier, Dec. 4.
 Blany, Thomas, Bouvenc-street, White-frans, merchant, Dec. 12.
 Beckman, Hedrick Nicholas, Princes row, Mile End New Town, sugar grinder, Dec. 15.
 Benckert, George Frederick, Swan-mead, Larnenbury, leather-dresser, Dec. 15.
 Blagrove, William, Abington, Berks, miller, Dec. 19.
 Breen, Daniel, James Street, Covent garden, victualler, Dec. 19.
 Bollen, William, Plymouth dock, linen draper, Dec. 19.
 Brady, James, Ipswich, Suffolk, linen-draper, Dec. 22.

C.

Cole, Benjamin, Strand, innkeeper, June 27.
 Chapman, William, Rugby, Warwickshire, money-scrivener, June 27.
 Cingeli, Abraham, Southgate, Strand and outwich leather manufacturer, June 30.
 Cohen, Jacob, Haydon square, chair-manufacturer, July 7.
 Chigwan, William, West-lane, Pinner-onley, merchant, July 11.
 Collins, John, St. Paul's Church-yard, cement-maker, July 14.
 Cocher, Benjamin, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothier, July 14.
 Campbell, John, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, painter, July 14.
 Cockayne, Nathaniel, Derby, baker, July 18.
 Crosby, James, Octagon-street, market, July 21.
 Clamant, William, Liverpool, merchant, July 25.
 Clamley, Edmund, Liverpool, merchant, July 25.
 Collar, Michael, and James T. Collins, Hutton Garden, Middlesex, navy-agents, July 28.
 Colecum, James, B. W. street, Covent Garden, bucklayer, Aug. 1.
 Clay, Joseph, Bath, Yorkshire, dry-salter, Aug. 8.
 Clark, George, Slack Street, money-lender and grocer, Aug. 11.
 Clarendon, William, Lion and Lioness, Staffordshire, druggist, Sept. 1.
 Cartwright, Abel, Darlaston, Staffordshire, baker, Sept. 26.
 Cribby, John, Manchester, glass-manufacturer, Oct. 10.
 Catter, Daniel, the younger, Great Bromley, Essex, shopkeeper, Oct. 13.
 Craig, John, Lane-street, London, merchant, Oct. 13.

Cont'd.

I N D E X.

Cortisus, Abraham Haim, Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, Oct. 31.
 Cheyney, John, Oxford street, linen-draper, Oct. 31.
 Cornish, John, Broadway, Deptford, butcher, Nov. 7.
 Coghlan, Elijah, Liverpool merchant, Nov. 7.
 Cookes, John, White Horse-lane, Stepney, coal merchant, Nov. 14.
 Cawthorn, George, Strand, bookseller, Nov. 17.
 Coultard, Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 21.
 roydon, Ezekiel, Moorbridge, Worcester, baker, Nov. 21.
 Copper, Thomas William, Pancras-lane, London, warehouseman, Nov. 24.
 Chamberlain, Peter, Norwich, linen-draper, Nov. 24.
 Coalfon, Thomas, Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger, Nov. 24.
 Cameron, Daniel, Alder-gate-street, jeweller, Nov. 28.
 Chivers, William, Newgate street, upholster, Nov. 28.
 Calvert, Samuel, Liverpool, dealer, Dec. 1.
 Child, Robert, Walcot, Somersetshire, carpenter, Dec. 4.
 Cuvolje, Abraham Zimon Doncker, Lancaster, merchant, Dec. 8.
 Clayton, John, Newbarnrow, Worcester, mealman, Dec. 8.
 Cathro, Thomas, Old Gravel-lane, baker, Dec. 12.
 Clegg, Charles, Minnow, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer, Dec. 15.

D.

Deacon, John Eden, New Bond street, linen-draper, June 27.
 Dashi, Edward, Walcot, Somersetshire, riding-master and livery-stable-keeper, June 27.
 Dawke, John, Minnow-row, Watworth, Lambeth, corn-dealer, July 7.
 Dawson, John, Hyde-street, Lichfield, steel-manufacturer, July 18.
 Davies, John, Callington, Cornwall, linen-draper, July 21.
 Day, William, Chertside, man's mercer, Aug. 8.
 Damerum, James, Portsmouth, baker, Aug. 18.
 Deverell, George, Rechurch, Hertfordshire, straw-hat-manufacturer, Aug. 25.
 Dean, Joseph, Strand, licentiate, Sept. 22.
 Davidson, John, the elder, Davidson, William, Davidson, John, the younger, and Davidson, Joseph, Halifax, dyers, Sept. 29.
 Deans, Joseph, Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, broker, Oct. 3.
 Dobson, Thomas, Kendal, Westmoreland, merchant, Oct. 10.
 Dimmock, Miles, Wycheiter, bookseller, Oct. 10.
 Dakeyne, Daniel, the elder, Dakeyne, Daniel, the younger, Dakeyne, Thomas, and Dakeyne, Joseph, Darke-street, Derbyshire, bakers, Oct. 10.
 Dimes, Humphrey, Welby-cool, Montgomery, innkeeper, Oct. 10.
 Dimes, Thomas, Kendal, merchant, Oct. 13.
 Dehrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, Oct. 31.
 Dwyer, James, Bristol, hatter, Nov. 17.
 Dillon, William, Marston, Yorkshire, dry-salter, Nov. 21.
 Davis, John, Fulwood's-tenets, Holborn, victualler, Nov. 21.
 Dwan, Edward, and Wintling, Archer, Long-acre, coachmakers, Dec. 4.
 Dawson, James, Manchester, dealer, Dec. 4.
 Deaves, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 8. Again Dec. 12.
 Dinchitt, John, L.uxeter, tea-dealer, Dec. 12.
 Darkwater, Peter, Manchester, and Dakeyne, Thomas, Darke Dale, Derbyshire, corn-
 letters, Dec. 15.

E.

Evans, Thomas, St. Clement, Worcester, merchant, July 7.
 Earle, Robert, Chichester, spirit-merchant, July 7.
 Emmens, John, Abingdon, Berks, carrier, July 11.
 Evans, John, Blackrod, Lancashire, victualler, Aug. 1.
 Eccles, Thomas, Watling-street, London, wholesale linen draper, Sept. 5.
 Eccles, Thomas, and Holbrook, Barnard Thomas, Watling-street, warehousemen, Oct. 13.
 Elk, William, Fleet-street, warehouseman, Oct. 24.
 Evans, Richard, City-road, umbrella-maker, Nov. 10.
 Evans, John, Liverpool, hardwareman, Nov. 17.
 Evans, John, Wapping, linen-draper, Nov. 28.
 Edwards, John, Benlinton, Oxford, miller, Dec. 4.
 Evert, Joseph, Rood-lane, glassman, Dec. 19.

I N D E X.

F.

- Farquhar, Golin, Madox-street, Hanover-square, builder, June 30.
 French, Henry, Broad-street, St. Giles's, cardmaker, July 4.
 Firth, John, Sowerby, Halifax, corn-facter, Aug. 8.
 Field, Benjamin, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, upholsterer, Aug. 15.
 French, Samuel, the younger, Hertford, mealman, Aug. 21.
 Flanders, John, Nottingham, hostler, Aug. 29.
 Flax, Robert, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, carpenter, Sept. 1.
 Fitt, Thomas, Swansea, Glamorgan-shire, haberdasher, Sept. 19.
 Fox, Solomon, Wardour-street, St. Anne, Solo, cabinet maker, Sept. 19.
 Funnell, James, Kent-road, fellmonger, Nov. 7.
 Fisher, Robert, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, taylor, Nov. 21.
 Furber, John, and Warrington, Thoma, Warrford-court, merchants, Nov. 24.
 Fipps, John, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 24.
 Fryer, George, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant, Nov. 28.
 Fisher, Flower, Chestow, Monmouth-shire, carrier, Dec. 8.
 Figgins, John, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter, Dec. 19.
 Field, William, Old Cavendish-street, St. Mary le-bone, painter, Dec. 22.

G.

- Gidd, Emanuel, Taunton, Somersetshire, druggist, July 4.
 Girling, Daniel, Beccles, Suffolk, shopkeeper, July 4.
 Gale, Isaac, Bradford, Wilshire, clothier, July 14.
 Gilman, John, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, July 14.
 Griffiths, Thomas, Kenilridge, Somersetshire, victualler, July 21.
 Gindar, William, St. John's street, plasterer, July 25.
 Griffin, Edward, St. Michael, in Berwardine, Worcester-shire, grocer, July 28.
 Gilks, Thomas, Warwick, corn-factor, Aug. 11.
 Gore, Thomas, College-hill, London, warehouseman, Aug. 11.
 Gossie, Jane, St. John's-street, West Smithfield, Baker, Aug. 22.
 Gardner, Samuel John, Pitt-street, St. George, Southwark, mealman, Aug. 25.
 Garner, Thomas, the younger, Bread-street, London, warehouseman, Aug. 29.
 George, John, Piccadilly, draper, Sept. 26.
 Greenaway, Mary, and Greenaway, Francis, Calne, Wiltshire, collar-makers, Oct. 3.
 Gulley, James, Frome Newwood, Somersetshire, upholsterer, Oct. 13.
 Grange, Rochfort, York-place, Portman square, miller, Nov. 23.
 Glover, George, Dean-street, Solo, grocer, Dec. 19.

H.

- Harding, William, and Millor, Francis, Derby, nutcrackers and drapers, July 7.
 Hill, John, Maidstone, glass filter, July 7.
 Harper, Robert, Newcastle-under-Lyne, scrivener, July 21.
 Holmes, Thomas, Oxford, cordwainer, July 25.
 Holmes, John, and Palmer, James, Craven-street, Strand, army commission brokers, Aug. 4.
 Horne, James, the younger, Woudedge, Suffolk, corn-merchant, Aug. 11.
 Hardy, Henry, Snow hill, card-maker, Aug. 11.
 Harrison, Jacob, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, Aug. 15.
 Hanlon, John, Atherstone, Warwickshire, wine and spirit merchant, Aug. 25.
 Harng, Edward, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, merchant, Aug. 29.
 Hodson, Jonathan, St. Asport, Cheshire, shopkeeper, Sept. 1.
 Hitchcock, James, Hutton Garden, Holborn, dealer, Sept. 15.
 Hart, Jacob, Old Compton-street, Soho, jeweller, Sept. 22.
 Harmer, John, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier and shopkeeper, Sept. 22.
 Horne, Mosatt, Wrexley, Middlesex, coal-merchant, Sept. 29.
 Helver, Thomas, Funtunston, Sussex, timber-merchant, Oct. 10.
 Hoewood, David, Union-street, St. Marythore, grocer, Oct. 10.
 Heynbrockham, Jonathan, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Oct. 10.
 Harrop, William, Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer, Oct. 13.
 Hendy, Christopher, Falmouth, Cornwall, warner, Oct. 17.
 Haigh, Samuel, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 20.

I N D E X.

Hodgson, Thomas, Liverpool, broker, Oct. 24.
 Henshan, John, Liverpool, dealer, Oct. 31.
 Halliday, William, Watling-street, London, warehouseman, Oct. 31.
 Herford, Joseph, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, tailor, Oct. 31.
 Humphreys, Evan, Temple-street, Bristol, victualer and skinner, Nov. 7.
 Hervey, William, Liverpool, linen-draper, Nov. 7.
 Henderson, Robert, Oxford-street, fishmonger, Nov. 14.
 Holmes, Samuel, Thomas-street, Southwark, merchant, Nov. 24.
 Hawkey, William, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 24.
 Heaton, George, the younger, Leeds, oil-merchant, Nov. 28.
 Hayman, Thomas, Old City Chambers, merchant, Nov. 28.
 Hughes, Robert, Chandos-street, woollen draper, Nov. 28.
 Hodgkins, Daniel, Liverpool, brush maker, Dec. 1.
 Hudswell, Joseph, Causton, York-shire, corn-dealer, Dec. 4.
 Henderson, James, Long-acre, furnishing ironmonger Dec. 4.
 Harris, John, Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire, miller, Dec. 4.
 Haselden, George, Liverpool, bookseller, Dec. 4.
 Holt, Charles, Leather-lane, Hibernia, warehouseman, Dec. 8.
 Houldsworth, Abraham, and Gravenor, Henry, Basinghall-street, warehousemen, Dec. 8.
 Holmes, William, Otley, Yorkshire, mercer, Dec. 22.

J.

Jones, Samuel, Milfom, John, and Howard, Samuel, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers, June 20.
 Jones, John, Birmingham, draper and shopkeeper, Sept. 26.
 Irwin, John, Alegate High Street, innkeeper, Oct. 10.
 James, Robert Lysitane, Penryn, Cornwall, dealer, Oct. 31.
 Jayes, John, Abchurch-lane, London, merchant, Nov. 7.
 Izod, William, Lamb-street, Spital-fields-marker, baker Nov. 7.
 James Samuel, Cross-street, Holborn, hardwareman, Nov. 28.
 Juxon, Thomas, Bgaungham, cornfactor, Dec. 22.

K.

Keighly, James English, Fergusson, Finlay, and Armstrong, William, London, merchants, July 28.
 Kelly, Michael, Camden row, Pancras, warehouseman, Aug. 15.
 Keene, Henry, Clerie Prior, Worcester-shire, baker, Sept. 15.
 Kind, Peter, and Smith, William, Southampton, linen-drapers, Nov. 3.
 King, George Frome Sedwood, Somerset-shire, cabinet-maker, Nov. 10.
 King, Jeremiah Marshall, Liverpool, coffee-house keeper, Nov. 21.
 King, Samuel, Gloucester, shopkeeper, Dec. 22.
 Key, William, Duke Street, Aldgate, man's mercer, Dec. 22.

L.

Lacey, Samuel, Tooley-street, Southwark, oilman, June 27.
 Lomas, William, and Lomas, George, Needham-market, Suffolk, hawkers, Aug. 27.
 Lomas, William Needham-market Suffolk, hawkers Sept. 1.
 Levy, Lewis, and Levy, Jonas, Osburn-place, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, vermicelli manu-
 facturers, Sept. 12.
 Laith, John, Brighton, Sussex, builder, Oct. 10.
 Lawton, William, Park-place, Ilngton, money-scrivener Oct. 13.
 Lewis, Simon, Southampton, victualer, Oct. 20.
 Leigh, Thomas, Foxdenton, Lancashire, dral r, Oct. 31.
 Ludby, William, Petworth, Sussex shopkeeper, Nov. 17.
 Little, Robert, Little, Letitia, Anne, and Little, Mary Ellen, Southwell, Nottingham,
 woollen-drapers, Nov. 24.
 Lawton, James, Montague-street, Spital-fields, charmaker, Nov. 28.
 Liddell, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Dec. 17.

INDEX.

M.

- Myers, James, Sunderland, hardwareman, July 4.
 Mailer, William, Parker's row, Bermondsey, baker, July 21.
 Mailer, William, Parker's row, Bermondsey, baker, July 25.
 Marsden, William, and Longe, William, Liverpool, merchants, July 28.
 Motterhead Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 1.
 Marsden, William, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 1.
 Marsden, William, and Tonge, Christopher, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 1.
 Mandrake, Richard, Barge-yard, Bucklebury, broker, Aug. 4.
 Millar, Thomas, and Hulme, James, Manchester, dealers in west, Aug. 8.
 Middlewood, James, Manchester, fruiterer, Aug. 11.
 Matthews, John, Gargrave, Yorkshire, dealer, Aug. 11.
 Maddocks, Richard, and Maddocks, William, Barge-yard, Bucklebury, warehousemen, Aug. 11.
 Blair, James, Graveland, plumber, Aug. 25.
 Morris, Isaac, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, hatter, Sept. 12.
 Milner, Joseph, Haymarket, baker, Sept. 26.
 Mottram, Thomas, Atherton, Warwickshire, wool-comber, Oct. 3.
 Middleton, William, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 6.
 McMin, George, and McMin, Alexander, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 6.
 Markin, John, Cheapside, stationer, Oct. 20.
 Matson, George, Barton, Lancashire, horse-dealer, Oct. 20.
 Miller, James, Hammer-smith, wheelwright, Oct. 24.
 Mitchell, Henry, Gosport, ropemaker, Oct. 24.
 Middleton, William, Pemberton, John Holland, and Felton, George, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 31.
 Mattalieu, George, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 31.
 Marshall, John, Little Russell-street, Bermondsey, tanner, Nov. 17.
 Meycock, James, Broad-street, Bloomfield, haberdasher, Nov. 17.
 McCarty, John, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 19.
 Messart, David, Fleet-market, grocer, Nov. 21.
 Morley, James, Walcot, Somersetshire, victualler, Nov. 24.
 Mayman David, Barley Carr, Yorkshire, clothier, Nov. 24.
 Matters, William, the elder, and Matters, William, the younger, Greenwich, distillers, Nov. 28.
 Martin, Alexander, and Martin, Thomas, Pantion-street, Haymarket, cabinet-makers, Nov. 28.
 Merriman George, Stockport, Chester, dealer, Dec. 1.
 Mersey, Edward, Parliament street, scrivener, Dec. 12.
 Mould, John, Hamptead, corn chandler, Dec. 12.
 Mann, Thomas, Howard street, St. Clement's Danes, dealer, Dec. 15.
 Marriott, Christopher, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 15.
 Mitchell, Joseph, Long-acre, cheesemonger, Dec. 15.
 Madden, Thomas, Pag's-walk, Bermondsey, victualler, Dec. 19.
 Marsh, James, Shad Thames, Southwark, shipwright, Dec. 19.
 Martin, Joseph, St. John street, Westminster, money-scrivener, Dec. 22.

N.

- Nunny, William, Langford, Somersetshire, teazle dealer, Aug. 28.
 Newton, John, Manchester, check-manufacturer, Oct. 31.
 Newton, John, Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, liquor-merchant, Nov. 14.
 Nathan, Henry, Shoreditch, hoptester, Nov. 17.
 Noble, Isaac, Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, Nov. 21.
 Noble, Nicholas, Brierley, Cumberland dealer in butter and hams, Dec. 4.
 Newton, William, Exeter, druggist, Dec. 12.
 Norman, John Fletcher, Brutal, baker, Dec. 19.

O.

- Olivier, Abraham, Stamford, Lincolnshire, miller, July 4.
 Occam, Asfold, Fenchurch-street, merchant, July 11.

I N D E X

Ockendon, Richard, Bre' JI, Suffex, Shopkeeper, Sept. 22.
Owen, Robert and Ma'ce, William, Hounditch, cooper/fmiths, Oct. 19.
Onion, Francis the younger, Craydon, Surrey, miller, Oct. 17.
Ogden, James, Ashton-unto-Lyne, cotton-finisher, Nov. 7.
Orlun, Frederick Ludwig Emil, Feather-street, Bohemian metal-cal-instrument-maker, Nov. 19.
Officer, John Paul, Kingland-road, Middlesex, brewer, Dec. 4.

P.

Perry, John, and Rigg, George, Great Street, Cheapside, warehousemen, June 27.
 Pugh, William, St. Clement W. writer merchant, July 7.
 Peacock, Josiah and Geli, Cornmarket, London, merchants, July 11.
 Philp, St. Christopher, Fleet St, merchant, July 14.
 Phipps, John, Waterloo, Sweetestons, baker, Aug. 8.
 Pickering, John, Lower London Street, Fishco, dealer, Sept. 15.
 Porter, Richard, the younger, Ditch, grocer, Sept. 20.
 Paget, William, the younger, Womborn, Staff. railway, miller, Sept. 29.
 P. Bird, James, Little Street, Strand, taylor, Oct. 20.
 Pemberton, John Richard, Laver, col, merchant, Oct. 27.
 Pleasant, Edward, Cornmarket, Lincolnshire, dealer in seeds and corn, Nov. 14.
 Palmer, Mark, Woff, Wearmouth sluice, Durham, far maker, Nov. 14.
 P. May, J. L., on the voivier, Wipping, the p. chandler, Dec. 29.
 P. May, Edward, St. Andrew, Hert, wine dealer, Dec. 22.

Q.

Quent, John, liver, col, tea dealer, Aug. 27.
Quentel, James, Duke street, Po land agent, Middlesex, factor, Sept. 8.
Quentel, William, William-street, Shoreditch, carpenter, Nov. 7.

R.

Rodwell, N. John, Milk Wear north Shore, Durham, butcher, July 14.
 Rowden, John, Hatters, hatter and tinner, July 12.
 Rowson, William, Sutwood, Newcastle, whitter, July 25.
 Robinson, James, Cross-square, Blunigate Street, smithing, July 25.
 Rother, George, Queen Street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Aug. 29.
 Roberts, Hugh, Ainsliegate Street, London, silk-weaver, Sept. 19.
 Robert, Richard, Luford, Wigan, and Hanbury, Benjamin, Great Russell Street, Bloom-
 bury, shoemakers, Sept. 29.
 Roddard, Robert, Mark Lane, wine and brandy merchant, Oct. 3.
 Rowlands, Edward, Coachbrook Dale, Salop, barge-owner, Oct. 24.
 Rudhall, Art. and, Be'nmutter, Son's substitute, baker, Nov. 9.
 Ruddy, Joseph, Chancery-lane, boot and shoemaker, Nov. 10.
 Rids, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 17.
 Riddison, Jaspar, Canille, grocer, Nov. 24.
 Rose, Charles, Westminster, cheesemonger, Nov. 28.
 Robinson, Thomas, Finsbury, Cheater, corn-dealer, Nov. 28.
 Roud, Thomas, Gerrard-street, jeweller, Dec. 4.
 Rawlings, William, Gracechurch-street, London, grocer, Dec. 12.
 Rogers, Richard, Canon, Monmouthshire, dealer, Dec. 19.

\$

Smith, Roger, Bradford, Wiltshire, victualler, June 30.
 Stewart, James, Watford, clerks, m. river, July 4.
 Symonds, Edward Parr and Crapp, Peter Williams, Plaitow Green, near Bromley, Kent,
 wool-staplers, July 12
 Solomon, Solomon Moses, Birmingham, merchant, July 23.
 Stanley, John, Liverpool, merchant, July 25.
 Staggam, Gabriel, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer, July 28.
 Snaith, Daniel, Ketherthall, Suffolk, victualler, Aug. 1.

I N D E X.

Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 8.
 Somerville, William, Grange-court, Carey-street, tailor, Aug. 8.
 Storriff, James, Hutton Garden, merchant, Aug. 18.
 Stafford, Robert the younger, Huntington, grocer, Aug. 25.
 Scott, Mary (Widow of the late Joseph Scott), Scott, Henry, and Appleby, Edward, Hockley, Leicestershire, h. w. s., Aug. 29.
 Shorland, John, Exeter, woollen-draper, Sept. 8.
 Stephens, Robert, Manchester, dealer in w. s., Sept. 8.
 Simms, John, Sheepy Parva, Leicestershire, miller, Sept. 12.
 Scarbrow, William, St. Nicols, Hunting, clothier, baker, Sept. 12.
 Saul, Thomas, and Reynolds, John, Manchester, wool draper, Sept. 15.
 Sanderford, James, Preston, Lancashire, and Sanction, Nelson, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 19.
 Smith, Edward, St. Aid, and Stanley, John, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 22.
 Smorke, William, Market-street, St. James's, grocer, Sept. 26.
 Small, Isaac, Budge-row, wool draper, Oct. 3. Superfised Nov. 11.
 Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, coalmer, Oct. 24.
 Scott, James, and Roach, Francis, Cart-street, Leicester-felds, linen drapers, Nov. 3.
 Shynn, Benjamin Thomas, Purleigh, Essex, sho. keeper, Nov. 10.
 Strong, Edward, and Harvey, William, Liverpool, anchor-smiths, Nov. 10.
 Stron, John Thomas, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller, Nov. 10.
 Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linen-draper, Nov. 14.
 Stentford, John, Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper, Nov. 14.
 Shuttleworth, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 17.
 Stewart, Thomas, D. s. t. square, Westminster, broker, Nov. 28.
 Smart, William, Figueiras, carpenter, Nov. 28.
 Solomon, Lewis, St. Martin's-l. Grind, merchant, Nov. 28.
 Stevens, William, Exeter, fiddler, Dec. 12.
 Sprickson, John, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 15.
 Smees, Joseph, Newington-place, potter, Dec. 15.
 Schultz, William and Unger Philip, Little Britain, merchants, Dec. 19.
 Stone, Joseph, Liverpool, victualler, Dec. 19.
 South, Reuben, Liverpool, dealer, Dec. 22.

T.

Thomas, John, Bathwick, Somersetshire, dealer, July 28.
 Tollody, John, Matley, Essex, corn-merchant, Sept. 5.
 Tipper, Benjamin, Derby, pattern-ring-maker, Sept. 8.
 Tubbs, Daniel, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 15.
 Thomas, Richard King, Evesham, Worcester-shire, merchant, Sept. 25.
 Tansley, Joseph, Great St. Martin's-street, glass-seller, Oct. 3.
 Thacker, Anthony, Upwell, Isle of Ely, corn-merchant, Oct. 10.
 Tinson, Thomas, Fenchurch-street, w. m. merchant, Oct. 24.
 Taylor, Joseph, and March, John Baker, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, linen-draper, Oct. 27.
 Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham, dra. er, Nov. 3.
 Titcher, John George, Queen's-row, Bethnal-green, merchant, Nov. 7.
 Tripp, John, Bristol, saltman, Nov. 10.
 T. Stone, Joseph, Newcastle-under-Lyne, hat-manufacturer, Nov. 24.
 Tomlinson, John, Dalord, Lancashire, w. s. and twist-sealer, Nov. 17.
 Tomkinson, Richard, Tomkinson, John, and Souke, Daniel Frederick, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 17.
 Tonge, Christopher, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 28.
 Tompkins, Edward, and Tompkins, Robert, Derwent, Birmingham, played ink and maker, Dec. 12.
 Toldano, Phineas de Baruch, Greenfield-street, Whitechapel, merchant, Dec. 22.

V.

Vaughan, Henry, Liverpool, wholesale grocer, Oct. 13.
 Vireux, Lemuel, Hammer-smith, carpenter, Oct. 24.
 Vasey, Ingram, Wigan, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Nov. 7.

I N D E X.

W.

- Wilson, Richard, Broad-street, merchant, June 27.
 Woolley, Daniel, Caxton, Yorkshire, clothier, July 4.
 Walker, William Waterly, Dronfield, Kent, miller and maltster, July 4.
 Wood, Joseph, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, gun-lock-maker, July 14.
 Wilmut, Thomas, Wolverich, linen-draper, July 25.
 Wind, John, and Wood, Joseph, Wednesbury Staffordshire, gun-lock-makers, Aug. 12.
 Woodward, Jonathan, Derby, calico manufacturer, Aug. 23.
 Walter, Robert, Plymouth, hatter, Aug. 25.
 Wimberley, Thomas Peck, Huntingdon, grocer, Aug. 29.
 Winkinson, John, Bridlington, Yorkshire, merchant, Sept. 5.
 Woodward, Nathan, Derby, calico-manufacturer, Sept. 5.
 Woolgar, William, Moorfields, London, brazer, Sept. 5.
 Wheelhead, William, Litchfield, Litchfield, shopkeeper, Sept. 12.
 Wilson, James, Remington, builder, Sept. 19.
 Webb, John, Spadstreet, Coventry, dyer, Sept. 29.
 Williams, William, and Evans, Edward, Portsea, Hants, linen-draper, Sept. 29.
 West, William and Hughes, Thomas, Paternoster row, bookbinder, Oct. 3.
 Whitehead, John, Morden, Yorkshire, corn-factor, Oct. 17.
 Wall, Edward, Srewsbury, innkeeper, Oct. 27.
 Wall, Just, Tiverton, Somersetshire, baker, Nov. 7.
 Wilson, Philip, Wardour-street, victualler, Nov. 28.
 Walis, James, Paternoster row, Lookseker, Nov. 28.
 Whiting, Archer, Lane-acre, coach-maker, Dec. 12.
 Wigfull, Thomas, King's Lynn, Norfolk, iron-founder, Dec. 12.
 Weston, James, Lawrence lane, warehouseman, Dec. 19.

Y.

- Yermin, William, Theobald's-road, Middlesex, tallow-chandler, Nov. 17.
 Young, Abraham, Bristol, corn-factor, Dec. 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM MAY 31 TO DECEMBER 27, 1801.

Period per Quar. term.	Flour per Sack. Qu. ster.	Wt. at 50 lbs.	Bread per Sack. Qu. ster.	Beef per Sack. Qu. ster.	Mutton, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Lamb, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Hides, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Pork, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Suet, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Cattle, per Sack. Qu. ster.	Hops, in Bags.	Hops, in Packets.
1. 1 to June 1	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
2. 7 to 14	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
3. 14 to 21	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
4. 21 to 28	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
5. 28 to July 5	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
6. 5 to 12	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
7. 12 to 19	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
8. 19 to 26	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
9. 26 to Aug. 2	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
10. 2 to 9	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
11. 9 to 16	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
12. 16 to 23	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
13. 23 to 30	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
14. 30 to Sept. 6	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
15. 6 to 13	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
16. 13 to 20	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
17. 20 to 27	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
18. 27 to Oct. 4	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
19. 4 to 11	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
20. 11 to 18	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
21. 18 to 25	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
22. 25 to Nov. 1	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
23. 1 to 8	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
24. 8 to 15	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
25. 15 to 22	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
26. 22 to 29	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
27. 29 to Dec. 6	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
28. 6 to 13	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
29. 13 to 20	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
30. 20 to 27	93 1/2	105 1/2	24 04	8 1/2	45	46	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2

(To be regularly continued every 10 days.)

**EAST INDIA COMPANY, CAPTAINS,
OFFICERS, SUPERCARGOES, IM-
PORTERS OF RICE AND INDIA
BALE GOODS. ALL GROCERS,
DRAPERS, GUNPOWDER MAKERS,
and PAPER MAKERS in general.**

THE PAPER ON WHICH THIS IS PRINTED is manufactured from an East India Article, called **PAV** or **JOTE** (CROSTAL, or JONCRA, or PAVT) *, which grows in India; it is the fibre from which Gunney Bags, or such as being over Sago, Salt Pans, Pepper, Salt Goods, &c. are made, and may be collected from most Grocers, Druggists, and Gun Powder Makers, &c. &c. in England, at a small expense (*as old bags are better than new for this purpose*). The first idea was communicated to J. SWELL, of Cornhill, by an ingenious Literary Gentleman, long resident in India, on account of an advertisement which appeared on the Covers of the **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE** (Addressed to Ladies, &c. not to destroy their Linnen Bags), by J. SWELL, No. 92, Cornhill; who takes this method of recommending to Paper-Makers in general the manufacturing a useful paper (demy, crown, or cartridge) for the use of Grocers, Chemists, &c. which will greatly decrease the consumption of rags, and of course the price of paper.

The plant which yields the fibre from whence this Sax-like substance is obtained, is called, by the natives of Bengal, **Pav**, with additional names to distinguish the several varieties. The **Fibre** is called **Jote**.—It is much cultivated in Bengal for the making of a coarse sack (called **Gunny**), ropes, twine, &c. but is now used for marine purposes—nor is paper manufactured from it in Bengal.

The cost of this article, in Bengal, is about 4s. per cwt. and it has sold in England at 20s. and 25s. per cwt.

The two following varieties have been cultivated in the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, viz.

Bhanges Pav.—Corchorus Orlong; Linn. and,

Ghee Natta Pav.—Corchorus Capillaris, Linn. †

M. M. P.

The substitute for Hemp in Bengal is the fibre of a plant, called **Son** (*Crotalaria juncea*, Linn.) by which name the fibre is also known.

* There is a small quantity of bleached coloured rags mixed with it, as if treated of an inferior author to supersede the variety of goods, cartridges, &c. even then, it may be made of the Gunney Bags only, and will answer in the same duty as a wrapping paper. Samples of Paper made from Gunney Bags may be had at the Warehouse of Messrs. Messers, or at other Druggists, &c. &c. in London. † See Burnett on a Paper from Son, p. 2. in the Philosophical Transactions.

when dressed. It grows abundantly in many parts of Bengal, and is much used for sails, ropes, fishing nets, and other marine purposes.

As an Act is just passed permitting Hemp to be imported free of duty, this article (as well as the Flax) offers a very good material for the owners of the rice ships to fill up their cargoes with completely, as advantage, or if packed in Gunney Bags will be more convenient, without risking much capital. The cost of *Sau* in Bengal is about 7s. or 8s. per cwt.—and it has sold in England at 35s. per cwt. The refuse of this plant furnishes the material for making paper in Bengal. They have many other substances which would answer for various manufactures, exclusive of paper.

Coir, used as the running rigging of ships, is preferred to hemp by all who have used it; though hard to handle at first, yet on a little use it becomes easy, and has many good qualities; nor is it to be rejected as *calian*, being light and so elastic as to have been stretched from six inches or less to nine, without breaking, thereby causing the ship to ride easy at anchor. It is said, to make it durable, it should always be kept wet with warm water, but that it decays more rapidly in salt water; this may be a vulgar error, too rapidly embraced on credit of common opinion.

The true Hemp (Country name *Bang*) is found in many parts of Bengal, but little cultivated, except for the oil, which is obtained from the seeds, and used medicinally.

The true Flax (Country name *Tissic*) is cultivated in great abundance in some of the Bengal provinces, but merely for the oil; whilst this country is every year receiving 8 or 900 tons of linen yarn from Germany, this plant offers a very interesting subject for experiment to the Bengal Government, especially as it is only subject to the import duty of £2. per cent. and it is hoped that the culture of it for the fibre will have due attention.

Extract Board Trade Letter, 27th May 1796.

To the Governor General in Council, for transmission to the Court of Directors, per Berrington.

BY the Berrington we have forwarded in a bale some *Jute*, sent us by Dr. Roxburgh, the Superintendent of the Company's Botanical Garden, as a specimen of an attempt to improve its quality, by a mode of cultivation and dressing different from the practice of the natives here; and we request the Honourable Court will be pleased to refer the sample to manufacturers in England for trial, and communicate to us their opinion of it. Enclosed we transmit copy of a letter we received with it from Dr. Roxburgh.

GENTLEMEN,

On the 21st December 1794, I laid before the Honourable the Governor General in Council, samples of dressed and undressed *Jute*, the following is an extract from my Letter which accompanied it.

“ Immediately

" Immediately on my arrival in Bengal, amongst other things, I turned my
 " attention towards such plants as yielded the various materials for making
 " wine, &c. and found they possessed not only *Cinchona* Jussieu?, *Alnus*
 " *Arbutus*?, and *Hibiscus* *Capsularis* (an account and drawings of these I
 " have already transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors); but that
 " they also cultivated for the same purpose two species of *Corchorus*, viz.
 " *Obliquus*?, and *Capsularis*?, with varieties of each, &c. & *Species* of *Ochy-*
 " *nousene*?, which the late Dr. Koning has described; drawing and descrip-
 " tions of these plants, with the method of cultivation and preparation of their
 " fibres, I have now the honour to transmit along with this, together with some
 " cleaned samples thereof, which I beg may be sent to the Honourable Court
 " of Directors.

" This substance (Jute) might probably be rendered much finer, even fit
 " for cambric and lawn, by being sown thicker than usual, and cutting it off
 " an earlier period; for it is well known that cutting flax green prevents that
 " harshness which it acquires by standing till full ripe. I have in view some
 " experiments to determine this point, which I think is a very essential one;
 " besides the Hindoos, so far as I can learn, pay no attention to the cleanness,
 " quality, &c. of the water they steep the plants in, which is no doubt a very
 " material point, and requires to be attended to. Soft clean water, well ex-
 " posed to the sun's beams, and never used for the same purpose a second time,
 " is what I think should be recommended; Jute, so prepared, will no doubt
 " be of a much more beautiful colour than where less pure water is used. Most
 " of the tanks or canals I have seen here about, employed for this purpose,
 " have their water muddy and discoloured by the leaves of trees, and other
 " putrid vegetable matters, which must tinge the flax, and render it less easy
 " to bleach, particularly in a cold climate; putrid foul water will most likely
 " hasten this operation, which is what the Hindoo farmers have more at heart
 " than the colour of the substance, as it is only employed by them for coarse
 " purposes, where colour and appearances are totally immaterial.

" With a view to determine whether the quality of the Jute might be ren-
 " dered finer by the means above stated, I caused two parcels to be sown about
 " the usual seed time of the present year, viz. one of *Bhangae* Fast (*Corchorus*
 " *Obliquus*, Linn.), the other of *Ghas Nakha* Fast (*Corchorus* *Capsularis*,
 " Linn.); the seed of the first proved bad, a circumstance I did not learn
 " (owing to my being indisposed) till it was too late to sow a second parcel,
 " consequently I am unable to say any thing further relative to this species.

" The other, *C. Capsularis*, grew well, and as it was sown thick, run up
 " slender to a considerable height. It was cut at an early period, steeped in
 " perfectly clean water, bleached, beat, and dressed with the scutch and coarse
 " hackle.

" In the package which accompanies this, the dressed fibres will be found in
 " one bundle, the dressing in another, and some of the undressed in a third;
 " from these, Gentlemen, you will be able I hope to judge, whether or not this
 " substance is to be improved by the means practised in Europe, to procure fine
 " flax for cambric and fine lawn.

" I have the honour to be, yours,

Benedict Cordes,
 12 Dec. 1796.

" W. ROXBURGH."
 Botanical Superintendent.

* Which the natives of Bengal call *Bun*, and in Sanscrit *Bunna* or *Janna*.

† Made in Sanscrit, *Muruga* of Bengalee.

‡ The plant is called *Bhangae* Fast by the same people, while they call the fibres
 Jute.

§ *Ghas-Nakha* Fast of the Arabs.

|| Dressing of the flax.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE return their grateful acknowledgments to their numerous customers, and respectfully inform them (as several of the Numbers are already out of print, and the expence of reprinting has more than doubled) they find themselves under the necessity of raising the price of such Numbers as remain (i. e. from 1782 to 1799) to Eighteenpence each. The Proprietors forbear to trouble their readers with a repetition of the grounds for this alteration, the same having been already detailed at the conclusion of the XXXVIth Volume; but the late duty on paper, in addition to the former rise on that article to the amount of near Sixty per cent. compels them to raise the price of the back Numbers, to reimburse them in part for the additional expence incurred in printing the present Magazines without raising the Price.

Nov. 1, 1801.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

IS FOUND TO BE

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